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Grizzly Bear

November, 1910

28 PAGES

LOS ANGELES :: SAN FRANCISCO :: SACRAMENTO

CONTENTS

xx

	Page
Work and Vote for Amendments	1
"California Resources and Development"	1
California Fifty Years Ago	2
Children of Past Grands to Wed	3
Loyalty to State Through Its Industries	4
"Native Home Items"	4
Death Overtakes Faithful	5
Editorial Page	6
"With Our Western Books and Writers"	7
"Mission Bells," serial	8
"Pioneer in Land of Setting Sun"	9
Mining Department	10
"California Day for Homeless Child"	11
Feminine Fads and Fancies	12
California Materials for California Buildings	14
Native Daughters Department	16
Native Sons Department	20
Passing of the Pioneer	22
Dramatic Page	24
Sporting Page	26

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THE ORDER OF THE NATIVE SONS of the Golden West is using its numerical, moral and personal forces for the obtaining of the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Months ago, way up in the mountains of California, on the banks of the beautiful and world-famed Lake Tahoe, in Grand Parlor assembled, it passed a resolution declaring "San Francisco to be the location most certain to insure the full success of the Panama Pacific International Exposition, and calling upon the Congress and citizens of the United States, upon all who desire the greatest and most rapid possible increase in the commerce of our country, upon all who hold the welfare of our Nation at heart, to aid San Francisco, the Queen of the Pacific, in her just and laudable ambition to construct and hold by the Golden Gate an International Exposition distinctly commemorative of the completion of the great work that marks a new era in the progress of the world and the inspiration of its peoples."

Since then the members of the Order, as individuals, have addressed their friends throughout the United States, asking them to request their representatives in Congress to vote for the holding of the Fair to celebrate the completion of the Canal at the most logical point—San Francisco. But all resolutions, all personal endeavors, letters, postal cards and interviews will be ineffective upon Congress and those to whom they were sent unless it becomes manifest that the people of California generally desire the Exposition. That they desire it, we all know, but they must show it in the forthcoming election.

If the people, through carelessness or otherwise, neglect to vote for the two constitutional amendments to be submitted which will make it possible to finance the fair, it will very seriously jeopardize our chances. It will not be sufficient to merely pass the amendments, but they must be passed by a very large vote in order that it may be clearly manifested to Congress that the people of California are not only unanimous for the Fair but that they are unanimously active to obtain it.

Work and Vote For the Passage of Panama Pacific Exposition Amendments

(BY DANIEL A. RYAN, GRAND PRESIDENT.)

California is desirous to appear before Congress at the session in December and say once more, "We want the Fair. When we appeared before, we said we wanted it and we would be able to finance it. Our whole people have declared for it, and we have the money. We ask of you nothing in the way of finances. We have \$17,500,000." How is California going to be able to do this? \$7,500,000 have already been raised. The people of San Francisco alone have subscribed it. It is one of the marvels in the history of modern finance how San Francisco last April raised in one hour \$5,000,000—San Francisco, the city which just four years previous was but ruins and ashes. \$5,000,000 more are to be raised by San Francisco alone through a municipal bond issue, and while this \$5,000,000 is to be raised by San Francisco alone, strange to say to do so it needs the consent of the balance of the State, since in order to raise it, it must amend its charter, and to amend its charter, in this instance, it requires a constitutional amendment. This is provided for by Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33. When this amendment is passed the citizens of San Francisco will be able to provide for a bond issue for exposition purposes of \$5,000,000.

The remaining \$5,000,000 are to be raised by the people of the State of California at large, at the rate of \$1,250,000 a year, and this by means of taxation. Of this \$5,000,000, it is estimated that San Francisco will contribute twenty-three per cent., or \$1,150,000, making a total contribution to the Exposition fund by San Francisco of \$13,650,000, leaving but \$3,850,000 to be raised by the State at large. To this the bay counties, of course, will contribute

their pro rata. It will therefore be seen that if San Francisco gets the Fair, it will cost that portion of the State alone \$13,650,000 and the balance of the State but \$3,850,000.

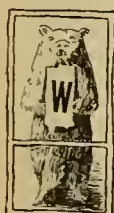
Of course San Francisco will be greatly benefited by the Fair, but so will the whole State. Whatever helps its chief city, helps the State, and the benefit to the State at large will undoubtedly be permanent. People from all parts of the world will flock to the fair. Railroads will reduce their rates. California is known round the world. Its natural resources, its fertile valleys, and its glorious climate are known everywhere, and of the millions that will come here for the Fair, many will remain and help populate the millions of uninhabited acres of this far-western State. California communicates with the nations of the world. It corresponds through its citizens with all the world, and the correspondents of its citizens are eager for the land which has done so much for others. They await the facilities to come.

In a work that means so much to California, the Native Sons of the Golden West are and should be most aggressively active, and the immediate and most important work, as has been stated, is the passing of the constitutional amendments by a tremendously large vote. The greatest fear is the overlooking of the amendments on the ballot. A general election will be held on the 8th of November, consequently the State ticket, with other constitutional amendments, will form part of the ballot upon which SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 52 and ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 33 will appear. To avoid this danger, the numbers of these two amendments should be immediately committed to memory and spoken of constantly wherever people assemble from now until election.

Remember, the larger the vote, the greater our chances. Loyalty to the State is our obligation. There is no better way of showing it than by accomplishing something that means a substantial and lasting benefit to our State and all its citizens. Our Order has, through its representatives assembled, endorsed the project. It is for us as individual members to make good the promises of our Order.

California's Resources and Development

(By R. E. QUEEN, Chairman Advertising and Publicity Committee, Home Industry League.)



WITH THE GROWTH IN POPULATION and the development of our natural resources there is gradually coming to the people of California a realization of the necessity and importance of upbuilding the manufacturing industries of the State. With matchless climate, and soil unsurpassed for fertility and productiveness, and with an abundant supply of the most economical fuel, the opportunities here are remarkable, and Californians will

certainly not be slow to make the most of them. To utilize the resources of this great State, to give employment to the people, and to add to the general prosperity, are some of the problems which confront us, and their solution is to be found in promoting the manufacturing and productive interests, which work will appeal with special earnestness to the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West. The Home Industry League was formed to co-operate with them, and with all the people of California, in the effort to advance the common interests. We enter upon this great work, not in any narrow spirit, but with a full realization of our responsibilities to the people of this State and of all the other states to upbuild not only our home trade, but also the imports and exports of California as well, with good will for all, and for the general good of the whole country. In all sections of the United States strenuous efforts are being made to promote the manufacturing interests and industries, as it is well known that such action conduces most largely to the public welfare, and we in California would indeed be lacking in true enterprise if we failed to do our part.

Highest Excellence; Moderate Prices.

People are awakening everywhere to the importance of establishing higher standards of excellence, a more economic basis of production, and

more general information of the relative values of those manufactured products which are intended for general consumption, and the Home Industry League was formed for the accomplishment of the three objects stated. It is gradually becoming known, not only in California, but throughout the entire world that, owing to the great productiveness of this State and the many natural advantages which it possesses, a large number of California products meet the highest requirements of the well-informed purchasers of all the United States and many foreign lands as to quality and moderate price, and the League has undertaken the great work of informing the people as to which products attain the highest excellence in California, at most reasonable prices, and as to the value and sources of those other products which are not produced so abundantly here and which must, therefore, be purchased elsewhere.

In writing the present article we will not attempt to give detailed information as to the manufactured products of this State which are worthy of special mention and entitled to the patronage of all who are in need of such products, as it would make this communication altogether too long, but the general information herein given will be followed, at a later date, with the specific data which is requisite to the intelligent purchaser. It will be recognized at once that the intelligent co-operation of the purchaser is essential to the upbuilding of the manufacturing interests of this or any other State, and that the purchaser who buys intelligently not only serves himself to best advantage, but thereby promotes the welfare of the entire community.

The Fruit Industry.

Among the foremost industries of this State, to which reference will now be made in a general way, may be mentioned the fruit products, which are justly regarded as of the highest quality and in the canning and preserving of which a number of manufacturers here have attained to a very high standard

of excellence and which run, in the aggregate, into many millions of dollars annually. The quality is of such a high order and the prices so reasonable that the demand, not only at home, but abroad, has become so large that they have difficulty in keeping the trade supplied with the canned fruits, jams, jellies, preserves and marmalades. As large as has become the canning and preserving of our fruits, immense quantities are exported, in the natural state, or properly dried, and many thousands of tons of grapes are annually converted into raisins and into wine, thereby giving employment to large numbers.

Large quantities of the purest olive oil are likewise manufactured in California, of such excellent quality and flavor as to meet with universal favor and a constant demand from all sections of the United States. With the generally increasing population of all the states the demand for olive oil and other food products will constantly grow larger and prove profitable, not only to those who are directly interested in their sale, but, indirectly, to the consumer as well, as he is thereby afforded the most wholesome foods in the most economical manner. Many of the fruits are also utilized in the production of medicinal compounds of well-known value and general usage.

Other Important Factors.

Turning from a consideration of our fruits to other food products, we find that our cereals are abundant and that immense quantities are annually consumed and shipped to other sections, after being properly prepared for the market. The demand is also increasing for condensed milk, cheese and similar products of this State. In the manufacture of biscuits, crackers and confections of various kinds, California is fast assuming a position of first importance and produces products of the lines named equal to the best which are known to commerce, giving employment to thousands of people and enlarging the commerce of our State by millions of dollars annually. Likewise, in the production of chocolate and cocoa, in the canning of soups and sardines, tomatoes, asparagus and other vegetables and canned fruits, also in the production of paste food stuffs.

(Continued on Page 24, Column 3.)

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago



THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WAS held November 6th and there was intense excitement throughout the State, as well as the Nation. As only a few of the principal towns were connected with the Capital and metropolis of the State by telegraph, the returns were slow in coming into publicity, and owing to the closeness of the vote between Lincoln and Douglas, it was over a week before the result could be definitely

determined. Betting on Douglas carrying the State continued during the week and thousands of dollars were wagered in San Francisco after the election was over, many bets not being paid until the official vote was announced. San Francisco cast 14,397 votes and gave Lincoln fifty per cent of the total. The Republicans carried San Francisco by a plurality of 2900. Sacramento City and Nevada County went the same way by small pluralities, and this virtually decided the result in the State. These three places were the political battle grounds of the State. The result was finally figured to be: Lincoln, 38,734; Douglas, 38,023; Breckenridge, 33,975; Bill, 9131. Lincoln's plurality was 711.

One amusing incident was the attributing of the cause of the result to the pony express. The express brought the news of Republican victories in the state elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Northern states in October in about ten days after the elections occurred and this news, elating the Republicans and correspondingly depressing the Democrats, caused those wavering in their choice to join the prospective winning party. Had the pony express not been established, the news would have been about twenty-five days coming by overland stage or Panama steamers, and would have been too late to have had much effect on the result in this State. The result in the Nation, giving the election of president to Abraham Lincoln, was brought to Port Churchill by the pony express on November 15th, from which place it was telegraphed to Sacramento and San Francisco, and from there sent throughout the State. The Republicans went wild with joy and enthusiasm.

An unfortunate ending of a political quarrel was that at Visalia, between John Shannon, editor of the Visalia Delta, and Wm. G. Morris, a prominent citizen. On November 14th they had an altercation and Shannon was shot and killed by Morris.

Funds for Washington Monument.

The placing of contribution boxes by the side of the ballot boxes, to receive funds for the building of the Washington monument, was a successful proposition. A committee had been appointed to take charge of the contributed money, and make the award of the marble statue to be given to the county making the largest donation per capita of the vote. Many precincts averaged over 50 cents per vote. Whisky Flat appeared to be the banner precinct, as with twenty-six votes, its contribution box contained \$60, while Diamond Springs was made an object of ridicule by its neighboring towns of El Dorado County because, with over a hundred voters, it only showed up with \$2.50. The amount collected totaled \$10,962. Colusa County was awarded the prize statue, its per capita per vote being 60 cents. The mining counties were much more liberal than the cities, as El Dorado County, casting less than half the vote of San Francisco, contributed more than that city.

On November 8th a set of silver plate, valued at \$4000, was presented to Senator E. D. Baker by the business men of San Francisco, irrespective of politics. It was given as a token of regard and appreciation for the service rendered by the distinguished gentleman in behalf of the State.

The overland telegraph line was this month extended eastward to Fort Churchill, in Nevada, and material for constructing it as far as Salt Lake City was assembled at Placerville for transportation over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The construction of the line was also proceeding westward from St. Joseph, Mo., and had reached Fort Kearney, over 300 miles west of St. Louis.

A hill composed of alum was developed near Lancha Plana.

Humboldt County had a severe earthquake shock on November 12th. It was not felt in San Francisco, nor in the adjoining interior counties.

High Rates Cause Trouble.

Tuolumne County was in the throes of a rate dispute between the miners and the ditch owners, which was causing considerable ill-feeling between the two parties. Ditch property was being frequent-

ly destroyed or damaged by unknown parties using powder at night to accomplish their evil ends. The rate objected to was five dollars a day for twelve miner inches of water. The miners struck for a reduction to three dollars a day. There were twenty-one separate ditch companies in the county, owning 275 miles of ditches and having about \$2,000,000 invested.

(BY THOMAS R. JONES.)

In comparison with the present agitation over high prices for meat and other food products, and the effort in different sections of the country to regulate the price by boycotting the article, the statement of a Red Bluff newspaper, published in November, 1860, is interesting. Beef was selling there for six cents a pound retail and would, within another week, from indications then shown, be given away and probably people be paid to eat it, as the supply was much greater than the demand.

Wheat was being exported to England in large quantities by sailing vessels and was worth \$1.10 per cental in Napa Valley.

An enormous crop of potatoes was being dug in the vicinity of Bodega and Tomales, with Petaluma as the shipping point; 10,698 sacks, weighing 1,200,000 pounds, were shipped in four days from there to San Francisco. It was estimated that 150,000 sacks would be harvested, and that prices would be wholly to the advantage of the consumer.

Hogs were selling at five cents a pound, and it was predicted that Washington, a town in Yolo County opposite Sacramento, would become the Cincinnati or "Porkopolis" of the Pacific Coast. Mitchell and Willard had erected a plant for killing and curing hogs that employed twenty-five men and was disposing of one hundred hogs daily.

The extent of the teaming and freighting industries, from the depots of supply to the mining towns, can be surmised from the statements of parties who made a count of the number of teams enroute to Washoe between Genoa and Placerville on one day and he made the number 295 in addition to a score or more of pack trains. On the Auburn Turnpike a toll gate keeper had a record for one day of seventy-one freight wagons, nineteen buggies and sixteen horsemen enroute to Nevada County. Nearly all the freighters were six to ten belled mule or horse teams.

Old Boreas Becomes Very Active.

A gale from the north began to blow on November 15th, and prevailed for three days, that exceeded in violence anything Old Boreas had done in his line before, and from accounts has not been equaled since. Houses were unroofed in every town in the State, flumes were blown down, and roads in the foothill and mountain regions made impassable by fallen trees. A dozen or more fatalities and serious accidents were reported of persons being caught by falling houses and trees. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys were filled with dense clouds of dust and sand and a disagreeable condition prevailed. The gale caused a grass fire, which started in Sisson Valley, to destroy in a very short time a large amount of property belonging to the farmers of that valley.

The mining town of Don Pedro Bar, in Tuolumne County, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on November 10th. Ten business houses were consumed and a \$30,000 loss ensued.

The Lyceum Theater, in San Francisco, was burned November 27th, with a \$30,000 loss. The incendiary dropped a lighted torch through the roof skylight upon the scenery of the stage and it was a roaring furnace in a few minutes.

The effects of the great foot-race of September 18th, near Mission San Jose, on the Mexican population who had won some \$60,000 from the American plungers, were still in evidence at that town, as the merchants, saloonkeepers, hotel men and sporting element continued to reap a harvest from the winners. The little town was thronged day and night with gaily dressed caballeros, flush with money. Monte games and fandanga with guitar accompani-

ment were going at full blast nearly all day and night, and the winner of the foot-race was waiting for a challenge from any ambitious sprinter who might desire to try conclusions.

The amount of gold dust deposited in the San Francisco mint this month was 35,909 ounces, valued at \$677,653, nearly all of which came from placers and river channels. Hydraulic mining at Timbuctoo was yielding handsome returns to the miners of that locality. McCallas & Co. cleaned up \$4270 after an eleven-day run. What was known as the Dutch Company, at Red Dog, took out 272 ounces, worth \$5010, in four weeks, working four men. Chas. Trevalli, while ground sluicing in his claim at Scotts Bar, uncovered a vein of decomposed quartz from which he obtained \$1089 worth of gold in thirty minutes, in two pans of the stuff; he was expected to dig a fortune in a few days. Hunt & Co., at Scott's Bar, took out eighty ounces, valued at over \$1400 in one day; they had one nugget that weighed six pounds. The mining town of La Porte was in a flourishing condition; the citizens contributed \$240 in a few hours to purchase a church-bell.

Washoe was still holding its own. Over 300 claims had been filed on and recorded. These covered many miles of ground, and the majority of them were rich only in porphyry and expectations. The Ophir mine was shipping ore that assayed \$4000 a ton.

Gouvernement Negotiates With Indians.

Col. Londer, a Government agent, sought out Chief Winnemucca of the Piutes, who had been at war with the whites in Nevada, and had a peace conference with him. Winnemucca would not meet with him until after sundown, and on being informed that Col. Londer came at the request of the Great Father (the president), to find out what his children (the Piutes) wanted done for them, haughtily replied: "I come in darkness to talk, not because I like darkness. My heart is open. It likes the sunshine, but clouds are before my eyes. Many of my young men have been killed, and I see in the white man's train men who have killed them. My breath was hot; it might have burned your ears, had I spoken too soon. Now, I sit upon the white chief's blanket; I have eaten of his food, and now I smoke the pipe of peace and will be quiet."

Col. Londer stated he had brought with him a brother of a man that the Piutes had killed and robbed of his house and home. None of this man's family had ever injured a Piute. Winnemucca was silent for awhile, then indignantly replied: "Is Winnemucca a woman, that he should council like a woman? No, he is a man!" Striking his breast forcibly as he spoke, he continued: "The white men never heard me cry! No, not once! Ten snows have fallen since they came to see Winnemucca. They were few, and very poor. They promised us all we wanted, but they were not truthful. The country belongs to the Piutes, and not to the white men. The whites have taken the Indian's ponies and their buckskins, and never gave any pay. They are like the coyotes, always ready to eat and to bark, but no good."

After expressing the willingness of his tribe to go on a Government reservation and stating that they wanted cattle and plows, he closed the conference by throwing off his blankets, and rising to his full height, exclaimed: "Irishman, come! Dutchman, come! Mexican, come! American man, come! John Chinaman, come! All dig him hole, find him hole! No give Piute money! Winnemucca die soon. He find him hole, then he no care any more."

Hoops Serve a Good Purpose.

Thanksgiving Day was observed on Thursday, November 29th, in the usual manner of church services in the morning and grand balls in the evening. One town set up a claim of having the champion diner of the State. He responded to three invitations to Thanksgiving feasts, one at 2 p.m., another at 4 p.m., and a third at 5:30 p.m., ate heartily at all, and survived.

It was related that the Thanksgiving Day ball in Dutch Flat was attended by a newly married couple. The woman was young and attractive, loved to dance and had so much attention shown her by the beaux that the husband became jealous, and before the supper hour at midnight had arrived, demanded that his wife go home with him. She was in the height of her enjoyment when the summons came, but instead of showing any disappointment over the way affairs were going, she excused herself a few minutes and retired to the dressing room. Hoops of the largest possible circumference were the fashion, and of course she was encircled by one of the most

Children of Past Grands Soon To Be United in Marriage



ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INTENDED marriage of popular young people is not uncommon, and ordinarily does not arouse more than passing interest outside the immediate circle of friends of the contracting parties. But the announcement that Miss Maidie Gesford of Napa will, about the middle of November, become the bride of George F. Jones of Oroville, has created no end of interest among members of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, for the reason that they are, respectively, the only daughter and the only son of Past Grand Presidents of the fraternity, and this is the first time, within the history of the organization, that the families of Past Grands have become united through marriage of their children.

The bride-to-be, Miss Maidie Gesford, is the daughter of Superior Judge and Mrs. Henry C. Gesford, of Napa; she is highly accomplished, and credited with being one of the State's prettiest daughters. The groom-to-be, George F. Jones, is the son of Major and Mrs. A. F. Jones, of Oroville; he is a graduate of the University of California, and a prominent young attorney. Their forthcoming marriage will unite two Northern California families which have figured conspicuously in the political, judicial and social affairs of the State, Major Jones and Judge Gesford, in addition to being

First Time in History of N. S. G. W. that Children of Past Grands Have Wedded--Event to Take Place in Napa, the Middle of the Month

Judge Henry C. Gesford is the son of Pioneer parents who crossed the plains in 1849 and settled in Napa Valley, he being born near St. Helena, Napa County. His wife's parents also crossed the plains in 1849, and she was born at Fairfield, Solano County. The bride-elect is the only child of Judge and Mrs. Gesford. Mr. Gesford is a charter member of Napa Parlor, No. 62, N. S. G. W., and was Grand President of the Order during the term

Grady. In 1881, at Oakland, he was married to May Stanton Evans, who was born at Marysville in 1861. Mr. Jones was District Attorney of Butte County, 1882-1884; State Senator from the Fourth District, 1886-1890; at present he is the Pacific Coast counsel for the Diamond Match Company and other large interests.

Major Jones' father was George Foster Jones, a native of Hillsboro, New Hampshire, who came to California around the Horn from Boston in 1849; he was sheriff of Colusa County, 1856-58, and followed mercantile pursuits at Colusa and Chico until the time of his death, in 1873. His mother, who was Sidney A. McIntosh, came across the plains with her family from Lexington, Kentucky, her native state, arriving in California in 1850, and is still living at Chico, California, at the age of 78 years. She was married to George Foster Jones at Lone Tree Ranch, Colusa County, in 1851. The parents, now deceased, of Major Jones' wife, were both from New York and came to California in 1850. Her father, Orin M. Evans, was a contractor and merchant, operating at Unionville, Nevada; Marysville, Yankee Hill and Stringtown, California; her mother, Jane H. Baldwin, was the daughter of Stephan Dexter Baldwin, pioneer jeweler of Marysville. The groom-elect is the only son of Major and Mrs. Jones and is associated with his father in the practice of law. At present he is candidate for District Attorney of Butte County.



MAJOR A. F. JONES, Groom's Father

Past Grand President of the N. S. G. W., have been close friends for more than twenty years, having served together in the State Senate, and been closely associated socially, politically and fraternally. The marriage of their children will be solemnized at the home of the bride's parents in Napa.

fashionable in size. She quietly secured her husband's hat, fastened it to one of the ribs of her hoop skirt with a safety pin, and then returned to the ball-room, where she demurely informed her husband she would be ready to go home as soon as he got his hat, but would dance until he came for her. He spent several hours vainly looking for the party who had taken his hat, and it was not until his life partner had satisfied her dancing pleasure that he was surprised to find his hat hanging upon the identical hook he had placed it on earlier in the evening.

Jose Ramon Pico, who claimed to be the champion long distance rider in the State, rode 150 miles against time at San Jose, winning the wager in six hours, sixteen minutes and fifty seconds.

John Wilson's circus went into winter quarters at San Francisco.

The proposition to tunnel beneath the mountains between Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, to connect a highway with Moraga Valley, was being enthusiastically advocated by the citizens of the two counties. It was intended to have the Legislature take necessary action when it met in January, 1861.



MISS MAIDIE GESFORD



MR. GEORGE F. JONES

1896-97, being elected at the nineteenth session. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, and is serving his second term as Superior Judge of Napa County, and represented that county in the State Senate in 1887. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and is a present a candidate for Associate Justice of the Third District Court of Appeal.

Major A. F. Jones was born at Colby Landing, Colusa County, February 14, 1858, was educated in the common schools of California until entering Yale University, New Haven, Conn., from which he graduated from the law department in the Class of 1879, with the degree of LL.B. He is a charter member and was the first president of Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, N.S.G.W., which was instituted at Oroville, May 14, 1881, and attended the Grand Parlor Session at Oakland in that year, where he was elected Grand Lecturer. Two years later at San Francisco, he was elected Grand President, serving from 1883-84, and during his term instituted fifteen new Parlors. He is now the oldest living Past Grand President, with the exception of John H.



JUDGE HENRY E. GESFORD, Bride's Father

It will thus be seen that the contracting parties to this marriage which is soon to be solemnized are thorough Californians—born within the State, the children of prominent Native Sons, and the grandchildren of early-day Pioneers.

CALIFORNIA.

Over the line at half past one,
Back to the land where the good old sun
Gives to us the brightest flowers
Ever found in fairy bowers;
Gives to us the fields of grain,
Broadcast in our great domain.
Back to the land whose mounts unfold,
Yielding up its glittering gold,
Back to the realm whose forest land
Answers to the world's demand.
Back to the land whose praises we sing—
California—to thee we cling.

—W. W. Cooley.

Every time you buy products labeled "Made in California" you are assured of the BEST. Encourage home industries by demanding HOME PRODUCTS. This is the best way every loyal Californian can insure his State's prosperity. HOME INDUSTRY means more factories, more workmen, and more employment at better wages. Bear this in mind, and see that California products are used exclusively in your home.

Vote YES on Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 52 and Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33, at the November 8th election. DON'T FAIL!

Loyalty to the State Through Its Industries— Lack of Such Loyalty Retards State's Progress

(BY DANIEL A. RYAN, GRAND PRESIDENT N. S. G. W.)



ALTHOUGH WE HAVE ALWAYS taken an interest in all things concerning California, we have not given to the industrial development of the State the careful and loyal consideration it should have received. The manufacturing and producing interests of California, more than any other subject of economic value from a labor and profit-producing standpoint to our citizens, has been in the main neglected when, above all others, it should have our most earnest support and co-operation. This applies not only to our membership, but to every citizen of the State. The absolute necessity of attention on our part to a subject that is so vital to California has been very forcibly impressed upon the writer since he became a member of the Home Industry League of California, recently organized in San Francisco, and which led him to an investigation of conditions. He knew that conditions were not good, but could hardly believe the reports of the bureau of statistics of the League. To satisfy himself, he investigated as far as he could and found that they were not exaggerated; in fact, the reports hardly reached the extreme distress of conditions as they exist, beginning with the city of San Francisco, where the decline of manufacturing industries is greater than that of any other community.

Industrial Decline in San Francisco.

In 1839 we had in the city of San Francisco one grist mill, the first manufacturing plant on San Francisco Bay. In 1856 we were manufacturing in a dozen lines, important among them being foundries, machine shops, lumber mills, hoiler and grist mills. In 1860 the lumber was still increasing, un-

til in 1866 we had 264 plants of nearly every representative manufacturing industry. In fact, at that time we were rolling steel and rails, which we are not doing at this late day. The healthy growth of manufacturing continued until, in 1900, we had reached 4002 manufacturing establishments in the area of San Francisco Bay, although the depression of 1894 was the beginning of our great loss of machinery business to Eastern concerns. The population at that time was approximately 330,000, the factories employing 41,978 people. The number of factories continued to grow until, in 1904, according to the Federal figures, we had 4,500 factories employing 44,875 people, the product output valued at \$238,103,663.

Today, according to figures secured by a representative of one of the San Francisco commercial bodies, there are in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay only 1,398 factories, employing about 14,000 men, with an output valued at \$78,891,879, or the deplorable decrease of sixty-eight per cent in six years' time. Think of it! It is hardly believable! Imagine what that means to a city like San Francisco, with all its natural advantages on tide water, with the greatest port on the Pacific, the terminal of four transcontinental railroads, the shipping center of the Coast, the recipient of nearly nine millions of horsepower water in its bay, the distributing point of immense quantities of oil, backed by resources of an empire in our State's boundaries that should make it the largest manufacturing city in the Union today, outside of the City of New York.

Stop and consider what such a decrease means, not only to San Francisco and its contiguous territory, but to our entire State. The result on general business conditions commercially is demoralizing. It shows the absolute necessity of building up our once prosperous industries, or at least of bringing them

back to a normal basis of output. The result morally of the abnormal decrease of our factories, and the knowledge of the same, has a depressing effect on people's minds that will be most difficult to overcome. The result financially to the mechanics, laborers, clerks, and the employers, to the tradespeople, and, in truth, to our entire business community, means a loss in the decrease of sixty-eight per cent of factories, of \$92,625 a day, \$555,750 a week, \$2,123,000 a month, or \$25,476,000 a year, for wages alone. The loss of the value of the output after the product is finished is the difference between six years ago of \$238,103,663 and that of today of approximately \$78,891,879, or \$159,211,784. That is what the loss amounts to for the State of California. Such being the case, California must do something to remedy such a subnormal and distressing condition.

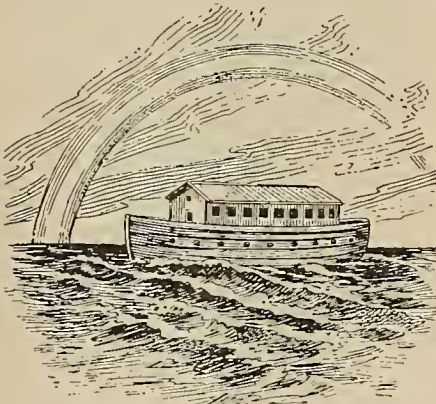
Lack of Loyalty the Cause.

"What must it do?" many will helplessly ask. But first of all, what is, or was, the cause? This is the perplexing question that comes to our mind. We have heard that it exists, but why? If we are to find the remedy, we must first find the cause. The fundamental reason, says the Home Industry League, is because we do not patronize home industry. The League is right. It must be that, when San Francisco and vicinity reached its maximum amount of factories in 1904, which was the greatest increase (34%) of any factory district in the United States that year, except the cities of Buffalo and St. Louis, the Eastern manufacturers began to learn of the big market out here that could support, in one metropolitan area, 4500 factories, or the twelfth largest manufacturing center in the country, and began

(Continued on Page 27, Column 1.)

Native Home Items—for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



The Potlatch and Rainbow Party of the Deejeers.

Come Deejeers all, and list to me.
This world is queer as queer can be,
But we will work, and call it "play,"
And sing, and laugh, the livelong day.



FOR A LONG TIME WE HAD BEEN talking about the Potlatch. What is a Potlatch? It is a custom that the Alaskans have of inviting their friends to come to a bouse-piepie, and every fellow of them carries home a prize. When it is over, the generous chieftain has nothing left, because he has given away all of his fine blankets, arrow-heads, knives, hatchets, fishhooks, haskets and canoes. But he has had the fun of feeling mighty grand for one day in his life, and after that he can go and visit his friends and stay as long as he likes. Well, we decided to have a sort of imitation Potlatch for the faithful Deejeers. I wanted to do something in memory of my own child's birthday, even though she passed from earth

five years ago. What better could I do than to have the Potlatch on this day, and give away some of the little things, which once were hers, to the children who now come to make my home glad with their presence? When they tried to come in on Thursday night, I told them I was hard at work trying to get the bouse swept for the Potlatch, so they could not come in.

"Let us do the sweeping," cried the Deejeers. Presto change! it was done in a trice. Three women called at this most inopportune moment. We sat in the library in peace, and talked about the past, the present, and the future. And those Deejeers hushed themselves, effaced themselves, suppressed themselves, and played games under their breath in the front parlor as if they were so many fairies. And when all was over, one of them, a boy, offered to take the visitor of three-score and eighteen years to the cars. Was not that beautiful? He was a wise Deejeer, and knew that she was in reality a fairy godmother in disguise. For she was Mrs. Cabanis, the mother of Judge Cabanis, and she had had nine sons and one daughter that she had raised for California from the early days. In other words, she was a really and truly Pioneer Mother, such as we deem worthy of putting into bronze. Then why not be polite and gentle to her while she is still alive? The next morning a flock of Deejeers arrived early to help me finish the work. They ran errands and did all sorts of things. I am a great believer in baving bright colors around, so I decided to dress the seven faithful fairies to represent the rainbow. At this news the boys looked blank. "What are we going to wear?" they said. It is natural for boys to want to be gay, too. Why not? So I told them that the boys of Busb street should have green sashes and turbans, and the boys of Pine street arrayed in yellow ones—those being the colors chosen to represent our State on Admission Day. But the boy who is studying five languages I dressed up in sashes of yellow and green and reddish brown and put red velvet Spanish sleeves on him, in addition to his yellow silk turban, which was once worn by a Pundit named Virchand Ghandi, one of the greatest men I ever met, yet as simple as a child.

The reception committee was composed of the larger girls. And how do you suppose they elected to array themselves? They came in pretty white linen caps and aprons, such as they wear in the public school cooking classes, and looked as neat and sweet as daffodils. We admitted the little girls at three o'clock, and let them recite their verses to us all in peace, with only two boys present. You know boys are nice all right, but it is safer to fetch them in one at a time, for they are like firecrackers—they want to go off all at once. Well, we had a rainbow arched against the curtain in the bay-window, and when the little girls faced it, I declare they were actually an improvement on the original, carrying those bright colors in bands around their heads and crossed under their chins. We had a lovely time reciting the colors over and over—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Then we had an examination in French, to see how many of the words the little girls remembered. It was astonishing to hear them—they did so well that we had to give prizes to the two who stood last. Then while they were taken into the children's library to have their ice cream and other refreshments, the boys were admitted and stood up to see how much French they remembered of the lessons given them by the kind friend who comes Friday afternoons for that purpose without money and without price. Then came the surprise of the afternoon. The boy who nearly wiggled himself out of the class the day before by his outrageousness, and out of the patience of all of us by his bad manners, stood last and got the prize, a bottle of perfume, to take home to his mother. His mother was even more bewildered than the rest of us. It shows that sometimes you cannot tell who is who.

Then the prizes were given for "REPOSE." "What's that?" was the question that went around. I had to explain that it meant repose of manner—it meant that when a child came into a house and did not kick the furniture, and did not tear things to pieces, but made the woman of the house glad of his presence, it showed that that child had "Repose." So it was left to the children themselves

(Continued on Page 27, Column 3.)

Death Overtakes Two Faithful Members of N. S. G. W.



NATHAN P. BUNDY, GRAND TRUSTEE, passed away very suddenly in San Francisco, October 7th. Deceased was a charter member and past president of Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235, N. S. G. W., Los Angeles. He was elected Grand Trustee at the Marysville Grand Parlor in 1909, when but three years a member of the Order, and was re-elected at the Lake Tahoe session this year. Mr. Bundy was born in Santa Monica, September 9, 1879, and affiliated with the Order upon the institution of Sierra Madre Parlor in 1906. He became very much interested, not only in the work of his own Parlor, but in the general work of the Order, and before he had been a year in the ranks instituted Santa Monica Parlor, No. 237, at Santa Monica, his birthplace, and Grizzly Bear Parlor, No. 239, at Long Beach. He was recognized among the members of the fraternity in Southern California as a most valued member and gave much of his time and finances to the Order's upbuilding in the southland.

Up to a few months prior to his death, Mr. Bundy had practiced law in Los Angeles, and built up a lucrative practice, but recently accepted a position in the Southern Pacific law department in San Francisco. One of the saddest features of his passing was the fact that but two weeks before he was wedded to Miss Ellen L. Clarke of Los Angeles, who is heart-broken at the sad termination of her honeymoon, and who has the sympathy of every member of the Order of Native Sons.

Nathan Bundy was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bundy of Santa Monica, and in addition to his bereaved parents, is survived by Frank E.,



NATHAN P. BUNDY, Deceased
Grand Trustee, N. S. G. W.

Charles Roy, Guy G. and Thomas Clark Bundy, brothers, and Miss Sarah Bundy, a sister. His remains were taken to Los Angeles for cremation being accompanied from San Francisco by Grand President Daniel A. Ryan and Grand Trustee Louis H. Mooser. Services over his remains were conducted at 10 a. m., October 10th, and although private, more than a hundred Native Sons attended the obsequies, and Grand President Ryan delivered a touching eulogy. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, among them being: Harp, within crescent, from Grand Parlor; Bear Flag wreath in flowers, Sierra Madre Parlor; pillow, with letters "F. L. C.," Grizzly Bear Parlor; carnation wreath, Corona Parlor; crescent, Ramona Parlor; laurel wreath, Grizzly Bear Publishing Company, of which deceased had been a director; large wreath on standard, Southern Pacific Company law department. Cremation in Rosedale cemetery, which was strictly private, followed the services.

A Few Words in Retrospect.

With the passing of Nathan Bundy, the Order of Native Sons has lost one of its most enthusiastic workers—one who labored night and day, even at the sacrifice of his own personal affairs and health, for its best interests. As he was true within the Order to the teachings of Friendship, Loyalty and Charity, so was he faithful, even unto death, to the best interests of those he served in a legal capacity, and those he honored with his social friendship. No trust, no matter how insignificant, was ever betrayed by Nathan Bundy; no friendship was ever formed by him to which he was not devotedly faithful; his charity was without bounds, and of that kind which leteth not the left hand knoweth what the right hand doeth.

To Nathan Bundy every charge, whether within business, fraternal or social circles, was a sacred trust, and he held every one of them above a suspicion of dishonor. Every duty imposed upon him was well performed, and he gave the best that was in him to the successful accomplishment of all tasks. While of a retiring disposition, he made many friends, and the friendships created never waned. The teachings of his gray-haired mother followed him to the grave, and in his daily associations in the world of activity, her words guided him in the path he had mapped out for himself.

Nathan Bundy is with us no more, but his life-work—on which there is not one blot to mar its brilliancy—will ever stand as a shining example. His memory will ever remain green in the minds of those who knew his real worth and shared in his friendships. While he had his faults—for who among us has not—they were not of the heart. Young in years, he had accomplished more than many men who live to greater age. He was gathered in the harvest of death when life to him was full of sweetness, and when the future looked its very brightest. His dogged determination remained with him to the very last, and not until a few moments before the final summons did he surrender to the inevitable. Then, with the simple words, "I guess I'm going," his soul passed over the river, on to the great hereafter.—C. M. H.

Parlor Adopts Resolutions.

At a meeting of Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235, N.S.G.W., of which Nathan P. Bundy was a charter member, October 11th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the course of human events, the All Wise Creator and Ruler of the Universe has permitted our brother, Nathan P. Bundy, to be taken from our association in life; and

Whereas, During this life our brother was of great help and a constant source of inspiration to those with whom he associated, to strive for the higher and better things of this life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Nathan P. Bundy, Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, has lost its most consistent exemplar of a worthy member and a noble man; one whose life was replete with unselfish thoughts and deeds; one whose constant desire was to aid and assist the less fortunate, and to upbuild and promote the objects of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Be it further

Resolved, That the community at large has lost a most worthy citizen, and one whose personal life was always clean and wholesome; in his professional and business life, a man most honorable and always above reproach. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the proceedings of Sierra Madre Parlor, published in the Grizzly Bear, copies delivered to the widow, the parents and the brothers and sister of our late beloved brother, and that the charter of the Parlor be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

SAMUEL JAY, President.

[Seal] C. M. EASTON, Asst. Secretary.

Charter Draped in Respect to Memory.

At a meeting of Santa Monica Parlor, No. 237, N. S. G. W., October 10th., the following resolution was adopted. The late Grand Trustee Bundy organized this Parlor, was personally acquainted with all its members, and had done much to promote its welfare;

"Whereas, Almighty God has called to the Grand Parlor on High our dear friend and brother, Nathan P. Bundy; and

"Whereas, by his death, the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, and this Parlor in particular,

has lost a true and faithful worker; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that Santa Monica Parlor, No. 237, N. S. G. W., extends its heartfelt sympathy to all sorrowing friends and relatives, and that, as a mark of special respect, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days."

PAST PRESIDENT OF DONNER PARLOR SUCCUMBS TO TYPHOID FEVER.

George E. Rutherford of Truckee, a past president of Donner Parlor, No. 162, N. S. G. W., passed away October 10th at the home of his brother, Grand Trustee Frank M. Rutherford, in that city, after an illness of five weeks, from typhoid fever. Deceased was a native of Wyandotte, Butte County, aged 30 years, and in addition to his brother, is mourned by an aged mother and a sister. The funeral services were held in Truckee, October 11th, the members of Donner Parlor attending in a body. The remains were taken to Wyandotte and laid to rest in the little cemetery there, October 13th.

Although young in years, George Rutherford was recognized as one of Northern California's brightest



GEORGE E. RUTHERFORD, Deceased
Past Pres. Donner Parlor

young men, and held the responsible positions of principal of the Truckee schools and president of the Nevada County Board of Education. He was exceptionally gifted in a literary sense, and had written many articles concerning the early history of the northern part of the State, particularly Butte County, and several of his short stories appeared in the Grizzly Bear under the nom-de-plume "George Dickenson."

Those members of the N. S. G. W. who attended the Lake Tahoe Grand Parlor in June will best remember Mr. Rutherford as the presiding officer at the banquet. At that time he was president of Donner Parlor, which had charge of the arrangements, and much of the success of that session was due to his untiring efforts.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, Almighty God in the administration of His beneficent wisdom, has deemed it fitting to remove from this earthly existence, Bro. Francis M. Sibole, who departed this life on the 22nd day of September, 1910; and

Whereas, Bro. Sibole, has, during his short sojourn with us as a member of Lone Parlor, No. 33, N. S. G. W. by his kindly disposition, and fraternal actions, endeared himself to every member of our beloved Order, therefore be it

Resolved, That in memory of our late brother, whose earthly pilgrimage has been thus terminated in early manhood, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this evening, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased brother.

E. W. PERKINS,

R. H. BAGLEY,

W. C. FITZGERALD,

Memorial Committee.

Adopted, October 15, 1910.

C. SCULLY, President.

A. C. GROVER, Secretary.



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(Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor.)

Many constitutional amendments will appear on
 the ballot, November 8th, but there are two, in par-
 ticular, which should be voted upon—and voted upon
 favorably—by every citizen of California who is proud
 of the State. These are

Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 52.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment, No. 33.

There is nothing in the way of a "joker" in either
 of these proposed amendments—they simply make
 it possible for Californians to go before Congress as
 representatives of a UNITED STATE, and lay our
 claims before the national body for the Panama
 Pacific Exposition.

Every loyal Californian wants to see San Francis-
 co best New Orleans in the contest for this exposition.
 No loyal Californian, no matter what his feel-
 ings toward San Francisco, will vote against these
 amendments because they appear to favor that city,
 for, in reality, the Panama Exposition will be as
 much a benefit to every other section of California
 as to San Francisco.

The defeat of these amendments means the loss of
 the Panama Exposition to California. They will be
 defeated unless you, Mr. Voter, make it your busi-
 ness to vote for them. Don't think your vote is
 unnecessary, for it is just such procedure that has
 killed many good propositions, and will mean the
 defeat of these amendments.

Every indifferent citizen of the State will not
 vote upon these, or any other, amendments. It will,
 therefore, take a large vote to carry them, so every
 man whose State pride is greater than his indiffer-
 ence should not fail to vote for them.

There is often a disposition on the part of voters
 to not vote on constitutional amendments. This
 should not be the rule as regards these amendments,
 as they mean much to California. When you go
 into the voting booth look for senate Constitutional
 Amendment, No. 52 and Assembly Constitutional
 Amendment, No. 33, and vote in favor of the passage
 of both.

* * *

The fostering of our home industries should be
 the special care of every Californian, for upon it
 rests the future industrial progress, or lack of
 progress, of our State.

And this fostering should not rest with the
 passage of resolutions favoring home industries, but
 should assume a more substantial form. It costs
 money to run factories, and the men employed there-
 in will not accept resolutions as compensation for
 their labor.

It has always seemed strange to us why so many
 organizations have been formed to encourage the
 establishment of industries within our State, and
 not a single one, until the formation of the Home
 Industry League, to educate the people up to the
 use of the products of those industries.

The Orders of Native Sons and Native Daughters
 have, through their Grand Parlor, endorsed the ob-
 jects of the Home Industry League, which has for
 its purpose the building up of our home industries,
 and have resolved to purchase home-made goods.

Our Orders cannot enter upon a more commend-
 able crusade than that which has for its ultimate
 object not only the bringing of more industries to

The Grizzly Goes to Celebration

(NOTE—This article appeared in the first edition of the October Grizzly Bear, which was destroyed
 in the Los Angeles dynamiting outrage, as set forth in this space in the reprinted, or second edition.
 As the original edition failed to get into the hands
 of whom have asked the article's publication, it is
 herewith reproduced.—Editor.)

To the Editor—Dear Sir: Well, I attended the
 Admission Day celebration, and it surely was some
 pumpkins.

And the big parade, September 9th, wouldn't
 that make some of our adopted sons and daugh-
 ters sit up and take notice?

And just to think, it happened in our dearly-
 beloved State of California, and was pulled off
 by our own Native Sons and Native Daughters.

Wasn't you there? Well, take it from me, you
 missed something that it will require some years
 to elapse.

Anyone who was there won't soon forget the
 parade, especially if he took part in it, for every
 time he thinks of boils on his feet, his memory
 will revert to the four hours he stood in line, plus
 the six hours he piked.

And that reminds me. Has anybody here found
 the whyfore of the tiresome delays? I have been
 looking for it, and found several reasons advanced,
 but none of them sounded good to me. The most
 plausible one, however, appears to be mismanage-
 ment.

I heard a great deal of fun poked at Stanford
 Parlor's water-wagon, but, believe me, before the
 parade was over, the members of Stanford were
 universally envied. Why couldn't 76 have given us
 a hunch?

And say, a man standing on the sidewalk said:
 "Why do they have a queen? Did California ever
 have one?" The stranger was referred to the
 finance committee of the festival.

One member from a country Parlor asked me
 what the duties of a reception committee were.
 From what I had seen, I suggested that this par-
 ticular reception committee was evidently detailed
 to follow the queen, as it didn't receive any of the
 numerous excursions but, wherever the queen was,
 there also was the reception committee, or at least
 the main part of it.

But say, laugh? I nearly split my sides laugh-
 ing at one of the Native Son grand officers. And
 at the same time, I was disgusted. He was making
 the rounds visiting Parlors, and incidentally
 dropped around to a San Francisco Parlor that was
 putting on some special airs in the St. Francis. He
 didn't more than land, however, when from one
 side came the cry, "Show your tickets," and from
 another, "Don't hock the way," while from be-
 hind, the strong arm of a blue-coat pressed him
 into moving. He didn't have an "invite," you see,
 so he couldn't gain the "Eldorado."

After witnessing this turndown of a grand officer
 guest by a Parlor that was among the hosts, I
 beat it, and wended my weary way to the Palace,
 where I was greeted with a two-handed complaint.
 Two members from the northern part of the State
 accosted me with, "I thought we were invited
 here to be the guests of the San Francisco Par-
 lors?" I coincided with their thought, but after
 what I had just witnessed I ventured no further
 opinion. "Well," they went on, "we were just
 refused admission to that Parlor's (pointing to an-
 other San Francisco Parlor with headquarters at
 the rear of the main lobby) headquarters because
 we didn't have an invitation." I felt very grate-
 ful for this information, as I was headed toward
 the "Pacific," wherein many a disconsolate soul has
 drowned his troubles.

our State, but as well the encouragement of those
 industries now established by a use of their products.
 This action will, no doubt, meet with opposition
 from some quarters, but if we are really concerned
 in California's progress and greatness, we will use
 every honest means at our command to bring about
 a general demand in California for California-made
 goods.

Let us put the united strength of our organizations
 back of this purpose, and so encourage, through pur-
 chase of their products, those industries now bere,
 that others will flock in. Let every member demand
 goods bearing the "Made in California" label, and
 see how quickly merchants will lay in a stock. Just
 as good goods are manufactured here as elsewhere.
 Then, why not California products for California chil-
 dren? Ask yourself, and act accordingly.

* * *

Report comes from Marysville that the Hindus
 are going home. Let's not wait until Thanksgiving
 Day.

But, all ebbliness aside, didn't Old Sol give us
 a warm reception? The day was one of the
 grandest ever witnessed by myself in San Fran-
 cisco. I remarked upon this to several friends, and
 what do you think one said? Well, he replied:
 "It's a darned good thing something was warm,
 as in all my Admission Day experience I never
 saw such a cool reception on the part of our
 hosts!"

I was disappointed that one of the best features
 provided for the parade by the festival committee
 didn't appear. You, of course, didn't see it, so
 I'll tell you about it: An old-style hotel buss,
 with a long seat running the full length of each
 side, that had done service in 1849, was graciously
 supplied the Native Sons grand officers, in which
 to appear in the parade. But when they got to
 the place of assembling for the parade, and saw
 that the grand president had been supplied with a
 newly-painted, rubber-tired back, they struck, and
 refused to accept the committee's offering. I
 heard they were told to take that or nothing, but
 standing as a union they stood pat, and the old
 curiosity didn't get in the parade. Ah, a thought!
 Perhaps that grand officer's strike was the cause
 of the delay in getting the parade started. You
 know a union strike delayed us in Sacramento five
 years ago.

In closing, I want to say that, with the dis-
 agreeable features above related thrown in, the
 1910 Admission Day celebration was a grand suc-
 cess, and a great majority of the Native Son and
 Native Daughter Parlors in San Francisco were
 ideal hosts and dispensed hospitality with the
 lavish hand of genuine Californians.

It is an easy matter to find fault, and the mis-
 comings of Parlors and the committee that had
 the celebration in hand, herein related, are not per-
 petuated in type for any ulterior motive, but
 purely with the intent of guiding the actions of
 those who will arrange future Admission Day cele-
 brations.

This was the first celebration I ever attended
 where, during the parade countermarch, enthusi-
 asm of the marchers was not at its height. Do
 you know why? Because the visiting Parlors had
 not been enthused, upon arrival at the celebration
 scene, with lively music and the handshakes of the
 reception committee, as has always been customary.

The grand officers did not visit, in a body, the
 several Parlor headquarters in San Francisco, as
 has heretofore been their custom. Do you know
 why? Because several grand officers, for some un-
 accountable reason, had not been favored with the
 special invitations of a few Parlors, and did not
 wish to take the chances of being turned down
 at any.

I have heard many oral, and received many writ-
 ten, complaints from all over the State regarding
 the treatment accorded visiting members by some
 of the San Francisco Parlors. To set them out in
 type, however, would do our Order an injustice.

But let every Parlor in the State profit by this
 Admission Day's experiences, and when acting as
 host on like occasions, either have the latch-
 string out or keep your house in darkness.

For the Good of the Cause,
 THE GRIZZLY.

From the hoops of our pioneer mothers to the
 hobbles of our daughters—a half century

* * *

There's only one thing English that excites our
 admiration—speedy justice. Take Dr. Crippen's case
 for example.

* * *

At the Watsonville apple fair, the Governor was
 given the largest pie ever baked. But that wasn't
 THE pie he's looking for.

* * *

California's crops were record-breakers this year.
 Even the tourists are flocking in by the thousands.

* * *

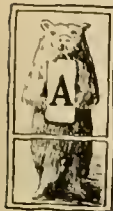
The "also ran" association will have a big initia-
 tion the night of November 8th.

* * *

Picnicking in California—freezing in the East. And
 still the Census Bureau wonders why our population
 shows such increase.

With Our Western Books and Writers

(CONDUCTED BY NETTIE S. GAINES)



Mark Twain's Speeches.

BOOK WHICH SHOULD BE OF UNUSUAL interest to people of this Coast is "Mark Twain's Speeches," which has just been brought out by an Eastern publishing house. The opening pages contain a most excellent portrait of this beloved writer. Wm. Dean Howell, in a short introduction, explains the method and manner used by Mr. Clemens in presenting his speeches, for Mr. Howell considered him a great actor, as well as a great author. The subjects discussed by Mr. Clemens are many and varied, covering a period of time from 1872 until shortly before his death. The true father and mother will read with interest Mr. Clemens' response to the toast, "The Babies—as they comfort us in our sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities." For genuine laugh provokers, select the address, delivered at a social meeting of literary men, having for its subject "Cats and Candy," and a story at a billiard tourney, entitled "Billiards." Then, too, one derives much pleasure from reading his address given at a dinner at Delmonico's to celebrate his seventieth birthday. He vividly describes his first birthday, and then says: "It's a long stretch between that first birthday speech and this one. That was my cradle song, and this is my swan song, I suppose."

This is a most excellent volume to have on hand for use when the brain has become weary of the arduousness of this strenuous life and demands relaxation. Henry Van Dyke once said of Mr. Clemens, "A man whose humor has put a girdle of light around the globe and whose sense of humor has been an example for all five continents." To possess "Mark Twain's Speeches," is to insure yourself of always having at hand something that shall highly season your graver reading. That the book will meet with ready sale on this Coast there is every assurance.

The Emigrant Trail.

The story of how our forefathers crossed the plains to California will never grow old; in fact, it almost seems that, as the lapse of time becomes greater, the romance of it all grips the heart strings with a firmer grasp, and we long to hear another phase of the story.

Geraldine Bonner, therefore, exercised good judgment when she decided to write a story of "The Emigrant Trail." The contents of the book are divided into five parts—"The Prairie," "The River," "The Mountains," "The Desert," "The Promised Land." It is an interesting and happy little party of five who start from Independence for California, "the recently acquired strip of territory that lay along the continent's western rim, a place of perpetual sunshine where everybody had a chance and there was no malaria." The time is before the discovery of gold, or rather, before it was known to Easterners.

Dr. Gillespie was making the trip to California in search of health. He was accompanied by his daughter, Susan, and "Daddy John," the old servant. They were from New York and had planned to meet a large party of their fellow townsmen at Independence, but to their dismay the party had gone on without them. By chance they had met with David Crystal and George Leffingwell, Westerners who were also planning to cross the plains to California, so it was but a short time until all plans were completed. Our acquaintance with most of these characters ripens into an intimate friendship very soon. The devotion Dr. Gillespie and his daughter have for each other is soul satisfying, and it is indeed a pleasure to know that "Daddy John" looks after each so carefully. David very slowly comes into the story, but after a time one is made to see that he is to figure largely in the love theme which has its place on "The Emigrant Trail."

The author evidently has made a deep study of her subject, for into the story is woven in minute detail almost every incident that could possibly have given either joy or sorrow. The country through which they traverse is well described. The hardships they endured are indelibly stamped on the reader's memory. Birth, marriage, death, each has its place. Indian troubles, murder, thirst, too, are there. While on the way, there are those who join the party for a time and then take other routes, but one of these remains through the entire journey, for he, too, plays in the game of love! This is Courant.

It is a strange love story, for there is something about the development of characters that is out of the ordinary. One realizes, however, that he could not expect it to be otherwise, for was not their environment constantly changing? Therefore, all would be as unnatural as their environment, and herein has the writer shown her strength. The reader grows rebellious at times as the characters unfold, but in the end he sees the author's purpose in working out these traits of character, such as must be possessed by the molders of a new Empire, a builder of the "Promised Land."

On the Sunset Shore.

Joseph W. Doer has just recently had published a book of poems, entitled "On the Sunset Shore." It is composed of one hundred and two short poems, of which twenty-five relate to the peculiarly interesting and attractive features of the Pacific Coast, including Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California, on both sides of the Cascade and Coast Mountains. Then there is an epic in fourteen parts on "The Oregon Trail," and a prose rhapsody, "Paradise Forgot," in seven divisions, depicting the beauty features of the Pacific Coast visited by the author. The book also contains one hundred classical views of Pacific Coast scenery, in groups representing these various sections. In another place in these columns is reproduced "The Harp of the Sands." It is a bit of beautiful descriptive verse.

WESTERN LITERARY NOTES.

Many Californians have followed with interest our very own playrights. It has not been long since we rejoiced with Richard Walton Tully over the success of his play, "The Rose of the Rancho." Later Herbert Bashford's "Running for Governor," a delightful little comedy, furnished amusement to crowded houses. Now we are all more than pleased to know that Eleanor Gates has also contributed a play, "Justice of Gideon," which was booked to appear in New York during the present month.

The Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, which will hold its opening day in the near future, has planned a "William Keith day," at which an exhibit will be held of several canvases by this artist. A talk on "The Artist and the Man" will be given by Charles Keeler of Berkeley and by ex-Mayor E. R. Taylor of San Francisco. Poetical tributes to Keith will be read, among which will be a poem by Edward Rowland Sill. Favorite Scotch ballads of the artist will be sung by Mrs. John W. Lewis. The meeting will be presided over by the new president, Miss Ina Coolbrith.

Dr. Charles F. Holder, whose latest books are "The Recreations of a Sportsman" and "The Channel Islands of California," is spending the summer at the beautiful Canadian fishing camp of George A. Weber of Stamford, whose lakes and rivers include fifty miles in the province of Quebec. In the fall Dr. Holder will deliver an address before the British Sea Anglers' Society of London and attend a banquet which is to be given him.

"My Mark Twain" is the title which William Dean Howells has chosen for his book of literary and personal reminiscences of his life-long friend.

Herman Whitaker's many friends are eagerly waiting for the new book which he has in course of preparation. Whether his trip to Mexico was for the purpose of obtaining more material for this book, or whether it was for another book entirely, we do not know. At any rate, the October Sunset contains one of his strong short stories. Arthur W. North, author of "Camp and Camino in Lower California" and "Mother of California," has, in the same magazine, a most interesting article bearing the heading, "The Spirit of Idaho."

"The Grand Canyon of Arizona; How to See It," is the title of George Wharton James' latest book. Another of his books to appear during this month is entitled "Heroes of California." His many friends will welcome both of these, for their tales must surely be of unusual interest.

Jack London, author of "Martin Eden," has just had published a new novel entitled "Burning Daylight." In this he presents a new phase of the love of man for woman, and shows in the end that it was the only master Burning Daylight acknowl-

edged. Early in November a book of short stories by Mr. London, entitled "When God Laughs," will appear.

The Harp of the Sands.

(By Joseph W. Doer.)

I sat one night where the flowing tide
Came in at the Golden Gate,
And listened to the restless sea,
Though the hour was growing late.

The earth was still and the ocean calm,
The air was soft and low,
And the only thing that made a sound
Was the creeping waters' flow.

A ship passed in the dusk along,
Like a phantom up the bay,
Its tall masts mirrored in the deep,
While it slipped in the gloom away

The sea birds chattered as they flew
In whispering notes of night,
Or sat on the bosom of the deep
When the moon came into sight.

The porpoise flashing in and out
Far off on the distant sea,
With all the other ocean sights,
Made an evening show for me.

And so I sat and listened to
The ocean's mighty swells—
The story which the sea's unrest
Forever throbbing tells.

And then I walked in the soft moonlight,
And listened to the tide,
As it glided through the Golden Gate
From the ocean green and wide.

At last I stopped and held my breath,
For a strain of music came,
Like the wind through strings Aeolian
Too sweet to have a name.

And sad and low it floated up
From the ocean dampened sands,
Like a harp thrust out from the hurrying deep
And played by spirit hands.

I stood and listened to the strains
I had heard one time before—
To the harp of the sands played by unseen hands
In the rocks along the shore.

The hour was right, for alone at night
Will the sand harps ever play;
When the flowing tide begins to glide
Into the shadowy bay.

I listened wrapt to the sad, sweet strain,
For I knew when the tide was in
No more would the sand harp play for me
By the fingers soft unseen.

Nor could I hear in the daylight glare
This music of the night,
For the glowing sun would soaring high,
Give the wierd musicians fright.

So I drank my fill till the music ceased,
And I knew I should hear no more,
Then back to the city I took my way
Along the rock-bound shore.

—From "On the Sunset Shore."

Jamestown, October 14th.

The Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Gentlemen: Enclosed find one dollar to renew my subscription to the Grizzly Bear. I could not keep in touch with the Native Daughters without it.

ANNA PRESTON,
P. P., Anono Parlor.

Every time you buy products labeled "Made in California" you are assured of the BEST. Encourage home industries by demanding HOME PRODUCTS. This is the best way every loyal Californian can insure his State's prosperity. HOME INDUSTRY means more factories, more workmen, and more employment at better wages. Bear this in mind, and see that California products are used exclusively in your home.

"Mission Bells," a Love Tale of California

(Continued from October number.)

CHAPTER IV.

California Love Awakened.



ATHRYN CAME HOME ALL ENTHUSIASM and rapture from her visit to Half Moon Bay. She graphically described to her delighted Native Son father the remarkably clear and bright mind of Raymundo Miramontes and the courtly manner of the fine looking, stately, aristocratic Don Pablo Vasquez.

Mr. Dene had always deplored what he considered a lack of appreciation in his wife for things Californian, and was secretly chagrined over Kathryn's broken engagement with young Beresford, whom he dearly loved as his own boy and considered to be one of the finest of California's stalwart sons, but he wisely asked no questions as to the cause of the quarrel.

Kathryn was a girl who never did things by halves, so she put her whole heart into the study of California's history. Her enthusiasm spread even to her mother—to Mr. Dene's satisfaction and gratification—and the result was a southern trip by Mrs. Dene and Kathryn, during which the missions of Monterey, San Carlos, Santa Barbara, etc., were visited.

In the course of excavating incidental to the improvement of Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, a number of rusty old muskets were exhumed. Kathryn rushed in search of Miss Keith, whom she found dismissing school, and exclaimed: "Hurry, Miss Keith, they have unearthed some old Spanish muskets at Portsmouth Square, at what was formerly the site of the old Spanish Custom House. We must secure them for the committee on historical landmarks." Verily, Kathryn had become a thorough Californian, and her great desire now was to become a member of the Order of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and she planned the formation of a Parlor of her young friends. She consulted Miss Keith, an introduction to the Grand Secretary, Miss Frakes, followed, and the result was the forming of the Portola Parlor. The name Portola was chosen in honor of Don Gaspar De Portola, the first Military Governor of California, appointed by Don Carlos III, King of Spain. Portola was the first to tread El Camino Real and was also the discoverer of San Francisco Bay, in October, 1769.

On Sunday, April 3rd, a mission road hell was to be dedicated at San Rafael, in front of the site of the old Mission San Rafael Archangel, which marks the spot between Mission Dolores, San Francisco, and the Mission San Francisco de Solano. Kenneth Beresford and Phillip Randall, as members of El Camino Real Association, were present, standing beside Grand Trustee Thomas J. Lennon. The members of the Mt. Tamalpais Parlor of Native Sons were there in a body. It was an ideal spring day, and the handsome Marin County Court House, surrounded by a square of velvety lawn, together with the church of St. Rafael and the beautifully shaded streets, made an appropriate spot for the dedication. By the stump of an aged pear tree, the only historical landmark remaining of the mission founded in 1817, stood a group of Native Daughters, and with them Kathryn Dene, dark-eyed and beautiful, dressed entirely in white.

Superior Judge Thomas J. Lennon was the chairman, and in concluding his remarks, said: "We are here today to dedicate this bell, the gift of Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, N. S. G. W., of San Rafael, which is to mark the historic road of the Franciscan Fathers, and he a monument to the first dawn of civilization in Northern California." Miss Keith spoke on the "King's Highway."

By this time, Kenneth Beresford had discovered that the tall, beautiful girl in white was Kathryn Dene. What could it mean! His Kathryn, his own little girl, standing beside, and evidently on the most friendly terms with, Grand President Lillie. Kathryn, an interested spectator to the dedication of a mission road hell! What did it portend? Was anything the matter with his eyesight? These were the thoughts that rushed through his mind. Kathryn, however, had long ago discovered that the tall Native Son beside Judge Lennon was Kenneth Beresford, and wisely kept her eyes off that part of the platform.

The unveiling of the hell by Stephen Richardson, the oldest Native Son of California, was now in order. Then the brown-clad friar, Father Maximilian

Romance and Reality in Serial Form

(BY ANNIE L. ADAIR.)

Newman, stepped forward with two little acolytes, and dedicated the hell of San Rafael Archangel. As he raised his hand in blessing, the chairman pulled the clapper to sound the sweet chimes, and a cheer broke from the audience. Thus was appropriately dedicated the hell at the twentieth mission, the next to the last of the chain.

As Kenneth Beresford, Phillip Randall and other participants walked down the street, Kenneth heard not a word that was being said in the conversation. His eyes were fixed on a tall, slender girl—clad all in white, her wonderful golden hair gleaming under a large picture hat—who, with other women, was wending her way to the railroad station. In his heart, the man was saying: "Kathryn, my own little girl! I am so proud of you. Before going back to the oil fields I will interview Miss Keith. Kathryn, dear, I hope you won't be too long in sending the written message, for the waiting is lonely and weary."

Speeding toward San Francisco on the train, near the verdure-clad hills at the foot of lofty Tamalpais the heart of the girl was singing for joy and saying: "Kenneth, dear, be patient a little longer. I am becoming a broader-minded, better girl—just such a girl as you need for a wife—but the waiting, although I deserve it, is dreary without you."

CHAPTER V.

Kathryn Becomes Private Secretary.

Miss Keith decided to spend her Easter vacation at Paso Robles, and while there gather data pertaining to San Miguel Mission, and the surrounding country, which was in early days an important Spanish grant. Kathryn, the mission enthusiast, decided to accompany her. Before leaving San Francisco, Phillip Randall, lying full length on a cot mattress, and suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, was put into the baggage car of the train. The man was hardly able to move either his arms or lower limbs, and was going to Paso Robles for his health. He was head bookkeeper for Beresford, Sr., and he and Kenneth were friends and also co-workers in El Camino Real Association. Although knowing Kenneth Beresford well, he had never met Miss Dene, and was in utter ignorance of the fact that an engagement existed between Beresford and Miss Dene, and that it was now broken.

As the train sped on Miss Keith, turning to Kathryn, said: "Phillip Randall is on this train, in the baggage car, the victim of inflammatory rheumatism. He is a loyal Native Son and a good man, and has a wife and two fine children in Oakland. I received a letter from his wife, who is a splendid woman, and she couldn't accompany him just now, as she has a sick child to care for. I will ask permission of the train official to go in and see him, and inquire if we can do anything for him. Do you mind accompanying me, Kathryn?"

"I will be only too glad to be of use," said Kathryn. She had become a truly unselfish girl. Always bright and beautiful, lately she had become exquisite with womanly thought and consideration for others, especially the sick and needy. To see one in pain, brought out all her sympathy and kindness of heart.

With gentle laughter, kind words, and little attentions, Miss Keith and Kathryn Dene brightened the weary journey for the sick man. On arriving at the quaint hut pretty town of Paso Robles, Phillip Randall was carefully carried across the city park to an hotel.

To the right of the hotel and hack towards the hills, was a large brick residence, with beautifully laid out, terraced grounds, the pride of Paso Robles. An underground tunnel connects the upper and the lower gardens, which are divided by a street. In the brightest corner of the upper garden is a small observatory, from which a fine view of the town and surrounding country can be obtained. A retired sea captain owned this property and employed several gardeners to keep the place in order, and always allowed the residents of Paso Robles to wander there at their pleasure.

Early the next morning following their arrival, Miss Keith and Kathryn took their hot sulphur plunge and as they were standing at the drinking fountain, Kathryn said: "I will take a pitcher of this sulphur water to Mr. Randall. This is what he needs."

They found him sitting in a wheeled chair in the "sun room." "Hallo, good samaritan, what do you think of this? Don't I look well in a wheeled chair," laughed he.

"You seem delighted to see us, but your tune will change when you see what I have brought you to drink. A pitcher of hot sulphur water from the springs. Ugh! It is horrid," laughed Kathryn.

"Never you mind, nothing can disgust me now. A rheumatic cripple gets used to the worst kind of concoctions," said Randall, as he drank the water without even a grimace.

"Now, I am going to be your private secretary," said Kathryn. "I am at leisure for an hour. Then Miss Keith and I are going to drive to San Miguel, where we are to be the guest of the girls of San Miguel Parlor at luncheon, and in the afternoon will visit the old Mission St. Michael." Kathryn wrote, for the crippled man, a letter to his wife and babies, and business letters to his employers, but never wincing as he dictated a letter to Kenneth Beresford, although the rich color surged to her cheeks and spread over the white brow and throat. All unconscious of the tumult in the girl's heart, the man continued: "Kenneth Beresford is a man worth knowing, Miss Dene. He is an enthusiastic, patriotic Native Son, and such a loyal friend. He has invested my savings for me in oil lands, and if the deal pushes through, as he expects, between his kindness and the curative waters of Paso Robles, I will be on my feet in more ways than one."

The girl became radiant. Her expression of pride and joy at her lover's name added an exquisite loveliness to her beautiful face, yet quickly to recover herself, she left the room and was back with a pile of magazines for the perusal of the sick man. "Thanks, Miss Dene," said the grateful invalid. "This afternoon I am to go two miles out of town to the hot sulphur mud springs and take my first mud bath, and I am in high anticipation of the treat. Just think of it! Makes me think of the mud-pie days of my boyhood."

Miss Keith and Kathryn enjoyed the ride to San Miguel under the spreading oaks for which Paso Robles is famous. "El Paso Des Rohles (the passing through the oaks), how aptly the Spanish name suits this place," said Kathryn.

CHAPTER VI.

The "Wishing Chair."

At San Miguel they were met, cordially greeted, and taken to luncheon, and in the afternoon visited San Miguel Mission, where the resident priest showed them through the church and the mission. Miss Keith had secured the services of a skilled amateur photographer, who gladly undertook to take pictures of different views and parts of the mission.

The ancient church of St. Michael's, at San Miguel Mission, has possibly a bit more of interest than most of the others. It is the best preserved of all the California missions—in fact, the only one which is today exactly the same as when first built, in 1797. Even the walls surrounding the place, though in ruins, give an accurate idea of the extent of the property connected with the church itself. It embraces about forty acres. In the legends of this mission there are both poetry and humor.

Standing in the shade of the long colonnades of the church, the attention of the visitors was drawn to two huge old chairs fashioned of massive oak and beautifully carved leather. The wooden frames of these chairs are as firm as when first fitted together, but the leather parts are badly worn, although the intricacy and beauty of the hand worked design, wrought long ago, could still be seen.

"Would you please tell us the legends of these 'Wishing Chairs'?" asked Miss Keith of their guide, and the kindly father repeated the following romantic tales: "They are the famous 'Wishing chairs,'" he said, "one of which was brought from the ruins of San Antonio Mission along with some old paintings and similar relics. This chair which is in the best state of preservation possesses miraculous powers. Any one seating himself therein might formulate one wish—any of the numberless things for which the heart of man might long—and be certain of its fulfillment. It was famed far and wide, and people traveled many miles that they might rest in it, and wish for the attainment of their heart's desire, and tradition has it, that these desires were duly fulfilled. But the other chair, that of San Miguel, was more restricted in its power. Its occupant could wish for only one thing—the winning of the sweetheart of his choice. As you see, the bottom of this chair is entirely gone, and

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

A Pioneer in the Land of The Setting Sun

(BY W. J. ORGAN.)

(Continued from October Number.)



THE OSCALOOSA BAR, THREE miles above us, the Union bar and the Montgomery bar, short distances below us, all paid well. The companies working them were on the river, and began the work required to divert the water from its head early in April, and had it completed and the river flowing through before we commenced our preliminary work in August. We had been on the ground to begin our work by the first of May we would have done as well as either of them. At Union bar we were comfortably housed for the expected rainy season. It rained the first night of our arrival, but cleared off in the morning, and there was no more rain for three months and a half, or until the first of March, and even then it did not rain enough to give the miners sufficient water to wash the dirt they had accumulated during the hot summer months preparatory for washing when the rains should come and furnish water for working the dry ravines. Two greater contrasts in rainfall have never been recorded during my continuous residence of sixty-one years in California, than those which occurred during the winters of '49 and '50 and '50 and '51.

We had not been at Union bar more than three days when, late one evening, a man packing his blankets and looking tired out, asked if he could have shelter with us during the night. "Certainly," said Oneille, "come in." Depositing his blankets on the floor—it was a dirt floor, but had been well kept by sprinkling and sweeping every day—and taking a seat by the fire, we asked him if he would like to have something to eat. Replying that he would, Oneille set out the cold corned beef, a plate of beans, bread, and some other edibles, which he seemed to enjoy. After satisfying his appetite, he resumed his seat by the fire and became quite communicative, telling how he had lost four hundred dollars in the division of gold he and his three partners had taken out of the mine they had found. Captain Allender wanted to know how it happened. "Why," said he, "the pieces were so large that it was impossible to make an equal division, and I got the small pile." "What became of your partners?" he was asked. "They went to San Francisco and took passage on the first vessel that sailed for Australia," he answered.

During the evening we learned from the man that his name was Stodard, a native of Australia, and that he was one of the first to sail for California on the receipt of news of the rich gold discoveries here, and was the discoverer of the mine from which he and his partners took out the large nuggets that could not be divided. Such was the story of this imaginative man, told with all the candor and sincerity that a truthful man could relate an event. After breakfast the next morning our guest left, strong in the faith that he would yet find Gold Lake.

About the first of December, 1850, Captain Thomas Bond of Carlisle, Illinois, an old acquaintance, having just crossed the plains during the summer and learning our whereabouts, paid us a visit, and a few days later Charles Delisle, a nephew of Oneille's put in an appearance, both looking for a place where they could winter and mine. They were invited to share our comfortable and commodious quarters for the winter; we would have one mess and one purse, and in this way the five of us messed, working on the bars and banks with rockers, pan, and crevicing spoon, until about the first of March, 1851, when the first rain made its appearance.

It was now up to each one of us to decide where and how he would put in the coming summer. The dry diggings, so far this winter, were a failure for the want of water, and the season was so far advanced that, by the time a claim was found and opened up, no water would be available. It was therefore evident that each one desired to know how much we had accumulated during the last three months. The product of each day, when brought in, was cleaned, weighed, and put away, but not one of us, except Oneille, had kept account of the weights, he being the custodian of our treasure. The sack was brought out, and Oneille announced

THEODORE A. BELL

Democratic Nominee for Governor



Bell is against Division of the State of California

that there should be one hundred and twenty-five ounces. There were five yeast powder cans filled, besides what was in the grub purse. The contents of each can was taken out and weighed, and when all had been weighed each man was invited to step up and receive his share of our three months' accumulation. Our partnership was now at an end. We had passed the time very agreeably, working every day, but in our anticipations of a rainy winter had been disappointed.

Captain Allender went to Santa Cruz and engaged in potato farming, being undoubtedly lured into this venture by the extraordinary high price of the spud, that made it an expensive luxury to the miner. The captain made a hit, clearing four thousand dollars. He tried to repeat his success the next year, but when his crop was ready to dig and sack, the commodity was selling on the wharf at San Francisco for two-hits a sack. The most of his crop rotted in the ground. Oneille went south, and in his wanderings came across a lot of chickens for sale. Knowing that fresh eggs were worth from one to two dollars each, he invested over one hundred dollars in two dozen hens and two roosters, shipped them to Yuba City, provided them with comfortable quarters and plenty of feed, and soon he was selling from eight to twelve eggs a day to the gamblers and sports in Marysville for from one to one dollar and a half each. Delisle packed up his blankets and, with a small amount of the necessities of life, including pick and shovel, moved about eight miles further up the river, where he continued the same kind of mining that we had pursued during the last three months. I had settled up with Allender before he left, paying him two hundred dollars for stock and material on hand at the time we first located on the South Fork at Stringtown. This left me with about two hundred dollars, out of which I paid eighty dollars for a mule, intending to go to Rich Bar, on the North Fork of Feather River, as soon as the weather settled. It was now snowing furiously up in the higher mountains, and many who had rushed in during the latter part of February were caught without even a tent for shelter. One morning in the early part of March, Captain Bond and I left the cabin in the rain, he bound for Sacramento, and I for Yuba City,

where I had, with McLean as a partner, acquired two lots and built a board house during the months of December, 1849, and January, 1850.

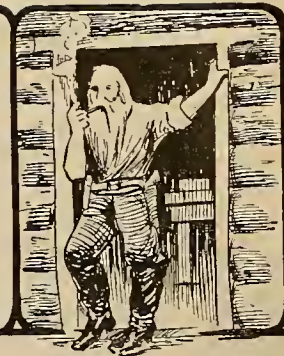
It was all of forty miles from our camp to Marysville, and but one animal between us. But with a rainy day and muddy roads we made the trip, arriving in Marysville after dark. We were both wet to the skin, tired and hungry. I don't know how the mule felt, but he had carried one or the other of us every step of the way from the cabin. After we saw him well provided for in a stall at the livery stable, we went to the best hotel in town and called for supper and lodgings for the night. I was up with the sun the next morning, went to the livery stable, saw that my mule was all right, got my breakfast, and went over to Yuba City. Many of those who had secured lots and built structures to protect them and their families from the excessive rainy weather during the winter of 1849 and 1850 had left, some going to the mines, some across the river to Marysville, and others to seek farming land that was not claimed by Spanish or Mexican grant.

On meeting McLean, we went direct to our property, which was untenanted, except by Sam Kineard, who had improvised, with some shakes, a small bedroom in one corner. This was the first time I had met Sam since we parted at the ford on Feather River in November, 1849, where Harris came near losing his team and all his belongings. Sam had been to the mines on the American River, and not being very successful, had taken up his abode at Yuba City for the present. McLean, with Cheever and Brasier as partners, and with an outfit of mining tools, including quicksilver machines that the two latter had brought around the Horn to California in 1849 from Boston, went to the ford on Feather River that I have mentioned, where there were acres of sand and gravel that would prospect ten cents to the pan on the surface, with a feeling of certainty that those machines would make good along lines studied out in Boston. Five dollars per day to the man was the best they could make. In the times of which I am writing, it didn't take a man long to get tired, without a prospect ahead for better pay, so they quit.

(Concluded in December Number.)



MINING DEPARTMENT



(EDITED BY CALVERT WILSON, PRESIDENT
LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF MINES.)



O MUCH COMPLAINT HAS ARISEN regarding the ruling of the National Government's Department of the Interior pertaining to the patenting of oil lands, that First Assistant Frank Pierce has come to the Coast, and at Los Angeles, recently, took up the questions at issue, both with the oil men themselves, who gave their views as interested parties, and attorneys who took up the legal points.

The troubles of the oil men have been brought about by what is commonly termed the "Yard decision," and the construction placed upon the statutes by the Interior Department in respect to patenting oil claims.

According to one speaker, in the Coalinga field, which has been materially affected by the Yard decision, \$2,500,000 have been expended upon property withdrawn from entry after development. Thirty-five producing wells had been completed on Government land without patent; twenty-six rigs were installed but not working, owing to uncertainty of title; thirty-nine wells were being drilled, and eighteen had shut down since the decision.

Calvert Wilson, speaking as an individual and not as a representative of the Chamber of Mines and Oil, made an address, in which he brought out the vital points of the case and suggested measures for relief. His remedy was that either the placer mining laws where they apply to oil land should be changed, so that an actual discovery is not essential—but that merely the man who makes the location has good reason to believe that underneath the land that he locates there is oil, and then he should have a reasonable time in which to develop it—or a new law covering oil land should be enacted, under which a man could enter a piece of land purely as an oil claim. As to the latter remedy, the speaker strongly favored the so-called Smith bill, that is still pending in some congressional committee, because the bill appealed to him as just and equitable.

Mr. Wilson believed that a man should be given 80 or 160 acres as an individual, and stated that he did not believe that any man would go out and locate twenty acres of land, with the chance of expending fifty or a hundred thousand dollars in order to develop it, and then have only the meager twenty acres when it is developed.

Mr. Pierce gave three days to the hearing, part of which time was devoted to legal arguments on the subject of the Yard case, and the application of the decision to patent cases now on appeal from the Commissioner of the General Land Office. What result his visit will have is, of course, unknown, but as the matter is of vital interest to the oil men of California, his report and recommendations are anxiously awaited.

California Asphalt Improved.

For ten years California asphalt has not been permitted to enter into competition with other asphalt in New York municipal work, for the reason that sufficient attention was not given to refining the product, and therefore it could not stand the severe usage to which the streets of the metropolis are subjected. Otto H. Klein, chief engineer of the office of the Commissioner of Accounts of New York, has been investigating asphalt conditions in this State recently, and finds that so much improvement has been made in the refining of the product that it can enter the New York market in competition with Trinidad asphalt, which now has a monopoly.

September Oil Production.

The low price of oil was responsible for a slight falling off in oil production during September. The September total was 6,636,160 barrels, while that for August was 6,743,159 barrels, a decrease of 106,999

barrels during September. The September production in the different fields of the State follows:

San Joaquin Valley	4,980,860 barrels
Southern	875,000 barrels
Coast	780,300 barrels

State total 6,636,160 barrels

Recent Mining Decisions.

Rights of Subsequent Locators.—Where a discovery is made on a vein of mineral bearing rock, and the notice provides that such claim extends 700 feet in a northwesterly direction and 800 feet in a southeasterly direction from such discovery, and the corner stakes on the southeasterly end are so placed as to take in more than 800 feet of such vein, subsequent locators may legally locate the excess of ground, as the first location is valid only to the extent of 800 feet southeasterly from the point of discovery on said claim.—Flynn Group Mining Co. v. Murphy, Supreme Court of Idaho, 109 Pacific 851.

Location Notice.—Held that, where a location notice states that the mining claim which it describes extends 700 feet in a northwesterly direction and 800 feet in a southeasterly direction along the lode, a locator may go to the point of discovery of such claim and measure the ground from the discovery point 800 feet in a southeasterly direction along the lode, and if there be any unlocated ground beyond that 800 feet, may legally locate it, regardless of the fact that the easterly end stakes had been established beyond the 800 feet.—Flynn Group Mining Co. v. Supreme Court of Idaho, 109 Pacific 851.

Validity of Excessive Location.—Where the exterior boundaries of a mineral location include such an unreasonably excessive area that such boundary lines cannot be said to impart notice to a prospector of a mineral location or discovery within the reasonable distance of a lawful claim as located under the statute, such location will be held void on the ground that the boundaries of the claim have never been marked and established as required by law.—Nicholls v. Lewis & Clark Mining Co., Supreme Court of Idaho, 109 Pacific 846.

Unlawful Cutting on Public Land.—One entering and occupying as a homestead public land, shown by the books of the Land Department to be subject to such entry, cannot, nor can anyone claiming under him, justify the cutting and sale of timber therefrom under Act June 3, 1878, c. 150, 20 Stat. 88 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 1528), authorizing the cutting and removal of timber for certain purposes from mineral lands, not subject to entry except for mineral purposes, on the ground that the land was in fact mineral, and not agricultural.—Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.

IMPORTANT GATHERING.

Governor J. N. Gillett has signed a formal call for a Pacific Coast Congress, to be held in San Francisco, November 17th to 19th, inclusive, under the auspices of the Merchant Marine League of California and the commercial organizations of California, to discuss the urgency of merchant marine legislation, the maintenance of a strong battleship fleet on the Pacific

Coast, the permanent organization of a Pacific Coast Congress to meet annually, and the consideration of the Pacific Coast expositions

PERSONALS

Grand President Mamie G. Peyton of Stockton was entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. H. J. Campbell, near Grass Valley, on the occasion of her visit to Nevada County.

Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, who is slowly convalescing, is at the home of her mother in Sutter Creek. She is much improved in health and will soon resume her official duties.

Dr. Arthur H. Reinstein of California Parlor has returned to San Francisco after a four weeks' vacation. Dr. F. R. Orella, of the same Parlor, and wife, have returned from a six months' European trip.

A little native daughter has arrived at the San Francisco home of Dr. Alvin E. Cerf, of California Parlor, and wife. Both mother and child are doing nicely.

Dr. C. W. Decker, P. G. P., is slowly recovering from a severe illness, and was able to be about the streets recently.

Eunna W. Lillie, secretary of the Central Committee on Homeless Children, recently visited Bakersfield, Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo Counties, where she took children to homes and placed them under the supervision of the Parlors in the several places.

Among recent visitors to Los Angeles were George S. Dryden of Rincon Parlor, San Francisco; P. G. P. Frank Mattison of Santa Cruz Parlor, and P. G. P. Walter D. Wagner of Arrowhead Parlor, San Bernardino.

Henry E. Carter and wife, who have been living for some time in Searchlight, Nevada, where the former has mining interests, paid a short visit to Los Angeles recently. Mr. Carter is one of Ramona Parlor's Los Angeles, old-time members.

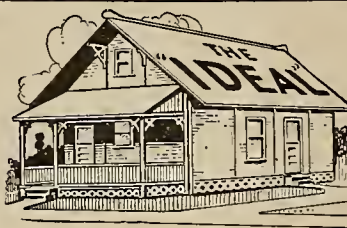
Chas. W. Salter of La Fiesta Parlor, Los Angeles, has returned from an extended European trip, and reports having had a delightful time.

Judge Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, Ventura, was a visitor to Los Angeles recently.

Grand President Daniel A. Ryan and Grand Trustee Louis H. Mooser of San Francisco attended the funeral of Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy in Los Angeles.

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California Day for the Homeless Child

(By Emma W. Lillie, Secretary N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. Central Committee.)

"California's Day for the Homeless Child." This is the day when all the Native Sons and Native Daughters have an opportunity to give financial aid to the orphans of California.

The homeless child! When one stops to consider that hundreds of little waifs throughout our State have no parents to care for them, no home to shelter them, no one to console them when they are sad nor encourage them when they put forth their little efforts to imitate grown-ups, no helping hand to guide them into the great unknown future, a responsive chord is touched, even in the most callous heart.

And almost as deplorable as the child without a home, is the home without a child. Each had longed for the other, without practical means of getting together, until the Orders of Native Sons and Native Daughters took up the cause of both for their mutual benefit.

The success of the undertaking is dependent upon the support given by the many separate Parlors of the two Orders, not only in aiding financially, but in finding homes. Already the good accomplished is apparent in a number of counties, several Parlors having sent liberal donations to this year's fund, and also a number of applications for children. In many cases the children are placed and supervision of them given to the Parlor.

Perhaps in the history of this country there has never been a more stupendous self-imposed duty assumed by any order. Without regard to race or creed, the orphans of this State have become the wards of these Orders. It is a high and holy, as well as a most extraordinary and unlimited, undertaking. When we remember that the guardianship is without financial support, other than that which the Native Sons and Native Daughters can provide, each Parlor must assume responsibility for its share of the great task.

Only one week has elapsed since October 8th, California's Day, and already over twenty Parlors have sent their donations. Forty-two applications for children are on file. Eleven children have been placed in excellent homes, and several other cases are almost completed. The work of the committee does not consist so much in placing children, as in selecting mothers for them.

These little ones, whom it would seem that Fate has thrust from the platform of a common humanity, have found in our Orders, friends, yea, guardians, who will seek homes for them where educational advantages will be placed within their reach, where they will be clothed and fed, and we trust that they may find along the route, the love and sympathy that will develop in their young hearts

those true and honest characteristics that make noble, Christian men, and pure, devoted women.

A letter from the Associated Charities, from whom many, in fact, nearly all, the children have been secured to fill the homes of our applicants, tells us that they are perfectly satisfied with our manner of conducting business. The confidence is evidenced by the fact that they have asked us to take supervision of many children placed by them in towns where we have Parlors. This will give the local committees an opportunity to become acquainted with the practical work of the Central Committee, and as soon as possible the secretary will visit the Parlors in those localities, and introduce the local committees to the foster mothers, that they may feel authorized to make monthly visits to the homes and report to the Central Committee. Parlors, therefore not having appointed their local committee on homeless children, are urged to do so at once, that they may be prepared for the active work which is sure to come soon.

The greatest difficulties confronting the Central Committee at present are, disposing of little Portuguese and Spanish children; finding Catholic homes for the many Catholic children on the list, and finding enough little Protestant girls between two and four years old to accommodate our applicants. There are fifteen applications on hand at present for little girls of that age, and none to be had.

The Central Committee is so enthusiastic over the remarkable progress of the work so far, that they can see a wonderful transformation taking place—a child in every home in California, and every orphanage empty. Could you suggest a brighter or happier future for our Homeless Children than that?

Appended is a partial list of children for placement. Interest your friends and neighbors and see if each Parlor cannot find a home for at least one. If there are not enough on this list, just let us know and we will help you out, for there is an almost unlimited supply at our disposal: Harry C., foundling, brown-eyed baby boy of nine months; John J. C., Roman Catholic parentage, fair-haired, blue-eyed Irish lad of two years, very bright child; John J., Roman Catholic parentage, beautiful baby boy of one year, soft brown hair and blue eyes; Keith M., foundling, lovely baby boy of eleven months; Thomas J., Protestant parentage, fine, healthy baby boy of ten months; Donald L., Protestant parentage, healthy little Scotch lad of one year; Harry G., foundling, baby boy of five months; Jack M., Roman Catholic parentage, healthy little

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

*We come into the world naked and bare,
We go through it with sorrow and care;
When we die we go,—we know not where,—
If you're well dressed here, you'll be well dressed there.*

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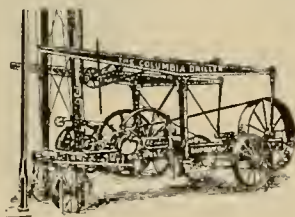
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Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

(CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAIT)



THE HOBGOBLIN PUMPKIN, IN many and grotesque designs, has had its day with our youngsters, this month of November is the occasion for its being made into toothsome pies, like unto those our grandmothers made, and will flank the well-browned gobbler, after he's strutted and gobbled his last amongst the barn yard fowls. Try and remember each little blessing and each little kindness you've had this last

year, when seated at the festive board in all the glory of new gowns and accessories incidental to same, for though it has seemed hard, even to live, at times, it might have been worse. So away with dull care, and just a glimpse into the French rooms of some of our fashion centers may help to dispell the gloom and drive away the cobwebs from our brains.

Some New Evening Wraps.

Black in many weaves, still holds its own for many modes. Black messaline satin, combined with old gold for lining, makes swell wraps. One I saw was full length, with large full sleeves, turn-back cuffs heavily braided with black silk soutache, the sailor collar, reverses in front, and the band that hobbled the back at the bottom were also heavily braided; large satin-covered buttons closed it in front.

Another one, of black and old gold messaline, was cut full, while the side seams, from under the arms, were left open, and five straps of same material closed them; it had the short kimono sleeves, and was made so as to combine two wraps into one, being reversible, as when one wished the old gold outside, the lapels were simply turned over, the sides buttoned over and lo! a complete transformation was wrought.

There was a champagne serge with Atlantic blue messaline lining that caught my fancy. Perfectly loose fitting, with large kimono sleeves and turn back cuffs of the blue, with tiny gilt buttons on each side of the deep-slashed cuffs. A large hood lined with blue and extending over the shoulders in wide reverses to nearly the waist line in front, also had two rows of tiny gilt buttons to finish the point of the hood in the back. Large gilt buttons and silk loops closed it.

Evening Gowns Up-to-date!

After the wrap is doffed, we naturally look for the gown underneath. Many of the latest would almost seem light and filmy enough to be wafted away on the faintest breeze, were it not that they were securely anchored to some pretty lass. Chiffon continues to lead as an evening material, combined with messaline or net, and sometimes both, with a touch of black velvet at the waist, as a girdle or just a knot and ends. Narrow black velvet ribbon trims the waist and short sleeves admirably. All the pastel shades, and pure white, as well as the somber black, are represented this season in evening gowns and dancing frocks. Either the round or square dutch neck is mostly in vogue. Some are decollete, while others have the lace yokes, and stocks if preferred, and undersleeves.

Hand painting around the low dutch neck, around the short kimono sleeves, and around the hem—or



rather about two inches up—was what I saw on one sea-shell pink chiffon, over white messaline, which threw the dainty rose design into bold relief. There was a pink folded girdle with long ends, which had the rose spray painted on, and tiny ribbon bows separated the painted sprays on the sleeves.

Another combination of dotted silk net over sea-shell pink chiffon had deep tucks on the flounce of the undersleeves, and a heading of narrow maribout gave a pretty touch that added to the fluffiness of the frock. A folded chiffon girdle was finished by a bow and long ends of black velvet ribbon on the left front. Narrow black velvet ribbon finished the

low neck and short sleeves, while just a hint of white lace extended above the velvet at the neck.

But a pearl beaded net over coral chiffon, which, in turn, was over messaline satin, made three gowns in one, and for something racy and unique, was certainly "it." Decollete, dainty rose sprays made entirely of chiffon finished the neck, caught the lace on the sleeves, and were placed at intervals of about five inches around the skirt at the head of the band that bobbed it into the flounces beneath. The net, chiffon and messaline flounces took away that severe hobble effect, and converted it into a charming gown. A cluster of chiffon roses and leaves was placed on the left side of the waist, looking for all the world just as though it had really come from the florist's.

Crepes, in all the dainty shades, and white, are also in good taste, and combined with silk hand embroidery, made fetching gowns. Many of the girdles have long ends knotted and finished with tassels, and can be placed either at the back or side front.

One gown of black chiffon, over white messaline, with a deep band of King's blue at the bottom, was made demi-train, and a unique feature was a row of tiny black silk buttons on each seam of the black chiffon overdress. The waist was slightly puffed, with a low square neck and short sleeves, and wide plain black velvet belt.

A combination of taupe chiffon, over coral messaline, with hand embroidery around the bottom of the overdress, and silver bullion for the yoke stock and down the top of the short kimono sleeves would accentuate the charms of some dashing brunnette. For a cloud of pronounced type, a white silk net and chiffon were combined with narrow blue satin ribbon, which edged the three ruffles on the skirt. Tiny silk roses were apparently caught onto the ruffles in different places, and a bunch of the roses and leaves, tied with narrow blue satin ribbon, was fastened to the left side of the girdle, while long ends of wide blue ribbon finished it at the back. The neck was a low kimono, with short sleeves on which the silk roses were also strewn. A blue messaline of delicate shade was underneath, and gave a dainty, shimmery appearance to the gown.

For Afternoon or Street Wear.

Black and red check cloth, combined with black messaline in pipings around the neck and sleeves, folded girdle of same, and deep folds at the bottom of the skirt, made a hobble that was quite a chic model for afternoon wear. It could also be worn on the street, as heavy ecru lace formed the yoke and stock, and could also be used for the undersleeves, if the short kimono top sleeve was preferred.

Black messaline, with white pin stripes, combined with plain black messaline in bands around the skirt, folded girdle and tiny black buttons to finish the waist in front and the girdle in back, also on each side of the slashed kimono sleeve, made a natty frock for some matron who prefers quiet effects. A touch of color, such as corn, cerise, or King's blue could be inserted in the pipings

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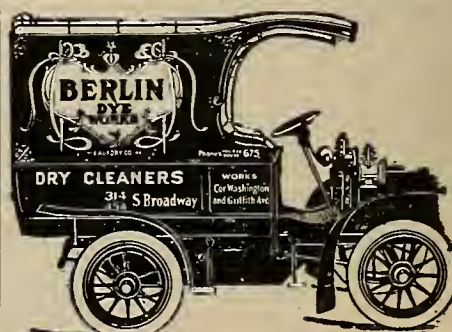
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around the neck and sleeves, if one wished it. Any pretty and dainty lace can be used as yokes, stocks and undersleeves in such gowns.

The Paisley craze, which we see in many effects, combines nicely with different colors and materials. A leather colored poplin, made in round length skirt, with a low, round neck and short kimono sleeves, had the Paisley border in the wide effect around the skirt, about two inches up from the hem, and a narrow border around the neck and sleeves. A white net yoke and stock were embroidered in gold thread, as were also the lace undersleeves. A narrow green silk piping edged the neck below the lace yoke, and finished the short sleeves. The fouded girdle was finished with two rows of tiny black buttons at the back.

Two-Piece Suits.

The materials for these are mostly in the rough weaves, but serge, chevot, diagonals, etc., are still fashionable. In the dull tones, the latest models are fashioned, though wisteria, dark reds and the many shades of pumpkin make up into natty and piquant suits. On misses' short coats, the sailor collar is much used, while on women's just the tailored effects are seen. The pumpkin shades are much prettier when combined with black, in whatever material the gown or separate long coat calls for. Messaline or velveteen is used with most any fabric.

Novelties in Many Lines.

Those dear little ribbon roses and leaves, made into sprays or bandeaux for the hair, go with the gowns similarly trimmed, and nothing is sweeter or daintier. For one of heavy type, the black velvet bandeaux inlaid with silver filigree and inset with semi-precious stones, is far more appropriate. Silk-spun motor scarfs, which are not silk at all but evolved from a lowly weed, are dainty articles of feminine wear.

A shirred motor bonnet with a willow plume of nearly the same shade drooping over and nearly encircling the bonnet, and a wide silk tie made into a big bow under the chin, is something new, as is also the fur motor bonnet, to match the trimmings on the coat.

Fur seems such an unnecessary adjunct in this sunny clime, it is a pity we must follow the dictates of fashion here, but as it is decreed the proper thing, we must do even as our Eastern sisters do in such matters.

"MISSION BELLS"

(Continued from Page 8, Column 3.)

the natural surmise of the beholder is that it was worn out by the great number of persons who came to seat themselves in it. The old saying about all the world loving a lover is true always, and of the two chairs this is the one which most excites the interest of the visiting tourist."

Kathryn's interest in these chairs was intense, as was also that of Miss Keith, who asked the priest if he could tell the true romance of the legend that led to it being called the lover's "Wishing Chair." That gentleman said that there was an old manuscript in his study about the mission legends. In a few minutes Kathryn was pouring over this and absorbing every word, but it was the tale of the lover's "Wishing Chair" that interested her most. It was this: "Ramon Valencia was the owner of a large rancho near El Paso Del Robles, and he was in love with the daughter of the owner of the adjoining rancho. Her name was Mercedes Escudillo. The lover's affair de coeur was not going smoothly. In the first place, he had a rival, whom

he greatly feared occupied a place quite as important as his own in the heart of his lady love. Mercedes, the Spanish beauty, was sometimes kind, sometimes cold and capricious, and sometimes favored the rival. This treatment baffled the lover, so he rode to the mission and sunk back in the wide embrace of the "Wishing Chair." Ramon wished with all his heart that Mercedes might be his and, marvelous to relate, the next time he saw Mercedes, which was not very long afterwards you may be sure, the girl was kind to him. Not long after this the wedding took place. Wonderful was the power of the "Wishing Chair!"

As Kathryn read on, the spell of the legend of the "Wishing Chair" enveloped her. Miss Keith, the kindly guide, and also, as Kathryn supposed, the amateur photographer, were on the other side of the building, looking at the old walls. Kathryn slipped out under the shade of the long colonnades of the church and went and sank into the wide embrace of the "Wishing Chair," and as Ramon of old had wished for the beautiful Mercedes, so now did Kathryn wish with all her heart that Kenneth Beresford might be hers.

Kathryn sat, forgetful of time and place, thinking of the man she loved with every throb of her young heart. She had thrown her hat aside, and as she leaned back the beauty of her hair and the lovely contour of her face were clearly outlined against the carved back of the old chair. Just at this juncture the photographer came around the corner and seeing the beautiful picture of the girl in the old chair, placed the tripod, adjusted the camera, snap went the string and, unknown to Kathryn, he had secured a negative.

On the way back to Paso Robles the girl was very quiet, but finally said: "Miss Keith, the lines of your poem keep repeating themselves in my heart. Please may we sing it as we ride along?"

"Of Thee, full many a tale is told,
Native Land, my Native Land.

How freeman fought, in days of old
Native Land, my Native Land.

For thee, thy sons would freely die,
To place thy starry banner high—

The emblem of our liberty—
Native Land, my Native Land."

"How proud you must be to have written such a bit of patriotism," she said. "Kathryn, dear, I only put down what came spontaneously from my heart," answered Miss Keith.

(Continued in December number.)

AN ENERGETIC NATIVE SON.

Henry Vowinkel of San Francisco, and a member of Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29, N. S. G. W., whose advertisement appears regularly in these columns, is a decorator of taste and ability. Mr. Vowinkel gave invaluable and timely aid to the Admission Day Festival Committee just prior to the celebration in completing the work of a contractor who "fell down" on his contract. Mr. Vowinkel's factory at 324 Hayes street at once became a veritable beehive of industry, where many thousands of dainty waterproof artificial flowers were manufactured for the myriads of electric bulbs already strung across the streets to which they were quickly attached under his supervision, and formed no small part in the scheme of decorations. Another triumph of the decorator's art was the beautiful piece of work accomplished by Mr. Vowinkel at B. B. Hall, where the decorations at Golden Gate Parlor's headquarters were the admiration of all who visited there.

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insure his State's prosperity. HOME INDUSTRY means more factories, more workmen, and more employment at better wages. Bear this in mind, and see that California products are used exclusively in your home.



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California Materials for California Buildings



THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF the structural and industrial materials of the State of California that the State Mining Bureau, through State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury has arranged for, having in view a practical lesson in the promotion of home industry, is progressing toward the stage of actual installation in the Ferry Building, San Francisco. In this exhibition all counties that have structural or industrial materials of

mineral origin in their borders will be invited to take part. The show is for the purpose of upbuilding California, and will be seen by hundreds of thousands of visitors every year. Preliminary to the actual installation, a representative of the Bureau, W. W. Thayer, has been sent to Southern California to talk the matter over with those directly interested, as producers. Having visited all central points in the southern part of the State, he will now call upon and talk with producers in the central and northern portions of California.

Producers are showing a lively interest in the exhibit, that promises to accomplish large benefits for the State, and the architectural details of a handsome facade that have been worked out show that the exhibition will be finely installed. This part of the work has been undertaken by the manufacturers of terra cotta, acting in conjunction with an architect.

The importance of promoting interest in the exhibition in every possible way is illustrated by the statement that, in a period of twenty-three years, the production of structural and industrial materials

of the State, of mineral origin, has represented a market value of \$111,082,970, and this great sum represents a score of active branches of a great local industry.

Stockholders to Meet.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Native Sons Hall Association of Sacramento will be held in that city, November 9th, for the purpose of electing directors, and to decide the future course of the association. This will be the fourth annual meeting of the stockholders in the association. Stock was originally sold at \$100 per share, payable in monthly installments of \$2.50, and as most all the stock issued has now been fully paid for, there is a demand on the part of a large proportion of the stockholders that building operations should begin.

The association owns a lot, free of debt, has considerable money in bank, and there is no apparent reason why a building for the Native Sons and Native Daughters should not be constructed in the Capital City. It is stated on good authority that a majority of the stockholders will, at the meeting this month, insist upon an early fulfillment of the purpose for which the association was incorporated, namely, the erection of a hall. If this is not done, there is likely, so report has it, to be a general demand of stockholders for a return of their money.

To Commence Building.

Some years ago Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45, N.S.G.W. formed a hall association, with the intention of ultimately erecting a home. Since the owners of the quarters leased by the five Los Angeles Parlors, and known as the Native Sons Hall, have notified the tenants that they must vacate at the termination of their lease in April next year, several hall propositions have been considered, but nothing came of them.

It is now practically assured that the hall association of Los Angeles Parlor will, in the very near future, erect a building on its property on Seventeenth street, just off of Main, where all the Parlors can be accommodated. The proposed building, of which plans are now being drawn, will be commodious and fitted up with all conveniences for lodge purposes. Among the special features will be an attractive club-room and a large, well ventilated dancing hall, which will be equipped with an excellent floor, a stage and other requisites, so that it can also be used for concerts, etc.

While originally stock in this association was sold only to members of Los Angeles Parlor, the board of directors recently decided to place a block of 10,000 shares, at a par value of \$1 each, at the disposal of any Native Son who cared to invest. No stock will be sold in amounts less than 100 shares, but it can be paid for in monthly installments of five cents for each share subscribed for, or \$5 per month for 100 shares.

The association is in excellent financial condition, owning its own lot, and its business is conservatively managed. There is no reason why, upon completion of the proposed building, the association should not pay a yearly dividend, but beyond this consideration, loyalty to the Order should impel every Native Son to get behind the proposition to have a Native Sons Hall in Los Angeles, where one is so badly needed. Here's your chance!

HOLD ANNUAL HIGH JINKS.

Veritas Parlor, N. D. G. W., of Merced, held its annual high jinks, October 6th, at which there was a large attendance. Twenty-five dollars were donated to the cause of California's homeless children. A splendid banquet was spread during the evening.

Vote YES on Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 52 and Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33, at the November 8th election. DON'T FAIL!

ENDORSES PANAMA EXPOSITION; RECOMMENDS MEMBER FOR VACANCY.

Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, N. S. G. W., of Ventura, has sent out invitations for an elaborate banquet to be given the evening of October 27th, in celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of its institution. Great preparations have been made for the event, and a large attendance is expected.

Cabrillo Parlor has unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, N. S. G. W., that every loyal Native Son should, at the coming general election, support the propositions to incur a bonded indebtedness on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and the State of California, to the end that the Panama Pacific Exposition may be held at San Francisco, California, in 1915."

At a recent meeting the Parlor adopted resolutions deploring the death of Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy, in whose death "the Order has suffered a great loss, especially in the southern part of the State." Believing that the vacancy thus caused in the Board of Grand Officers, "should be filled by a member of the Order who can, with ability and energy, take up the work of Grand Trustee," Cabrillo Parlor recommends the selection of Judge Robert M. Clarke of that Parlor, who has been a member of the Order for twelve years.

OBSERVES FLAG DAY.

Oneonta Parlor, No. 71, N. D. G. W., of Ferndale, had a large attendance of members and invited guests at its observance of Flag Day. "Five hundred" was indulged in for a couple of hours, the score cards, as well as the hall decorations, being in keeping with the flag day idea, the stars and stripes being everywhere in evidence. At the conclusion of the program and games, supper was served, a feature at the banquet table being different quotations eulogizing the flag, which were laid at each plate and which were read by those present, in their turn.

Mrs. W. W. Barnes, president of the Parlor, called the assemblage to order and introduced Mrs. S. G. Aggeler who, as chairman of the arrangements committee, presided during the rendition of the following program: Song, Native Daughters' choir, Mrs. W. F. Ries, Miss Agnes Smith, Mrs. W. W. Smiley, Miss Winnie Snively, Miss Martha Hausen, Mrs. Bert Gries and Miss Mary Lund; piano solo, Miss Elizabeth Kelly; vocal solo, Miss Agnes Smith; song, N. D. G. W. choir; reading, "The Man Without a County," Mrs. C. A. Monroe; piano duet, Miss Esther Whitman and Rev. C. M. Hitchcock; recitation, "A Toast to the Flag," Mrs. D. A. Francis; song "America," assemblage. Rev. C. M. Hitchcock was accompanist for the musical numbers.

Entertains at Cards.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., gave a card party October 15th, the hall being prettily decorated for the occasion. During the evening light refreshments were served. Those in charge of the affair were: Mrs. E. G. Luentzel, Mrs. Don L. Clappitt, Mrs. William J. Dorr and Miss Elizabeth Dempsey. Whist was the evening's game, and attractive prizes were awarded those having the highest scores.

The Parlor is making great preparations for a Halloween party, to be held October 29th. An interesting program will be followed by dancing.

New Year's Eve Carnival.

Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, N. S. G. W., has made arrangements to hold a masquerade ball and carnival at Dreamland rink, that city, on New Year's Eve, the proceeds to go to the funds being collected by the N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W., through their Children's Agency, to care for the State's homeless children. The committee in charge consists of: W. F. Farrel (chairman), J. G. Courtney, A. W. Horwege, J. W. Murphy, J. Vandal, A. W. Parent and John Lawler, Jr.

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Wallace would divide California into two States, but read what Timothy Spellacy says, then consider.

"Tim" Spellacy, democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, in his speeches in Los Angeles and San Francisco, said: "I am strongly opposed, for all time, to any movement looking toward the division of our great State. I love California from the snow-clad peaks of Siskiyou to the sun-



"TIM" SPELLACY,
Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

kissed shores of San Diego, and I would not deprive our golden empire of a single one of its beautiful and prosperous counties. Every inch of it is sacred to every mother's son of us who has a spark of pride, sentiment or patriotism in his makeup. Divide California? Well, I should say not!"

Compare this statement of Mr. Spellacy with that of his Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican opponent,

A. J. Wallace, who is Chairman of the Los Angeles State-Division League, and at a meeting of that League, held October 5, 1909, said:

"State division cannot be accomplished in a few weeks or months, but will probably come only after a year or more of constant endeavor. I am in favor of going into the matter now, and not putting off for long that which manifestly should be done now."

This same A. J. Wallace, insurgent nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is a member of the committee appointed at that meeting to "*CARRY ON THE CONSTANT ENDEAVOR,*" by which it is hoped eventually to *divide the State into two.*

Which of these two men are you going to vote for?
It shouldn't be difficult to decide!

Native Daughters of The Golden West



Shirt Waist Dance.

Anderson—Camellia Parlor, No. 41, gave a shirt waist dancing party, October 8th, for the benefit of the Children's Agency. There was a goodly outpouring of members and friends of the movement, and all had a good time. The affair netted \$45.75 for the homeless children's fund.

Visited by Grand Officers.

Nevada City—Laurel Parlor, No. 6, was recently honored by an official visit of Grand President Mamie G. Peyton, who was accompanied by Mrs. Carrie R. Durham of Butte County, Past Grand President; Mrs. Alison F. Watt of Grass Valley, Grand Trustee, and Mrs. Nellie Hartman of Nevada City, D. D. G. P. The visitors were lavishly entertained, the business session being followed by a banquet and program of toasts.

Dedicate Mission Bell.

San Francisco—Attired in their black and gold uniforms, and accompanied by many dignitaries, the members of Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, dedicated a Mission Bell sign-post, October 2nd, at San Jose avenue and the San Francisco County line. There was an introductory address by Mrs. Hannah Nolan, president of the Parlor; address by Rev. Father Cummings of the Mission Dolores; blessing and naming of the bell, "Oro Fino," by Father Appolonari of St. Anthony's Church; presentation of the bell to the city by Emma W. Lillie, Junior Past Grand President of the Native Daughters, on behalf of the Parlor; acceptance of the bell for the city by Mayor McCarthy; song, Elizabeth Senilly; address by Grand President Daniel A. Ryan of the Native Sons, and benediction by Father Appolonari.

Celebrates Second Anniversary.

Jamestown—The second anniversary of the institution of Anona Parlor, No. 164, was fittingly observed by the members and many invited guests. There was a short program, including a sketch, "Sister Masons," which was greatly enjoyed. At a banquet which followed, many pleasing addresses were made. Dancing closed a highly successful social evening.

The charity ball, for the benefit of the homeless children, given by Anona Parlor, October 8th, netted \$34 for the fund. The hall was tastefully decorated, and an excellent supper was served. Good music was provided, and through the efforts of the floor managers, members of Anona Parlor, everybody had a good time.

Miss Eva Carlin was installed as president of Anona Parlor, October 11th, by Past President Anna Preston. A banquet followed the Parlor meeting.

In Every Way a Success.

San Luis Obispo—The dance given by San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, for the benefit of the homeless children of California, was a grand success, both socially and financially. The committee in charge were Mrs. Callie M. John (chairman), Miss Agnes M. Lee, Mrs. Lena Spence, Mrs. Maud Wood, Mrs. Booker, Misses Dicie and Lelia McFaddin, Kathrine McHenry and Marie Danini.

To Aid Orphanage.

San Francisco—September 9th, Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, participated in the Admission Day parade

Fred H. Bixby, Pres. L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy. Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr. Fred Zucker W. E. Brock, Supt.

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Susie Kathoff Christ.....Grand Treasurer
May C. Boldemann.....Grand Marshal
Emma Frerichs.....Grand Inside Sentinel
Amy McAvoy.....Grand Outside Sentinel
Mabel Kearney.....Grand Organist

GRAND TRUSTEES.

Anna McCaughey Mamie Fitzgerald
Anna Dempsey, Alice Dougherty,
Belle Gribbi, Alison F. Watt, Hattie E. Roberts

attired in light green uniforms, and escorted by its drum corps and little mascot, Baby Shelley. The beautiful banner was carried by six of their fairest members, preceded by little Regina Walters and



Miss Dorothy Fauser, President Genevieve Parlor

Loraine Counihan. Miss Anna Lepkey acted as aid to Grand Marshal May Boldeman. The Parlor intends to give a grand entertainment and ball in aid of Mount St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, which was



Miss Anna Lepkey, Aid to Grand Marshal

destroyed by fire on Sunday, October 9th. As it numbers among its members some of the best talent in the city, those who attend will not only spend a pleasant evening, but will aid a very worthy cause. The Parlor officers are: President, Dorothy Fauser; past president, Annie O'Brien; first vice-president, Winnie Humphreys; second vice-president, Sadie Murray; third vice-president, Catherine Carrere; treasurer, Frances Randall; recording secretary, Brance Peguillan; financial secretary, Nora Schefflin; marshal, Emma Stewart; trustees—Hannah Toohig, Mary Walters, Annie Ayers; inside sentinel,

May Wiley; outside sentinel, Josie Shelley; organist, Agnes Troy.

New Parlor at Fresno.

Fresno—Fresno Parlor, No. 187, has been duly instituted with a goodly membership. Those who assisted in the institution ceremonies were: Mrs. Fred Berry of Selma Parlor, acting Grand President; Mrs. May Edwards of Keitt Parlor, acting Grand Marshal; Miss Eva Bailey of San Miguel Parlor, acting Grand Secretary; Mrs. M. B. Kingery of San Miguel Parlor. Miss Louise Roussel of San Francisco, Assistant Grand Secretary, was also in attendance. The officers of the new Parlor were installed by D. D. G. P. Clara Jesson of Selma, who brought with her, to assist in the festivities, many members of Selma Parlor of Native Sons and Native Daughters. Members of Fresno Parlor, No. 25, N. S. G. W., were also guests, and at the close of the ceremonies became the hosts of the new Parlor and visitors at an elaborate banquet. One of the evening's features was a silver shower proposed by the Native Sons, and as a result a tidy sum was turned over to the treasury of the new Parlor. Mrs. Mamie G. Victor is president of Fresno Parlor, No. 187.

Grand President Well Received.

Grass Valley—On the occasion of her official visit to Manzanita Parlor, No. 29, Grand President Mamie G. Peyton was greeted by a large attendance of members and visitors. During the evening, the visitor was presented with a handsome souvenir spoon and bouquet of carnations, and in her response expressed appreciation for the many kindnesses that had been shown her during her visit to Nevada County. P. G. P. Carrie Durham was also presented with a spoon and flowers, while Grand Trustee Allison F. Watt and D. D. G. P. Nellie Hartman were remembered with flowers. A banquet was served during the evening and many pleasing addresses were listened to around the festive board.

Mrs. Peyton left the following morning to pay a visit to Columbia Parlor, No. 70, at French Corral.

Hallowe'en Observance.

San Francisco—The Past Presidents' Association enjoyed a Hallowe'en observance, October 17th. There was a grand march by members in costume, principally in sheet and pillow cases, diversified by hobble dress and a few original characters. Prizes were awarded Emma G. Foley for best costume; Jennie E. Brown for funniest, and Grace Wagner for most original. Some ten members won prizes in the games provided. The members realize that the committee on arrangements is deserving of a vote of thanks for educational benefits accruing from participation in the various games. The committee was untiring in its efforts to please, having spent several hours of the afternoon decorating and arranging for the evening's festivities. It was regretted that chairman Julia Simons was prevented from enjoying the fruits of her labors, by sudden indisposition which kept her at home, but Evalyn M. Joly very ably took up her work and was master of ceremonies. Those present were: Mesdames Leah Williams, the founder; Genevieve W. Baker, Dolly Bradley, Susie K. Christ, Emma G. Foley, Mary French, Loretta Lamburth, Cornelia O. Miller, Sarah E. Brackett, Agnes M. Troy, Gussie K. Meyer, Annie

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Young Parlor Shows Much Activity.

Oakland—A very successful whist tournament was given by Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, October 14th, for the benefit of the homeless children. There was a large attendance and many beautiful prizes were awarded. The success of this whist was due much to the efforts of chairman Louise R. Straub and her assistants, Sadie Rosewaine, Dorothy Fleming, Luella Martinez, Mabel Madsin. This young Parlor has a membership of nearly sixty loyal Native Daughters, working in unison for the good of the Order, harmony and fraternity prevailing amongst them.

Official Directory

NATIVE DAUGHTERS, GOLDEN WEST.

ALAMEDA.

Enoch Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec.

ALTON.

Golden Rod Parlor, No. 165, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Eva Bryant, Pres.; Lena Kausen, Rec. Sec.; Frances Bryant, Fin. Sec.

ANDERSON.

Camellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3d Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hamman, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BAKERSFIELD.

Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Hattie Carlock, Pres.; Em. Johnston, Rec. Sec.; 1100 17th street; Annie C. Foran, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lelia C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517 1/2 Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in Bonita Hall, Bonita Ave. and Berkeley Way. Anna Cadish, Pres.; Carrie K. Trehan, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

CAMARCHE.

Geneva Parlor, No. 107, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 2 p.m., in Duffy Bldg. Mrs. Nellie Morrow, Pres.; Miss Mary Duffy, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Rose C. Walter, Fin. Sec.

CHICO.

Annie K. Midwell Parlor, No. 168, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 p.m., in Fraternal Brotherhood Hall. Amelia Ames, Pres.; Nora B. Arnold, Rec. Sec.; Clara Lightfoot, Fin. Sec.

FERNDALE.

Ouconta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fern Parlor, No. 121, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

GRASS VALLEY.

Manzanita Parlor, No. 29, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Auditorium, Mill street. Miss Lizzie Grant, Pres.; Mrs. Allison P. Watt, Rec. Sec.; Miss Eliza Thomas, Fin. Sec.

HALE MOON HAY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ella Boitano, Pres.; Ruby Hatch, Rec. Sec.; Charlotte Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Annie Hurst, Pres.; Emma Forrest Boorman, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Pannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

The first Wednesday of each month is given over to social affairs, resulting in many jovial times. A fine time is contemplated the evening of November 1st, when will be held the first annual ball of the Parlor at Rice's Institute, and the members are making every effort to make this a grand success. They are indeed very confident of success, as the chairman of this dance committee, Sadie J. Rose wane, is an able worker, and has chosen for her assistants, Lillian Gilliland, Luella Beakeley, Minnie Johnson, Mae Cosgrave, Ermine Soldate, Mabel Mad sen, Luella Martinez.

Dedicate School Building.

San Francisco—The new Garfield school building at Kearny and Filbert streets, was dedicated October 16th, under the auspices of Keith Parlor, No. 137, N. D. G. W., and San Francisco Parlor, No. 19, N. S. G. W. The dedication began with a parade along Broadway, Kearny and other streets of the district, to music supplied by the pipe and drum corps of San Francisco Parlor. Among the children, was a lad bearing a banner presented to the school by San Francisco Parlor. The members of that

(Continued on Page 21, Column 2)

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JAMESTOWN.

Aboua Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amella Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Julia Baker, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec.; 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARVSVILLE.

Marvsville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Anna Clusin, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.

Eschol Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Flanagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKLAND.

Brooklyn Parlor, No. 157, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Orion Hall, corner 11th Ave. and E. 12th St. Mrs. F. W. Pletz, Rec. Sec.; 1175 Market St., corner 14th St., Oakland.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph ave. Emma Carter, Pres.; Ida Oelrich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

PESCADERO.

Año Nuevo Parlor, No. 180, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Susie Mattel, Rec. Sec.; Margaret Weeks, Fin. Sec.

PLACERVILLE.

Marguerite Parlor, No. 12, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Temple. Genevieve Curran, Pres.; Nettie Fornl, Rec. Sec.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

REDDING.

Hiawatha Parlor, No. 140, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Jacobson's Hall. Eva Young, Pres.; Annie McCarty, Rec. Sec.; Flora Baker, Fin. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Bonita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Dora Wickson, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mrs. Laura Halterman, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moore, Rec. Sec., 1120 1/2 I Street.

SALINAS.

Alli Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256 1/2 Main Street; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Abbott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave. Alma Reimers, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., at 92 Sanchez Street. Clara L. Faulkner, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes Street; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Fin. Sec., 137 Euclid Street.

Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Miss May Roderrick, Pres.; Miss Annie Hinck, Rec. Sec., 1508 Masonic Ave.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Carrie Noonan, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Odin Hall, 2174 Market St. Mrs. J. Ansbro, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Fremont Parlor, No. 59, N. D. G. W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p.m., in Santa Clara Bldg., corner Golden Gate Ave. and Leavenworth St. J. Estelle Collonpan, Pres.; Genevieve Clarke, Rec. Sec., 1748 Clement St.

Huena Vista Parlor, No. 68, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Santa Clara Bldg., Golden Gate ave. and Leavenworth st. Mrs. Ella Welch, Pres.; Mrs. J. Greene, Rec. Sec., 714 Steiner St.; Miss M. Bannan, Fin. Sec., 2130 Pierce St.

Vesunite Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp Sts. Clementina Struven, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Ansmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 102, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Charlotte de Andries, Pres.; Lucille Reincke, Rec. Sec., 1338 Shrader street; Jennie Ohlrich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Los Torrosas Parlor, No. 131, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue. Miss Phyllis Fowler, Pres.; Mrs. Jennie S. Leftman, Rec. Sec., 1305 Fifty-first Avenue, Oakland.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Frances Mehl, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec.; Genevieve Carroll, Rec. Sec., 753 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N. D. G. W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Mary Otten, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Rec. Sec., S. W. corner Ney and

Craut streets. Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticoulet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai Brith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Frieda Hedrich, Pres.; Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1339 Valencia St.

Dolores Parlor, No. 169, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, Twentieth and Capp streets. Miss Marie Morris, Pres.; Miss Edith Krause, Fin. Sec.; Miss Alice Hopkinson, Rec. Sec., 310 Montcalm St.

Portland Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss May Himes, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twain Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.

Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 358 Vine St.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec.; Rose Cavalleri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Anna L. Thompson, Pres.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.

Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Mary Gorges, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucy Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Saffershill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Anapola Parlor, No. 86, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burress, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.

El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.

Huena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Official Directory of Parlors of the N. S. G. W.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Alameda, No. 47—Arthur Reinhold, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 434 Central Ave., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Oakland, No. 50—W. J. Kremer, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Castle Hall, 377 12th St.
Las Positas, No. 96—M. Victor, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Eden, No. 112—J. W. Bockman, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Piedmont, No. 120—Frank M. Craddock, Pres.; John H. Luhr, Sec., 356 Moss Ave., Oakland; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 13th St.
Wisteria, No. 127—Jos. A. Norris, Pres.; W. H. Vandepuer, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Halcyon, No. 146—Louis Larsen, Pres.; L. R. Weinmann, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—M. H. Glaze, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
Washington, No. 169—S. Hansen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Jos. S. Biven, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 916 Chestnut St., Oakland; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St.
Berkeley, No. 210—Fred Meneheit, Pres.; Frank McAllister, Sec., 1918 Channing Way, Berkeley; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Estudillo, No. 223—J. E. Ury, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 484, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Bay View, No. 238—Fred B. Walsh, Pres.; L. E. Siccote, Sec., 864 Willow St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
Claremont, No. 240—G. Phillips, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 5879 Fremont St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).
Pleasanton, No. 244—George Frimingham, Pres.; Peter C. Madsen, Sec., Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
Niles, No. 250—Clarence E. Martenstein, Pres.; H. B. Green, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—W. M. Manning, Pres.; Irwin L. Gracier, Sec., 1436 39th Ave., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Amador, No. 17—Wm. J. Richards, Pres.; Leo Williams, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.
Excelsior, No. 31—Thomas A. Hedgpeh, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ione, No. 33—Clarence Scully, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Plymouth, No. 47—O. E. Herrill, Pres.; Trevor W. Weston, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Keystone, No. 173—Howard Dynan, Pres.; W. E. Whitehead, Sec., Amador City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; K. of P. Hall.

BUTTE COUNTY.

Argonaut, No. 8—L. T. Sinnott, Pres.; A. M. Smith, Sec., 327 Myers St., Oroville; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Chico, No. 21—Frank M. Moore, Pres.; A. J. Kesselring, Sec., Box 505, Chico; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Calaveras, No. 67—Oscar Gale, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.
Angels, No. 80—M. P. Marshall, Pres.; Geo. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.
Chispa, No. 139—Amile Lombardi, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphy; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Colusa, No. 69—G. J. Kammerer, Pres.; M. W. Burrows, Sec., Colusa; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Williams, No. 164—R. E. Hoy, Pres.; C. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen Winn, No. 32—A. Dunton, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2d and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.
Mt. Diablo, No. 101—E. W. Hunt, Pres.; J. A. Schweitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Byron, No. 170—V. A. Byer, Pres.; W. J. Livingston, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Carquinez, No. 205—M. C. Shea, Pres.; Thomas Cahalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Richmond, No. 217—Tom Summers, Pres.; Andy Summers, Sec., Box 84, Richmond; Wednesday; Richmond Hall.
Concord, No. 245—W. W. Wright, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Diamond, No. 246—Charles A. Allen, Pres.; W. G. H. Croxon, Sec., Black Diamond; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.
San Ramon Valley, No. 249—Harvey R. Eddy, Pres.; S. H. Flournoy, Sec., Danville; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontokett, No. 156—Geo. W. Howe, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Placerville, No. 9—J. H. Quigley, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Georgetown, No. 91—T. P. Kenna, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 25—H. I. Graham, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 J St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.
Selma, No. 107—E. V. Cooke, Pres.; S. T. Luce, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Humboldt, No. 14—J. M. Light, Pres.; Geo. B. Albee, Sec., 1413 B St., Eureka; Monday; Pioneer Hall, 623 Third St.

GRAND OFFICERS.

J. R. Knowland, Junior Past Grand President
969 Broadway, Oakland.
Daniel A. Ryan, Grand President
755 Market St., San Francisco.
H. C. Lichtenberger, Grand First Vice-Pres.
248 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.
Clarence E. Jarvis, Grand Second Vice-Pres.
Sutter Creek, Amador County.
Thos. Monahan, Grand Third Vice-President
334 N. Sixth St., San Jose.
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135 Stockton St., San Francisco.
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City Hall, San Francisco.
Angelo J. Rossi, Grand Marshal
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Frank McAllister, Grand Inside Sentinel
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Thos. J. Curtin, Grand Outside Sentinel
739 Market St., San Francisco.
H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, Grand Organist
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San Francisco.
Louis H. Mooser, 155 Sutter St., San Francisco

Arcata, No. 20—J. M. Light, Pres.; Henry S. Seely, Sec., Arcata; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Golden Star, No. 88—Leslie Gould, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Alton; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Ferndale, No. 93—Walter Boyd, Pres.; E. C. Mills, Sec., Ferndale; 1st and 3rd Mondays; K. of P. Hall.
Commodore Sloat, No. 197—Frank Dabner, Pres.; J. H. Brown Sec., Blue Lake; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Fortuna, No. 218—Harry P. Monroe, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

KERN COUNTY.

Baker, No. 42—J. R. Williams, Pres.; Frank A. Brown, Sec., Care P. O., Bakersfield; Wednesday; Mauds Hall.

KINGS COUNTY.

Hanford, No. 37—G. H. Phillips, Pres.; Lyman D. Farmer, Sec., Hanford; Thursday; Dewey Hall.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lakeport, No. 147—R. A. Morrison, Pres.; Jas. F. Bartlett, Sec., Lakeport; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Lower Lake, No. 159—G. B. Smith, Pres.; W. B. Rannels, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Kelseyville, No. 219—Morton E. Robinson, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Box 122, Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—L. E. DeForest, Pres.; Chas. Boggs, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.
Honey Lake, No. 193—Geo. W. Randrup, Pres.; J. E. Christie, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; Janesville Hall.
Big Valley, No. 211—F. C. Reno, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Los Angeles, No. 45—Randall Phillip, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 109 E. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Ramona, No. 109—Lucius P. Green, Pres.; S. S. Williams, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Corona, No. 196—Henry N. Ireland, Pres.; Wm. C. Allen, Sec., c. S. Nordlinger & Sons, Los Angeles; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Sierra Madre, No. 235—Samuel Jay, Pres.; H. C. Anderson, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
La Fiesta, No. 236—Geo. F. Vaughan, Pres.; E. L. Claridge, Sec., 2928 Van Buren Place, Los Angeles; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Santa Monica, No. 237—J. V. O. Stamps, Pres.; James F. Whelan, Sec., Box 353, Santa Monica; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Arcanum Hall.
Grizzly Bear, No. 239—William Sweitzer, Pres.; Clyde Doyle, Sec., care of Y. M. C. A., Long Beach; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall.

MADERA COUNTY.

Madera, No. 130—James L. Davis, Pres.; A. Armouth, Sec., Madera; Monday; Masonic Hall.

MARIN COUNTY.

Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64—James T. Redmond, Pres.; W. F. Magee, Sec., 619 Fourth St., San Rafael; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.
San Geronimo, No. 158—Monter Santos, Pres.; D. C. Whaley, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.
Nicasio, No. 183—F. E. Rodgers, Pres.; H. M. Anderfuren, Sec., Nicasio; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; U. A. O. D. Hall.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Hornitos, No. 138—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cavanaugh, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Broderick, No. 117—W. S. Williams, Pres.; J. P. Connor, Sec., Point Arena; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Alder Glen, No. 200—Chester Balfour, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES!

NOTICE OF CHANGES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE CORRECTION IN NEXT ISSUE OF DIRECTORY.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—Manuel Thomas, Pres.; A. W. Meany, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Ray A. Summers, Pres.; John Stile, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—Carmel Martin, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
Santa Lucia, No. 97—Frank J. Fontes, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
San Lucas, No. 115—H. D. Bunte, Pres.; Chas. Winchell, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Gabilan, No. 132—J. B. Lyons, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castroville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St. Helena, No. 53—Carl Klubeschidt, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.
Napa, No. 62—L. L. McCollum, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.
Callistoga, No. 86—E. W. Simmons, Pres.; Geo. D. Gibbs, Sec., Callistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—H. A. Curnow, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; Pythian Castle.
Quartz, No. 58—J. J. Woods, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 128 Richardson St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.
Donner, No. 162—E. Blackman, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Box M, Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Santiago, No. 74—W. H. Spurgeon, Jr., Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—J. Earl Lukens, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Silver Star, No. 63—Charles E. Maloney, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Sierra, No. 86—C. M. Langstaff, Pres.; A. Gonzales, Sec., Forest Hill; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Mountain, No. 126—S. B. Williams, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Rocklin, No. 233—Horace P. Dewey, Pres.; I. L. Burns, Sec., Roseville; Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—H. J. Wormley, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Golden Anchor, No. 182—George Burrelle, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.
Plumas, No. 228—Leonard Donnerwirth, Pres.; John Donnerwirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Riverside, No. 251—A. A. Wood, Pres.; Wlrt P. Boggs, Sec., 1044 Eighth St., Riverside; Thursdays; Freeman Hall.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento, No. 3—Elwood Mier, Pres.; J. F. Didion, Sec., P. O. Box 128, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.
Sunset, No. 26—Cecil Roddan, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., Sheriff's Office, Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.

Elk Grove, No. 41—P. K. Bradford, Pres.; A. E. Elliott, Sec., c. Franklin R.F.D., Sacramento; 2d and 4th Fridays; Masonic Hall, Elk Grove.
Granite, No. 83—Frank Showers, Pres.; Jas. P. Logue, Sec., Folsom; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S.G.W. Hall.

Courtland, No. 106—E. A. Lampe, Pres.; A. C. Ostman, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.

Oak Park, No. 212—C. E. Blair, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.

Sutter Fort, No. 241—Wilbur Thielen, Pres.; Carleton L. Katzenstein, Sec., 704 J St., Sacramento; Wednesday; Elks' Hall.

Galt, No. 243—James Whitaker, Pres.; T. W. Dooling, Sec., Galt; Friday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Fremont, No. 44—S. R. Crosby, Pres.; Erastus G. Nash, Sec., Hollister; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; I.O. O.F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Arrowhead, No. 110—Cyrus B. French, Pres.; Isaac S. Jackson, Sec., 451 H St., San Bernardino; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Redlands, No. 168—L. R. Van Leuven, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; McInnis Hall.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

San Diego, No. 108—Edgar A. Luce, Pres.; Edgar Eugene Miller, Sec., 905 Brookes Ave., San Diego; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—Maurice Whelan, Pres.; Chas. A. Boldemann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Pacific, No. 10—R. B. Miller, Pres.; J. C. Miller, Sec., 457 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Golden Gate, No. 29—William R. Connors, Pres.; Adolph Eberhart, Sec., 1464 Union St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Mission, No. 38—Edward H. Bear, Pres.; Welmer A. Koch, Sec., 1231 12th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

San Francisco, No. 49—Charles Miller, Pres.; David Capurro, Sec., 652 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

El Dorado, No. 52—John B. Hauer, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec., 643 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Rincon, No. 72—Wm. A. Grodt, Pres.; John A. Gil-mour, Sec., 2667 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Stanford, No. 76—Dr. A. H. Glanni, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec., 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Thursday; Maple Hall, 124 Fulton St.
Yearba Buena, No. 84—J. G. Saxton, Jr., Pres.; J. D. Abrams, Sec., 50 Kearny St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 210 Golden Gate Ave.

Bay City, No. 104—A. D. Alvarez, Pres.; H. L. Gunz-burger, Sec., 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; 149 Eddy St.
Niantic, No. 105—W. H. Harvey, Pres.; John Reedy, Sec., 153 Belvedere St., San Francisco; Wednes-day; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.

National, No. 118—W. A. Galvin, Pres.; M. M. Kalligan, Sec., 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.
Hesperian, No. 137—E. P. Norman, Pres.; Jas. H. Roxburgh, Sec., 510 Divisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 3009 16th St.
Alcatraz, No. 145—Dr. J. C. Egeberg, Pres.; F. W. Sink, Sec., 207A Sanchez St., San Francisco, Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 151—George Mahlmann, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.
South San Francisco, No. 157—Charles O. Zahn, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec., 1439 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Aves.

Sequoia, No. 160—Peter H. Otten, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec., 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.
Prairie, No. 187—Geo. E. Welch, Pres.; Harry E. Curtis, Sec., 433A Tehama St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.
Olympus, No. 189—Charles W. Welch, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec., 1362 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 321 Divisadero St.

Presidio, No. 194—Joseph Legnetto, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steinkamp, Octavia and Union.
Marshall, No. 202—Edward Shaw, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec., 1416 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia.

Army and Navy, No. 207—Ignatius J. Ryan, Pres.; J. J. Morgan, Sec., 2011 Green St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.
Dolores, No. 208—Geo. Stelling, Pres.; John A. Zoll-ner, Sec., 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission St.
Twin Peaks, No. 214—Louis Myers, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—David Kron, Pres.; E. G. Cahn, Sec., 1642 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—D. J. Beban, Pres.; H. A. Parry, Sec., 1548 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
Guadalupe, No. 231—Luigi Galliani, Pres.; Geo. Buehn, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission St.
Castro, No. 232—Patrick W. Meherin, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.
Balboa, No. 234—G. E. Mitchell, Jr., Pres.; T. F. Hardy, Sec., 346 4th Ave., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.
James Lick, No. 242—R. C. Peppin, Pres.; D. M. Stevens, Sec., 3800 21st St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—R. D. Dorsey, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec., 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.
Lodi, No. 18—Alfred Westfall, Pres.; John M. Mc-Hahon, Sec., City Hall, Lodi; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—N. E. Mitchell, Pres.; Harry J. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Richard Leland, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 794 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec., Nipomo; Saturday; Runnels Hall.
San Marcos, No. 150—Henry Twisselman, Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Ernest Smithers, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

San Mateo, No. 23—C. J. Bob, Pres.; Geo. W. Hall, Sec., San Mateo; 1st and 3rd Fridays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Redwood, No. 66—Henry A. Buger, Pres.; A. S. Lig-ueri, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Redmen's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—A. S. Hatch, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec., Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tues-days; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 185—F. P. Roach, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec., P. O. Box 82, Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

Pebble Beach, No. 230—John McCormick, Pres.; A. T. Enos, Sec., Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—Lawrence Goux, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—Frank Rose, Pres.; M. J. Willough-by, Sec., 430 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—Geo. M. Kelly, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.
Santa Clara, No. 100—George Gebhardt, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.
Observatory, No. 177—W. H. Compton, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tues-day; Masonic Temple.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fri-days; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—Howard M. Noble, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—T. T. Selbold, Pres.; E. R. Thidall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thurs-day; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—T. C. Wilson, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SIESTA COUNTY.

McCloud, No. 149—Roy Mullen, Pres.; Harry W. Glover, Sec., Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Jacobson Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec., Downville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Rotting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sierraville, No. 225—John Blinman, Pres.; F. H. Turner, Sec., Sierraville; 4th Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Monroe, Pres.; Harry A. Burch, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Bart Shelly, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—M. F. Smith, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—James Luddy, Pres.; Theodore H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Satur-days; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Sisson, No. 220—W. S. Russell, Pres.; C. W. Arens, Sec., Sisson; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—Kenneth I. Jones, Pres.; Robert H. W. Suisun, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Benjamin E. Silveira, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—V. C. Mattel, Pres.; Ivan M. Mc-Allister, Sec., 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesdays; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Chas. A. Pool, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—L. J. McDonough, Pres.; W. M. Baker, Sec., Lytton; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—Jacob C. Frideger, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Satur-days; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—Jas. I. M. Hini, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—J. F. Hallberg, Pres.; Tony A. Ronsheimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

STANISLAIS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—C. M. Clary, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—J. E. Griffiths, Pres.; A. E. Schad-lich, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Sat-urdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—J. F. Tourtellotto, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—G. W. Hall, Pres.; Simon Levy, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dinuba, No. 248—J. E. Greene, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec., Dinuba; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Satur-day; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thurs-days; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—Jesse Richardson, Pres.; J. E. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wed-nesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—J. H. Kraft, Pres.; Ed. P. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—S. H. Hoy, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. Galligan, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 10—C. W. Gakkley, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Klimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thurs-days; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CALIFORNIA DAY

(Continued from Page 11, Column 2.)

lad of two months; Robert S., founding, five months; Edgar H., Roman Catholic parentage, baby boy of two months; Alfred H., founding, one month, Langley S., founding, five weeks old; Imeldi S., Roman Catholic parentage, little Portuguese baby girl of one year, fine, healthy child; Lucinda S., founding, cunning little colored girl, 13 months; Anna L., Roman Catholic parentage, brown eyes and hair, two and one-half years of age; Mildred E., founding, delicate little blue-eyed baby girl of three months; baby twins, Roman Catholic parentage, brown-eyed baby girls of one year; Inez L., Protestant parentage, colored baby girl, quite light, with straight hair, born August 6, 1910; Baby F., Roman Catholic parentage, Portu-guese infant girl of one month; S. J., founding, baby girl weighing eleven pounds, born September 5, 1910; Clifford A., Roman Catholic parentage, dark hair and eyes, lovely bright boy of four years; Clifford B., Roman Catholic parentage, fine looking boy, brown hair and eyes, four years of age; Joe M., Roman Catholic parentage, six and one-half years old, healthy little Irish lad, has sister of four, Winnetta M., who is also for adoption; Georgie R., Protest-ant parentage, dark lad of Austrian and French parentage, aged seven years; Earl M., founding, red-haired lad of three years; Martha, founding, nice, bright child of Hawaiian parentage; L. F. and George F., Roman Catholic parentage, brothers, fine boys for whom we would like a home together; Ernest B., founding, soft, fair haired and brown-eyed boy of five years.

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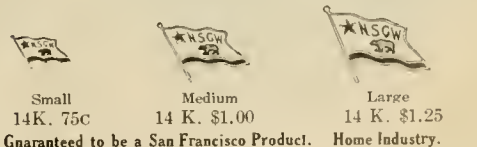
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Native Sons of The Golden West

Western Man in Hall of Fame.

Monterey—Monterey Parlor, No. 75, has started a movement to have a statue of Father Junipero Serra placed in the Hall of Fame at the National Capitol in Washington, D. C. At a recent meeting, the following resolution, looking to this end, was adopted: "Whereas, in the Hall of Fame at Washington, D. C., there is not now any statue commemorating the life and work of any Western man; and whereas, it becomes the Native Sons of the Golden West to guard the interest of our great State in all matters pertaining to the West in general, and the State of California in particular; and whereas, there has been identified with our State's history one who devoted the best part of his life for the advancement of California and its people, and whose memory should be perpetuated not only in California, but also in the nation at large; therefore he it

"Resolved, That Monterey Parlor, No. 75, N. S. G. W., do all in its power to have placed in the Hall of Fame at our National Capitol a statue of Father Junipero Serra, and further that the matter be taken up with the Grand Parlor of our Order, with the Congressman from our district, and with the other California representatives at Washington, urging them to use their best endeavors to obtain the placing of the said statue as hereinbefore set forth; that a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and that such further action be taken in the matter as may seem to our Parlor to be proper."

Big Class at Redding.

Redding—Grand Organizer Andrew Moecker has been preaching the doctrine of Native Sonism in this city lately, and so well has he set forth the aims and objects of this great State Order, that a class of fifty eligibles have been secured, and they will become members of McCloud Parlor, No. 149, at its meeting October 31st. The Parlor has under way plans for an active social season during the winter months.

At a meeting September 26th, a movement was launched for the securing of the Grand Parlor session of 1912 for this city. Redding has many claims upon which to base its demand for this honor, and the citizens will aid McCloud Parlor in providing an elaborate series of entertainments. Redding is the first in the field for the 1912 session, and hopes to capture the prize, which will be awarded at the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor session next June.

Celebrates First Anniversary.

Petaluma—The first anniversary of Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, was elaborately celebrated by a grand ball, September 28th. The decorations of the hall were very pretty and were enhanced by the beautiful costumes of the ladies. Music was furnished by a large orchestra, and during the evening light refreshments were served. The floor managers were Will Farrell, A. W. Parent and Frank Thompson.

Annual Memorial Services.

San Francisco—All the Parlors of this city united in holding memorial services, October 9th, at Temple Sherith Israel. During the day, committees decorated the graves of deceased members in the local cemeteries. The program at the temple follows: Funeral March (Chopin), Benjamin S. Moore; opening remarks, Chairman D. Q. Troy; "Lead Kindly Light," Metropolitan Quartet; invocation, The Rev. Dr. J. Nieto; "Look Up, Oh! Heart," solo, Mrs. L. V. Kuzell; organ solo, Benjamin S. Moore; "Still, Still With Thee," Metropolitan Quartet; eulogy, Daniel A. Ryan, Grand President N. S. G. W.; "Bye and Bye," solo, Oliver T. Smythe; "Our Deceased Brothers," Secretary Geo. D. Burge; "The Cross," solo, Virginia H. Fischer; "Thy Will Be Done," solo, Wm. H. Brandeman; memorial address, Judge Thomas J. Lennon; memorial hymn, Metropolitan Quartet; benediction, The Rev. Dr. J. Nieto.

Cascarone Ball.

San Miguel—A cascarone ball was given jointly by San Marcos Parlor, No. 150, N. S. G. W., and San Miguel Parlor, No. 94, N. D. G. W., October 12th, for the benefit of the Children's Agency, and no pains were spared by either Parlor in making the affair the success it proved to be. There was good music, and the citizens generally helped to swell the fund for the worthy object.

Large Class Initiated.

Angels Camp—Angels Parlor, No. 80, had a rousing meeting, October 10th, when twenty candidates were initiated. Grand Second Vice-President Clarence E. Jarvis of Sutter Creek was present to pay an official visit, and Calaveras Parlor, No. 67, San Andreas, and Chispa Parlor, No. 139, Murphys, were represented by large delegations. This was the largest gathering of Native Sons ever witnessed in Calaveras County. Following the Parlor meeting, an elaborate banquet was served under the supervision of a committee from the Native Daughters.

The Germans Hold Fort at Ramona.

Los Angeles—Ramona Parlor, No. 109, had a German night, October 21st, the first in a series of winter social affairs. The arrangements were in charge of those members of German descent, who provided a program and refreshments that would have created envy in the most loyal subject of the Kaiser. During the season there will be an Italian night, when it is promised one of the most difficult Italian operas will be produced; a Swedish night, for which A. A. Ekstrom has sent direct to Norway for his entertainers, and an Irish night, the fun-makers for which occasion have been drafted from the New York and San Francisco police forces. In fact, every nationality represented in the Parlor membership will have an inning, and each combina-

tion will strive to excel in the uniqueness of its program and the appropriateness of the accompanying refreshments.

Farewell for Popular Member.

Merced—A. E. Howard, a past president and popular member of Yosemite Parlor, No. 24, who has taken up his residence in San Francisco, was given a unique and royal farewell party by his Parlor, October 4th, in the nature of a "trip to Chinatown." Chinese decorations prevailed throughout the ball and the ever-present sign "Look Out for the Cars" was much in evidence at the "railroad crossing." Under "good of the Order," a number of members made little talks, and the "sing lo" lasted until the wee sma' hours, at which time Chop Sing Suey brought forth the eternal roasted pig. Servants bearing the necessary implements, chop sticks, appeared on the scene and all partook of an eighty-pound porker done to a turn. All the numerous Chinese tid-bits were also provided.

During the evening, Judge F. G. Ostrander, on behalf of the members of Yosemite Parlor, presented Mr. Howard with a handsome locket, set with diamonds, as a token of respect and esteem. The recipient responded in his jovial manner, thanking his friends for their remembrance and kindness.

To Contest With Daughters.

Fresno—For the benefit of the Children's Agency, Fresno Parlor, No. 25, gave a theater benefit, October 8th, that drew out a large number of people who desired to help the Order's cause in behalf of the California homeless child. The committee in charge consisted of W. T. Mattingly (chairman), George Roeding, Adolph Newhouse, W. F. Toomey, M. T. Lockhart, A. L. Townes, R. S. Clark, J. P. Coyle, H. L. Graham, Gates and others. The theater stock company presented "The Merry Liars," and several local soloists added to the evening's enjoyment.

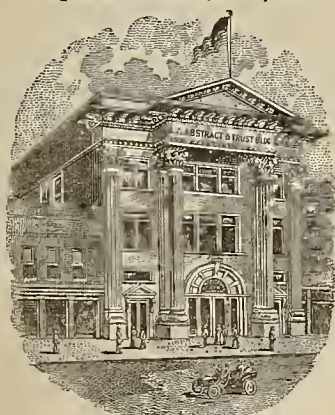
There is much activity in Fresno Parlor, and a campaign for new members is on, which is meeting with great success. A plan is now being devised for a membership contest between the members of Fresno Parlor and the newly-instituted Native Daughter Parlor, to see which organization can add the most new members to its roll before the new year. Prizes will stimulate activity in the friendly contest.

Progress the Watchword.

San Francisco—Commencing with October 6th, Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145, will meet every Thursday evening in Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin street. The new hall is commodious and has an excellent dancing floor. Several candidates were initiated the first meeting night in the new quarters, and many more are in prospect. The Parlor has organized a drill corps, with J. Wesley Buson, of the California Greys, in charge. As this is the season of good-fellowship and entertainments the Parlor will intro-

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duce social features, along with the routine work,
at each meeting. Much enthusiasm is being evi-
denced by the members, and progress is the watch-
word.

Celebrates Eighth Anniversary.

Elk Grove—Elk Grove Parlor, No. 11, gave a ball
October 28th, in celebration of the eighth anni-
versary of the Parlor's institution. Joseph Han-
lon, C. C. Wackman and G. G. Foulks had charge
of the arrangements, and everybody had a good
time. There was an excellent orchestra in attend-
ance, and at midnight a hot chicken supper, for
which the boys of Elk Grove Parlor are famous,
was served.

N. S. G. W. BREVITIES.

San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, will give its annual
ball in December.

Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145, N. S. G. W., and Or-
inda Parlor, No. 56, N. D. G. W., are arranging for a
whist tournament, to begin November 10th, at
Scottish Hall.

All the San Francisco Parlors, both Native Sons
and Native Daughters, assisted in a monster bene-
fit at the Chutes, October 26th, in behalf of the
Children's Agency fund.

Olympus Parlor, No. 189, will give a minstrel
show and dance, on the night of December 1st.
The entertainment will consist of some splendid
talent. The management consists of Jos. Isaacs,
W. H. Klupfer, William Cooney, Thomas Lynch and
Walter Alden.



Courtland Parlor Quartet at Admission Day Celebration.
E. G. Kirtlan, Dr. E. L. Henninger, A. C. Ostman,
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SEVERAL PARLORS OF JUNIOR NATIVE SONS ORGANIZED.

For several years past, propositions looking to
the formation of junior parlors of native sons have
been before the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W., the
idea being to get boys between 12 and 18 years of
age interested in the parent order and its work and
teachings as regards the State. The Lake Tahoe
Grand Parlor authorized a committee to investigate
the plan, and report at the 1911 session. To thor-
oughly test the proposition, several junior parlors
are being organized, and their career will be watch-
ed with interest.

While at present these junior parlors are in no
way affiliated with the Order of Native Sons of
the Golden West, the Grand Parlor has, in a measure,
encouraged their institution, and if, after due
trial, it can be shown that the idea is in the best
interests of the Order's future, the juniors will, in
all probability, be made a branch of the N. S. G. W.
At present, however, the junior order of native
sons is no way aligned with the Order of N. S. G. W.
Balboa Parlor, No. 3, Junior Order of Native
Sons, was instituted publicly October 11th., at
Richmond Masonic Temple, by a committee of or-
ganizers appointed by the senior parlor, namely:
Walter C. Eisenschimmel, chairman; George Strohm-
meier, John C. Langer, Frank Hardy, James P.
Owll, Jr., and James J. O'Meara. The hall was
beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the
members and friends were on hand to witness the
installation ceremonies. The parlor is composed of
California-born lads between the ages of 12 and 18
years. It is organized for social purposes, as well
as to give the boys a good moral training under
the proper supervision, so that they may finally be-
come full-fledged Native Sons. John C. Mienest, a
student of the State Normal School, was made pre-
siding officer, and with other officers, was selected
to serve for the term.

Presidio Parlor, No. 1, J. O. N. S., was the first
parlor organized. It has thirty-five members. Meyer
Josephson of Presidio Parlor, No. 194, N. S. G. W.,
was the organizer

(Continued on Page 23, Column 1.)

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The Passing of the Pioneer

Miguel Arada, a Pioneer of 1849 and for forty-two years a resident of Alameda, died there recently. He was a native of Chile, aged 79 years. A widow and nine children survive. Deceased engaged in farming for many years.

George W. Douglas, who came to California in 1849, and had the distinction of running the first of the old horse cars operated in San Francisco, died recently in Healdsburg, survived by a widow and son. Deceased was a native of New York.

Royal B. Parker, one of Stockton's Pioneer merchants, passed away in that city recently, aged 92 years, survived by four children. Deceased was a native of New Hampshire, and had been a long-time member of the San Joaquin County Society of California Pioneers. Mr. Parker, in company with twenty-three other young adventurers, purchased a whaling vessel of 400 tons burden, with provisions for two years, and loaded a cargo of lumber for sale in California, sailing from Nantucket, Mass., for the gold fields, in August, 1849. The little vessel sailed into San Francisco Bay in February, 1850. After selling the ship and cargo, Mr. Parker went to Stockton on the steamer General Sutter, paying \$25 for the trip.

Mrs. Susan Worden, who came to California in 1852 and settled in Grass Valley, Nevada County, but later went to Siskiyou County, where she built the first hotel in Sission, passed away recently at Gilroy. Deceased was aged 91 years, and is survived by two children.

Francis Matty, a native of New York, aged 76 years, died recently at Porterville, survived by a widow and five daughters. In 1851, during the gold rush, Matty came to California, and eighteen years later moved to Tulare County, settling near Tulare. Recently he took up his residence in Porterville.

Alonzo H. Fox, who came across the plains to California in 1849, died recently at Long Beach, aged 93 years. Deceased was a native of New York and one of the famed pathfinders through the East Gate pass in the Rockies. He served a year as assistant postmaster of Sacramento in 1851, returning East in 1852. In 1877 he again came to California, taking up his residence in the southern part of the State, where he since resided. Two daughters survive.

Corin Wicker, a Pioneer of Kern County, died recently at Glennville, survived by a widow and four children. Deceased was widely known throughout Kern County, having gone to Bakersfield in the late 40's in a prairie schooner and pitched his camp where the county hospital now stands. He lived in that vicinity until 1853, when he went to Glennville, where he had since made his home. Three years later, together with Rev. Dooley, Mr. Wicker established the first church at Glennville, where the Rev. Dooley still holds the position of pastor and pronounced the funeral rites over his friend.

Erastus Ford, an old resident of Contra Costa County, died recently at Oakland. He was a native of Michigan, 80 years old, and is survived by a widow and nine children. When but a youth of 19, Ford set out for the California gold fields and arrived here in the latter part of 1849. After mining for some time, he went to Contra Costa County and engaged in farming, taking up his residence at Walnut Creek.

Timothy Cowles, who had been a resident of California since 1851, passed away at Watsonville, aged

96 years. He was a native of Vermont, and is survived by two daughters. During his active career, deceased had engaged in mining, farming, dairying, stock raising and fruit growing, and in all his dealings was reputed to have never engaged in a dishonest transaction or committed an ill deed against any man.

Dr. G. L. Simmons, a Pioneer physician of California, died in Sacramento, October 4th. He was a native of Massachusetts, aged 78 years, and is survived by a widow and three children. In 1849, when but a boy of 17, Dr. Simmons sailed from Boston, in the brig Curacao, and rounded Cape Horn, bound for San Francisco. After a lengthy passage of nine months he reached California, while the State was yet in its territorial condition. After a few month's stay in San Francisco, he removed to Sacramento during the terrible epidemic of cholera, and while the excitement incident to the squatter riots was still intense. Here he engaged in the drug business for some years, when he went East to study medicine, graduating from Harvard in 1856. Shortly after receiving his degrees, he returned to Sacramento and had resided there ever since.

E. B. Thurber, who arrived in San Francisco by way of Panama in 1850, passed away near Winters recently. He was a native of Rhode Island, aged 84 years, and is survived by a widow and four children. After his arrival here, deceased spent some time in Sonoma and Napa Counties, but since 1858 had resided in Pleasant Valley.

Pablo Vasquez, who was born at Mission Dolores, San Francisco, January 25, 1842, passed away in San Francisco, October 5th, survived by five children. Deceased was very familiar with the history of Dolores Mission, and delighted in telling the stories connected with its early history. For many years he had resided at Half Moon Bay, and his internment took place there.

Douglas Stuart Sartwell, who arrived in San Francisco, via Panama, in 1850, died recently at Crescent City, survived by two sons. Deceased was born in New York, in 1822, and early in life learned the jewelry trade. Upon arrival in San Francisco he secured work at a jeweler's bench, but in 1853 moved to Crescent City, where he since resided and where he followed his trade until advancing age forced his retirement. He was one of the first supervisors when Del Norte County was created, and had seen Crescent City grow from its earliest beginning. For a time, deceased was keeper of the Crescent City Lighthouse, when whale oil was used for illuminating purposes.

Sister Eloysus, who arrived in San Jose in 1851, passed away in that city, October 14th, aged 85 years. For fifty-nine years she had been identified with Notre Dame Convent.

Oliver Clark, who arrived in California in 1851 and had engaged in a sea-faring life up to six years ago, died in San Francisco, October 16th, aged 75 years, survived by four children. He had made more than one hundred voyages across the Pacific, as steward and chief steward.

Margaret Brown Bagley, an old Pioneer of Muletown, Amador County, passed away October 5th. She was a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 64 years. A "friend," writing of this good woman in the Ione Echo, said: "Another Pioneer Mother has laid down the strenuous cares of a pioneer life to take her

rest beside the companion of her younger days—gone, to work no more; gone, to sleep among the blessed. Margaret Bagley is, perhaps, looking down to-night upon the grass-grown streets of the little mining camp she loved so well, or possibly listening to the swish of the hydraulic, as she rocked the cradle of her baby boy. * * * Faithful as a wife, patient and loving as a mother, she was esteemed by all, and left behind her seven children to mourn a mother's love and miss a mother's good-night kiss."

Mrs. Adelaide Phillips, who came by wagon train to California in the early '50s, passed away in Ione, October 8th, survived by four children. Deceased was a native of Wisconsin, aged 64 years. She was of a very sympathetic nature, and was always a comfort in sickness and distress.

DONNER PARTY RESCUER JOINS THE SILENT MAJORITY.

John Baptiste Truvido, aged 85 years, who assisted in the rescue of the ill-fated Donner Party, died at Marshall recently. Truvido was a young man at the time, and chanced to be at Sutter's Fort, when the news of the party's distress reached there. He was one of the first to undertake the Herculean task of conveying supplies over the snow-covered mountains to the starving immigrants, and was one of the first to reach them.

In other ways Truvido was an interesting character. His father, and his grandfather before him, had been French Canadian trappers and traders who roamed among the Indians in that vast empire lying west of the Mississippi River. Truvido never knew exactly where he was born, but said that, to the best of his knowledge, he first saw the light of day somewhere in what is now the state of Utah. He was brought up in that wild country, and at the time of his death was perhaps the last direct descendant of one of the most daring and picturesque company of men that ever explored new lands, bringing with them the traces of civilization which today dominate the Western world. Truvido years ago settled among the Indians in Tomales and there, among the half-breeds, he found congenial company.

News of the State

Stockton—The State Fruit Growers' Convention will be in session here early in December.

Long Beach—A new Polytechnic High School is to be erected here within a year.

Willows—This city is to have a new library building to cost \$11,000.

Stockton—The Tidewater and Southern railway company, with a \$1,000,000 capital, has filed articles of incorporation here. The road proposed will be built directly from Stockton to Modesto and thence to Turlock, tapping a rich section.

San Diego—The California League of Municipalities will be in session here November 15th.

Berkeley—The State Teachers' Association will meet here, December 27th to 29th.

Amhurst—Placer County's fresh fruit shipments this season have totaled 3400 cars, an increase of 900 cars over last season's shipments.



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JUNIOR NATIVE SONS

(Continued from Page 21, Column 2.)

California Parlor, No. 2, J. O. N. S., has been organized with sixty-two members by Charles Boldeman and Michael McLaughlin of California Parlor, No. 1, N. S. G. W.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 4, J. O. N. S., is being organized by Fred Meinert, president of Berkeley Parlor, N. S. G. W.

Alameda Parlor, J. O. N. S., is about to organize and many more parlors will be established throughout the State.

Information in regard to the junior parlors can be obtained by communicating with either of the following: Walter Eisenschimmel, 114 Eureka street, San Francisco, Meyer Josephson, 121 Sutter street, San Francisco, or Charles Boldeman, secretary of California Parlor, No. 1, N. S. G. W., 172 Golden Gate Avenue.

Endorsed for Grand Trustee.

Santa Barbara Parlor, No. 116, N. S. G. W., has endorsed Senator L. H. Roseberry, a prominent member and delegate to the last Grand Parlor, for the office of Grand Trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy.

N. D. G. W. PARLOR ITEMS

(Continued from Page 16, Column 3.)

Parlor and Keith Parlor of Native Daughters closed the procession. The ceremonies were conducted in the sheltered playground, the program consisting of: Opening chorus, school children; address, Miss Genevieve Carroll, Keith Parlor; address, Mayor P. H. McCarthy; vocal solo, Miss Edna Walsh, dedicatory address, Robert D. Troy; address in Italian, Walter J. deMartini; address, Alfred Roncoviore, superintendent of schools. During the raising of the flag, a chorus of school children, merrily waving red, white and blue handkerchiefs, sang "The Stars and Stripes." The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Miss L. A. Carroll, Miss C. Deasy, Mrs. P. Gally, Joan Nelson, Frank Marini and Robert P. Troy.

Entertains Native Sons.

San Francisco—On October 12th, Las Lomas Parlor, No. 72, gave an informal "at home" to Olympian Parlor, No. 189, N. S. G. W. The worthy president, Miss Eleanor Teeling, welcomed the members of Olympian Parlor, who were introduced by the marshal, Miss Adele Eberle, assisted by Misses Lillian O'Connor, Margaret Mulville, and Lillie Eddie. President Charles Welch and P. P. Thos. Lynch responded on behalf of Olympian. Mrs. Wm. Woodman, who had charge of Las Lomas Parlor's division in the Admission Day parade, was presented with a beautiful picture of the cup which was won as a trophy on the day of the celebration. In accepting the token, she thanked the Parlor and also Olympian Parlor, for their assistance. All then adjourned to the banquet room, where they were taken in charge by Miss Sadie Foster, Mrs. Pearl Young and Miss Katherine Whelan, and a splendid repast served. Dancing followed and "Home Sweet Home," and "Auld Lang Syne," were sung at midnight.

N. D. G. W. BREVITIES.

Grand President Mamie G. Petyon and Emma W. Lillie, chairman of the Panama Pacific Exposition committee, were speakers at the mass meeting in San Francisco, October 14th, in behalf of the exposition.

Arrangements are under way for the institution of a Parlor at Sepastopol at an early date.

Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, will give a grand hall in San Francisco, November 2nd.

A mission bell sign post is to be erected on Sixteenth, corner of Howard street, San Francisco, on Sunday, December 1th, at 2 p.m., under the auspices of Golden State, No. 50; Orinda, No. 56; Fremont, No. 59; Buena Vista, No. 668; Darina, No. 111; Gabrielle, No. 139, and Presidio, No. 118, N. D. G. W. Parlors.

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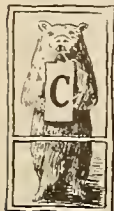
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AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



CALIFORNIA SCENES AND CALIFORNIA romance are to be featured in a new grand opera, "Natoma," soon to be produced by Oscar Hammerstein, under the direction of Andreas Dippel. The words are by Joseph D. Redding, a well-known San Franciscan, and the music by Victor Herbert. The scenes are laid along the Santa Barbara coast, and around them are woven romantic California stories. "Natoma" is a story of early California days, during the mission period. The first act is laid on a Santa Barbara Channel island, the second on the mainland near the mission church, and the third within the mission.

In the first act, Don Francisco de la Guerra is celebrating with great pomp at his Santa Cruz Island hacienda, the coming of age of Barbara, his daughter, who has just finished her convent days. Juan Bautista Alvarado, cousin of Barbara, seeks her hand in marriage. He enters the stage, a fiery, impetuous character, accompanied by Jose Castro, a hateful half-breed, and Pico and Kagama, rough riders and vaqueros. Natoma, a native Spanish girl, companion to Barbara, enters with Paul Merrill, a lieutenant, who has rowed from the mainland to meet her. Paul points to a necklace of ahalone and calls the maiden queen of the land, asking the secret of the amulet at her neck. Natoma sings the legend of her race: "Vanished are my father's people; now the stranger comes as chieftain." During the ensemble, as Father Peralta brings Barbara to Don Francisco, the eyes of Barbara and Paul meet, and love springs up. The half-breed, Castro, upbraids Natoma for going with the white people, but she spurns him.

The second act opens in Santa Barbara before the dawn. There is a solo by Natoma, a drunken row of Alvarado with the innkeeper, a chorus of Spanish soldiers, and Alvarado dances a habanera. Paul sings a tribute to the flag of Spain and an ode to Barbara. The crowd dances the minuet, breaking into a paeueto, the dance of proposal, at the climax of which, each gallant places his hat upon the head of his lady love, though Alvarado's is tossed aside by Barbara. Castro and Natoma dance the ancient dagger dance, Natoma taking the dare of Castro. Alvarado, already having planned to abduct Barbara, is seen with Kagama untying the thongs from the leather rail at which she is seated. He plucks his serape from his shoulders and is preparing to throw it about Barbara, when Natoma witnesses what is occurring, and, seizing her dagger, springs upon Alvarado and strikes him dead. Paul, with his sailors, holds the crowd at bay.

In the third, and final act, Natoma is discovered alone in the mission church, where, bathed in the afternoon sun that is streaming through the stained windows, she droons an Indian song. Father Peralta appears from behind the altar as she is invoking the Great Spirit to bring down destruction upon the strangers. He exerts with her, and she says: "I see the way; there is one I would make happy. I have spoken." The church fills, Barbara and Paul kneeling with the rest as the nuns file in and take Natoma back with them to the convent and the veil. The orchestra gives fortissimo the notes of Natoma's Indian theme of fate, as Father Peralta lifts his hands in benediction.

Farce at the Belasco.

The night of October 24th, the Los Angeles Belasco stock company, headed by Lewis S. Stone, and featuring in the title role the new leading woman, Eleanor Gordon, began the presentation of Shubert's laughing success, "The Blue Mouse," by Clyde Fitch. The play is woven around a railroad office attache who, needing the money which his wife's dowry will bring, learns that his father-in-law will not give this dowry until he—the husband—is promoted to the position of superintendent, and accordingly he institutes a search for a way in which this promotion may be accomplished. He learns that the railroad president likes to flirt with the pretty wives of his employees, but not wishing to involve his own wife in a flirtation, employs a Salome dancer, known as the "Blue Mouse," whom he introduces as his wife—and then the fun comes thick and furious. Eleanor Gordon appears as the "Blue Mouse," put down in the east as Paulette Devine, a Salome dancer; Lewis Stone impersonates the young husband, and Frank Camp the railroad president. The whole company appears to excellent advantage, and the audience is kept in a continuous state of laughter, owing to the many ludicrous situations brought about.

Piner's great play, "The Gay Lord Quex," will succeed the "Blue Mouse."

At the Los Angeles Theater.

Los Angeles' popular vaudeville house, the Los Angeles, presented an exceptionally good bill the week of October 24th, in the nature of a road show. Every act was a top-liner, and the usual crowded houses were in order.

For the week commencing Monday afternoon, October 31st, the bill will include: Madame Jenny's cats and monkey circus, introducing trained angora cats and monkeys; Lester & Moure, in laughable quips and timely song hits; Leonard, Louie and Gil-little, the athletic collegians; Hughes musical trio, instrumental virtuosos; Hallen & Hayes, the funniest of funny men; Martin & Maxmilian, comical tricksters, and the always enjoyable laugh-o-scope.

"A Mock Trial" for Homeless Children.

The Native Sons and Native Daughters Central Committee on Homeless Children are indebted to Wilbur C. Wall of Stockton for one hundred copies of "A Mock Trial," written by him. These books were given to aid the children's cause in which he is much interested, and were distributed to Parlors in



WILBUR C. WALL, Author of "A Mock Trial"

the interior, whence calls had been made for suggestions for entertainments to be given on Children's Day. "A Mock Trial" is one of the most laughable and enjoyable skits that could possibly be staged by local talent. The story is based on a famed and sensational breach of promise suit entitled, "Delecia Fewelclothes vs. Charles Stringbeans," and the case comes up for hearing before Judge Graft in

the Inferior Court of the County of Discord, State of Discontent.

Reports have come from Calistoga to the effect that a large audience listened to this trial, and thoroughly enjoyed the arguments of the eminent attorneys, among whom was the Hon. Reese Clark, leading attorney for the prosecution.

General Winn Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Antioch, in putting on the same play, October 17th, raised a large sum for the fund. The author of "A Mock Trial" gave the closing argument for the prosecution in a very able manner, and one of the best features of the evening was the testimony of "Hiram Birdseed," Hon. C. M. Belshaw, P. G. P., who was dressed as an old mountaineer and who, with his three friends, constituted the "Spinach Quartette." Their renditions of "John Brown's Body," "Old Oaken Bucket" and "Maggie May" proved them worthy of their title, "vocalists."

Green Room Gossip.

Gottlob, Marx & Co., of the San Francisco Columbia, will become interested in a new theater circuit being formed by Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger.

Mue, Sarah Bernhardt will make another farewell tour of America, under direction of Henry W. Savage, "Madame X" will be included in her repertoire.

Maude Adams is rehearsing "What Every Woman Knows." Later she will appear in "The Chanticleer."

Wm. H. Crane has returned from London, and will soon appear in "Father and the Boys." He also has a new play, "United States Minister Bedloe."

Otis Skinner is to appear under direction of Charles Frohman in a new play called "Sue," by Henri Lavedan.

Miss Eva Kelly, late leading woman of the Los Angeles Belasco, has joined the Frohman forces in New York.

Oroville, California, is to have a new, up-to-date theater, with a seating capacity of 500.

Arthur Conan Doyle has a new play, "The Speckled Band," which will have an early production.

David Simon, supposed to be working in the interests of an Eastern syndicate that wants to have burlesque theaters on this Coast, is in California. Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland will be represented in the chain.

CALIFORNIA RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3)

Coming to a consideration of household supplies and personal adornment, we have a long list of industries ranging all the way from wearing apparel to the complete furnishing of a home, and any one needing to invest in such things and willing to investigate will find it easy to obtain them with the most satisfactory results. The Home Industry League is preparing a catalogue of the best products in each line, in order that those who wish to buy to advantage may learn about them and where they are to be obtained and at what prices.

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Any mention of California industries would be utterly incomplete without special reference to the lumber, building and box making interests and to the manufacture of glassware, pottery, polishing materials, lithographic work and printing, also silverware and the production of borax and of salt and of beer. In the making of the latter, large quantities of California hops are annually utilized.

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tofore made too establish firmly the manufacturing and productive industries of California, much remains to be accomplished and in starting the movement for general co-operation, the Home Industry League is really seeking to advance the welfare of the entire country, as it follows naturally that the larger the sale of our products at home and abroad the larger our exports and the more raw materials and other products we will import into this State, as an exchange of commodities is the life of trade and, in order to carry out the plans of the League, branches will be formed, at an early date, throughout the entire State.

A Campaign of Education.

We have but entered upon a general educational campaign, as products of inferior quality everywhere must gradually give way to those of greater worth and it will be within the province of the League to assist manufacturers in making known correctly the actual value of their respective lines, as it has been found, not only in California but elsewhere, that the manufacturers who are successful are those who make their products known to the world, for however meritorious a product may be it cannot be sold in large quantities if unknown to the public. One of the greatest difficulties which manufacturers and people alike will have to overcome will be the disposition on the part of some dealers to sell the products which afford them the largest profits, regardless of quality, but it is manifestly to the interest of each purchaser to get full value for his money and it may be confidently predicted that such dealers will be forced to supply the goods demanded by the people or, failing to do so, to lose their patronage.

The manufacturer located in California, surrounded by a large, intelligent and sympathetic population, acting in conjunction with the League and the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, will be able to establish, if earnest and active in his efforts, a profitable business for himself and help to upbuild the entire community, which is the main purpose of the League, composed as it is of the captains of industry who wish to do their part for the common good.

THREE MORE PARLORS ADDED TO THE "PROGRESSIVE" LIST.

Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145, N. S. G. W., of San Francisco, has subscribed for the official organ, the Grizzly Bear, for all its members, service commencing with the last (October) issue.

Commencing with this (November) number, every member of Niles Parlor, No. 250, N. S. G. W., of Niles, and Granite Parlor, No. 83, N. S. G. W., of Folsom, will receive the official organ regularly, those Parlors having subscribed for their entire membership.

Has your Parlor joined the progressives? If not, ascertain why. Full information will be sent, as to special terms, by addressing the publishers, 248 Wilcox building, Los Angeles.

Every Parlor should feel a sufficient interest in its members to want to keep them reliably informed as to what the Order is doing. There is only one way to accomplish this object--send the official organ to every member.

MEETING TO CHOOSE SUCCESSOR.

There is every probability that a meeting of all the Southern California delegates to the Lake Tahoe Grand Parlor of the N.S.G.W. will be held in Los Angeles, November 5th, for the purpose of selecting some member of the Order from that part of the State, who will be recommended to the Board of Grand Officers as a successor to Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy, lately deceased.

Mr. Bundy was the choice of the delegates at the Grand Parlor session, and it is generally conceded that they should have a voice in the selection of his successor. While the Board of Grand Officers has the power to fill the vacancy, there is no doubt but that the members of the board would appoint the choice of these delegates, as it has been practically agreed that the honor should go to some Southern California member.

There are several seekers after the position, and

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Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles, who is chairman of the Southern California Grand Parlor delegation, has been requested to call a meeting in order that some one of them might be selected.

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Sporting Page

Professional and Amateur

(EDITED BY HARRY J. LELANDE.)



THE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP OF the world belongs to the Philadelphia club of the American League. They clinched the big pennant last Sunday, October 23rd, in the final game of the series, scoring seven runs to two for the Chicago Nationals. Five games were played and the Eastern youngsters took four of them by outbating, outfielding and outrushing the veteran Chicagoans. They got the "jump" at the start, and although Chicago punctuated their progress with a defeat Saturday, it really did not change the situation a bit.

The performance of Coombs of the Philadelphias, in pitching and winning three of a five-game series is probably unique. He had but one day's rest between the second and third games, but three days intervened between the third game and Sunday's exhibition. He had better control in the last game than in the previous contests, and fooled the opposing batters when hits meant runs. Brown, for Chicago, pitched excellent ball, except in the disastrous eighth, and the holocaust of that inning was by no means entirely his fault.

Chicago's failure in the series can be laid to one cause—the weakness of the pitchers. The club has maintained its place in the National League race by getting an odd run or two in small-score games.

Interest in the series was intense throughout the country, and immense crowds attended the contests. The gate receipts ran up to \$79,071, 60 per cent going to the Philadelphians and 40 per cent to the Chicagoans. Following are the official averages for the series:

PHILADELPHIA.

	No. Games.	Batting.	Fielding.
Strunk	4	.278	.900
Lord	5	.182	1,000
Collins	5	.429	.972
Baker	5	.409	.869
Murphy	5	.350	1,000
Davis	5	.353	.936
Barry	5	.235	1,000
Thomas	4	.250	.972
Bender	2	.333	1,000
Coombs	3	.385	.714
Hartzell	1	.200	1,000
Lapp	1	.250	1,000

CHICAGO.

	No. Games.	Batting.	Fielding.
Schulte	5	.353	.800
Sheppard	5	.286	.909
Hofman	5	.267	.875
Chance	5	.353	*1,000
Zimmerman	5	.235	.966
Steinfeldt	5	.100	.875
Tinker	5	.333	.926
Kling	5	.077	1,000
Archer	3	.182	1,000
Overall	1	.000	.000
McIntyre	2	.000	.666
Brown	3	.000	.909
Richie	1	.000	1,000
Reulbach	1	.000	1,000
Pfeister	1	.000	1,000
Beaumont	3	.000	*1,000
Cole	1	.000	1,000
Needham	1	.000	*1,000

*No position.

In the final defeat of Chicago, Coombs, the Philadelphia pitcher, who already had won two games, threw only 120 balls to the plate, while Brown, the Cub twirler, in his effort to stop the men who finally became champions, hurled 142. As compared with the former game, Coombs' twirling was about equal. On Monday, at Philadelphia, Bender threw 120 balls to the plate. On Tuesday, Coombs threw 151, the game in which he gave nine bases on balls. On Thursday he threw 120, and on Saturday Bender heaved 110.

Chicago pitchers in the opening game threw 101 balls to the batters; on Tuesday, 149, and on Saturday, 135, as against 142 Sunday. During the series the Chicago pitchers threw 659 balls to the plate, as compared with 621 by the Athletics.

Coast League Nears End.

The Pacific Coast League season is about concluded, and from all indications the Ducks of Portland will be the new champions, with Oakland second, third place undecided—as the race between Vernon and San Francisco is close, the advantage being with Vernon at this writing—and Los Angeles and Sacramento bringing up the rear, in the order named. Following is the standing to October 25th:

	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Portland	107	80	.571
Oakland	113	92	.551
Vernon	107	99	.518
San Francisco	105	101	.510
Los Angeles	96	113	.454
Sacramento	78	121	.392

Many Mountain Lions Killed.

Charles A. Vogelsang, chief deputy warden of the State Fish and Game Commission, addressed the San Francisco Commercial Club at a recent luncheon, on the propagation of fish and game. He reviewed the history of the Commission since its organization in 1870, and quoted the United States Commission of Fisheries as authority for the statement that this State's salmon work leads the world.

California, said the speaker, ranks second among the states in the issuance of licenses for hunters, the total last year being 128,000. This revenue, with fines, he said, makes the Commission, with more than 100 employees, practically self-sustaining. There have been killed up to date 11,022 mountain lions, with a bounty of \$2 a head. It is estimated that each mountain lion kills on an average 156 deer a year.

Phoenix Road Race.

The Los Angeles-Phoenix automobile road race is attracting great attention, and there are numerous entries for the event. The start will be made from Second and Spring streets, Los Angeles, at midnight of November 5th. The Maricopa Automobile Club is handling the affair. Everything is being done to make the race a success, and checkers, where cars can register, will be stationed at San Bernardino, Dos Palms and Chuckawalla. All cars reaching Mecca will have their entrance fees refunded, as also will those meeting with an unavoidable accident.

Great Football Contest.

The annual football contest between the teams of the University of California and the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, will take place November 12th. This year's event is looked forward to with great interest by the friends of both institutions, as well as football fans generally, and draws an immense crowd. This year the teams of both universities are said to be exceptionally well trained, and a close and exciting contest is looked forward to.

State Rifle Shoot.

Rifle shots from all over California will gather at San Jose, October 31st, in the annual State rifle shoot, under the auspices of the San Jose Rifle club, \$3000 in cash and merchandise prizes being awarded the winners. The biggest attendance ever at a State shoot is promised by the entries.

CALIFORNIA CHARTED AS A HUGE ISLAND.

Ancient Map of the World Given to the Chamber of Commerce.

When George III was Prince of Wales, he believed California was an island. That the prince shared this ignorance with all the world, is shown in the handsome map made in his father's reign and inscribed to "George, Prince of Wales," which now hangs on the walls of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The antiquity was presented to the Chamber by W. C. Dickerson, a local photographer. The map is an heirloom, and has been yellowing on the walls of Mr. Dickerson's family homes for years. It is correct, so far as Europe, Africa and part of the Atlantic coast of America is concerned, but the western world is the subject of vague guesses or wild dreams.

California, on this map, is a pretty island with scalloped edges, which lies not far from the equator.

The Mississippi River, labeled the Maschas River, was evidently drawn where it would look best, for it wanders all over the map, from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachian Range, finally emptying, as it should, however, into an inaccurate Gulf of Mexico. Pretty conical hills, labeled "Rocky Mountains," are dispersed artistically over the document, from Nevada to Lake Huron. Canada looks lame and empty in the northwestern part, where its boundaries fade off into white space, and is labeled generally "New Yorkshire." Greenland, which had been discovered some 500 years when the map was published, has one spot on its coast drawn authentically, while the remainder stretches toward the North Pole in pretty but improbable curves.

The map is without a date, except for its inscription to the Prince of Wales, who became King George III about the middle of the seventeenth century.

HALF GUILTY; HALF INNOCENT.

The Amusing Verdict of a Jury in an Early-Day Robbery Trial in California.

One of the good stories in circulation in California in the late '60s, told of the trial of a man named Danks, at Yuba City, for burglary. He had worked for a miner named Jim Briller, who lived in a tent and had a sack of gold dust valued at \$80 concealed beneath the bunk, the bidding place of which, becoming known to Danks, the latter cut a slit in the tent and, thrusting his head and shoulders through the opening, stole the sack, but was discovered while committing the theft. As the trial progressed and counsel for the prisoner became aware of the facts, he asked Briller:

"How far did he get in when he took the sack of dust?"

Briller replied: "He was stooping over, with about half his body in."

The prisoner's counsel now demanded the discharge of the defendant, as the allegations of the indictment charged him with entering a dwelling with intent to steal, while the evidence showed that half of his body was never inside of the dwelling.

The judge, after considering the matter awhile, finally concluded to refer it to the jury to decide, and the jury, after deliberating, brought in a verdict, reading: "Guilty as charged, from the waist up."

The judge then sentenced the guilty half to two and a half years in San Quentin State Prison, leaving it optional with the prisoner to take his legs with him.

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LOYALTY TO THE STATE THROUGH ITS INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 4, Column 3.)

sending their representatives to the Coast to get some of the business. The fire and great catastrophe of 1906 destroyed the bulk of the factories. Many of those that survived went down in the crash of 1907. There were a few that went to the interior cities of the State, and to Los Angeles, and to the Northwest states, and some East; but no matter, we have lost the great majority of them.

During the time of the disorganization period following the fire, the influx of Eastern manufacturers' agents was very great. The local plants had not yet been restored. The demand for goods was great and consequently, of the goods purchased, the greatest portion of the manufactured commodities were necessarily purchased from the East. The East got the trade, and still holds it. The same condition applied to the jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, to a certain extent, but not to such a demoralizing degree as to the manufacturers. The jobber, whose little equipment was readily rehabilitated, and who bought quite a bit from the State manufacturers in the old days, now purchases all of his commodities except a few "fill-ins" from the East, and is back to a firmly normal basis of business, while the poor depleted manufacturer is out of it entirely. The stores in the interior of California and along the Coast, south and north, in Alaska and the Orient, that formerly bought from San Francisco manufacturers, got in the habit of buying from the East and the North, filled in the old lines with similar commodities from those points, and will not change back to the old ones for any inducement, which further means a permanent loss in most every case to the California manufacturers. This, however, is not the only source of trade loss, but the great jobbing, wholesale and retail centers of San Francisco itself are at present more than ever buying from the East. Yet while the retailer, who is dependent upon the purchasing power of the community—which is created by the number of employed in manufacturing—is suffering with the manufacturer, he apparently does not realize the cause of it and continues to buy his commodities from the East in preference to the State manufacturer that keeps him alive, never realizing that every dollar he sends away goes to

build up another manufacturing community, to his detriment.

Great Imposition Permitted.

These are some of the principal reasons of San Francisco's loss of business manufacturing and a resultant holdingback of the industrial development of the entire State and a natural retarding of the growth of its population. This is more serious than we imagine. The effect is distressing. The State is also seriously affected by the sending East and even abroad of its many products and raw materials to be there manufactured and shipped back to us for our consumption, labeled as the product of the locality in which they were manufactured and packed. Think of the imposition! Reputations of other parts, built upon the products of the hills and valleys of California, and that reputation even established in the minds of Californians by the placing in their mouths of the products of their own State falsely labeled. California, the market garden of the entire world, it seems, is placed in this position because she has not the manufacturing establishments that can profitably carry on a business, and all because of the fact that Californians do not buy the goods that are manufactured in California.

Do all of us realize that Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia are attracting people and developing their resources and manufacturing, and that China and Japan are growing and manufacturing commodities that they once purchased from California, and that Alaska is buying nearly altogether from Washington, Oregon and British Columbia; that Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas are buying their jobbing and manufacturing commodities from the East? These facts we can't lose sight of or forget. But far worse and shamefully deplorable is the fact that, little as our State manufacturers sell to sister States or foreign countries, they sell less to our own people. Is this loyalty to California? Is this loyalty to ourselves and our families? I must go further and ask, is this sanity?

Do we stop to think that the development of our dairy farms, conservation of forests, the cultivation of hay, barley, beets, hops, beans, wool, honey, raisins, olives, nuts, prunes, dried fruits, deciduous fruits, truck gardening and the development of gold dredging and lumber forests, the wine and oil industries, are greatly dependent upon manufacturing that

(Continued on Page 28, Column 1.)

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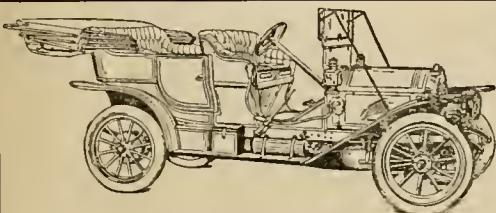
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NATIVE HOME ITEMS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

to decide the matter, and they knew well enough who "filled the bill" and who did not. Pictures of Madame Le Brun's portrait of "Herself and Child" were given, and when one restless, sharp-tongued, little girl asked, "Why don't I get one of them?" the reply came at once, "Because you have no response." For pure speech in English, Raphael's Madonna was awarded. The little rainbow fairies were each given a thimble of red, or blue, or pink, or white. I went to refreshments with the boys. For the first time in my life, I dared to ask for a second helping of ice cream and included one boy with me. "Because our plates were really very small." Everybody received a prize of something sensible and useful, that he or she could present to the parents at home, after the party. For, of course, we are Arkadians, and we stick to our principles of "Friendship, Thrift and Honor."

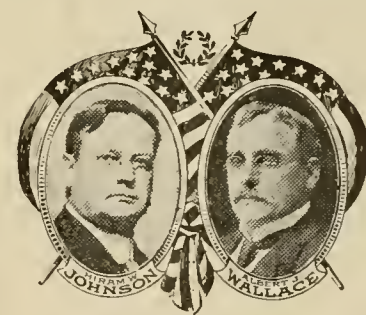
They all sat on the floor and we had a funny talk together, while one boy opened his bottle of perfume to give everybody a sniff, and of course one little rainbow-girl got her eye full instead of her nose. If old Noah in his ark ever had such a good time as I had that day, I am sure he must have enjoyed the deluge. After it was all over and the last Beejer had gone, I sat down with my lamp to read the evening paper and see what was going on in the GREAT OUTSIDE. A big sister came to ask me if I would please write down the words that the children had gotten so far in French, because her little sister was crying to think she did not know them, when her own papa was French and he would teach them to her so she could catch up with the class. I did so, and she went off rejoicing. All got very quiet again, and then from somewhere out came my cricket and looked at me. And I went to bed and laughed. Who wouldn't have a Potlatch and Rainbow Party!

Gives Successful Dance.

La Fiesta Parlor, No. 236, N.S.G.W., of Los Angeles, gave its fifth annual dance, October 25th, which was attended by over 300 persons. Excellent music was provided, and the many dancers spent an enjoyable evening. The committee of arrangements consisted of E. L. Claridge, J. E. Bellue and L. G. Fernandez.

Every time you buy products labeled "Made in California" you are assured of the BEST. Encourage home industries by demanding HOME PRODUCTS. This is the best way every loyal Californian can insure his State's prosperity. HOME INDUSTRY means more factories, more workmen, and more employment at better wages. Bear this in mind, and see that California products are used exclusively in your home.

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Loyalty to the State Through Its Industries

(Continued from Page 27, Column 2.)

provides the employing element and increasing of the population that makes the market? One farm and its attendant employment of labor will increase our population to a great extent, but one new manufacturing plant, with its attendant labor, will increase our population to a still greater extent.

No doubt there are many of us who do not keep in mind the fact that the State of California has a scant two millions of people with only 72,542 farms, and that there is comfortable room for more than twenty millions of people and 633,420 farms. Nor are many of us aware that in the entire State of California we have only a few more than five thousand factories, employing about fifty-three thousand people, which is about the same number that San Francisco alone had six years ago. Is that healthy manufacturing?

Where are the exports of manufactured commodities we should have? In the year 1909 the United States exported about \$12,000,000 of manufactured articles to the Philippines. We venture to say that California, through the city of San Francisco, or any other city, did not send two millions of her own manufactured products. There really has not been any material increase, to speak of, in our exports from San Francisco's port since 1891, when we shipped commodities amounting to \$53,000,000, and in 1909, \$55,114,000. According to the ratio of our natural development, this is in truth a "falling off." It may be attributed to our small wheat crop, as compared to twenty years ago.

Interest Must be Awakened.

The world hears of California through its sunshine, fruit and flowers and its wonderful natural resources, but has it ever heard of its successful manufacturing or of its many products which excel those of the rest of the world? Does the world know what we manufacture? Do our own citizens know? I think I can safely say they do not. California can and does produce and manufacture all staple commodities, and while the variety of her manufactured articles is very great, the quantity is only equal to the demand—very small. The East and foreign countries are putting you out of business, Californians. I will correct that statement—

you are putting yourselves out of business. Is there any wonder then, that a Home Industry League has sprung into being? Some few have awakened and have banded themselves together under the title stated, and these few will not cease their efforts until they have awakened the whole State. How is the State going to develop its wonderful resources? Unquestionably, by attracting a greater population here. How can it attract a greater population, if it has not manufactories—and to obtain these manufactories we must first develop, foster and perfect the industries that are here and have been neglected. Develop, foster and perfect means only PATRONIZE.

Do you, does your neighbor, know that we are sending the greatest portion of our leather away to be manufactured into shoes and gloves and sent back here, when we have shoe factories throughout the State that can equal the shoes of any other State, and gloves as well?

Do you think that San Francisco retailers buy the gloves that are manufactured here? As one manufacturer said, "If I depended on San Francisco for my glove business I should starve, and yet I employ one hundred people who are buying every day from the retailer and other tradesmen who do not buy my commodity. It is strange, when I sell them East, North, and South." The same applies to the shoe man, and in fact, to every other manufacturer in our State.

And in ladies' wearing apparel, such as cloaks, suits, hose, underwear, aprons, cloth, shoes, furs, hats, knitted goods, robes, ruching, silks, skirts, theatrical costumes, do our Native Daughters know that California manufactures all of these and that they can make increased manufacturing if they will ask for them in the stores? Do the women also know that California also manufactures every article to furnish the household, such as furniture, lamp fixtures, bedding, bedsteads (iron, wood and brass), willow-ware, vacuum cleaners, ranges and stoves, refrigerators, rattan goods, pianos, and incidentals, paints, oils, shutters, doors, mirrors, rugs, and everything else that is needed?

Also, that in food products we can compare with and surpass any made elsewhere, such as salts, spices, vinegar, pickles, yeast, jams, preserves, cider,

hutter, baking powder, extracts, canned goods of all kinds, glace fruits, crackers, candy, gelatine, syrups, olive oil, cereals, sausages, sauces, sauerkraut, sugar, meats, fish, cakes, pastry, celery, coffee, tea, coconut, cocoa, chocolate, flour, paste, macaroni, spaghetti, and saratoga chips. These are but a few of the articles, and those that come immediately to the mind of the writer. As for men, we manufacture all their requirements. They need only ask for them. They will not get them otherwise.

"Made in California" Must Be Our Slogan.

Think of the contracts that are going East and to foreign countries every day from our State in building materials and other commodities. Think of the marble that is produced and finished in this State—marble as fine as can be produced anywhere, and omre durable—and yet our State Government, our municipalities, and private builders, have sent and are sending to foreign parts for ninety per cent of the marble required. The same might be said of nearly all other building material.

What will our iron and steel people do, who manufacture the best pumps, water wheels, gas engines, boilers, and tanks made in this country, if the money is given to Eastern manufacturers? What will the foundries, machine shops, structural iron shops, ship building yards, do for work? What will labor do?

What will our printers, engravers and lithographers do, if the business houses, insurance companies, banks, etc., continue to send their work East? Do these people depend upon Eastern communities for their business? Will sending money East increase the value of our property holdings, building and general development?

What will the broom, brush, fireworks, gun, art glass, glass bottles, wagon, bag, leather, saw, barrel, cement, glue, blacking, bolt, book-binding, paper and wooden box, jewelry, button, candle, card, casket, chair, cotton, cigar and cigarette, chemical, cream of tartar, cordage, cordials, powder, dredges, elevator, faucet, brass, fire apparatus, fixtures, flag, forging, furnace, match, hammock, mattress, feather, paint, paper, lead, perfume, pipe, post card, putty, rubber stamp, sail, sheet metal, steel spring, suit case, trunk, wooden tank, terra cotta, silk thread, safe, vault factories, and hundreds of other enterprises, do for business if our own people do not ask for "Made in California" goods?

We are all going along blindly. Our eyes are shut to the seriousness of it all. The retailer, the jobber, and the ultimate consumer are not buying enough California-made goods. We must promote, develop, produce and buy. We, all of us, must demand and purchase "Made in California" goods, and the immediate and greater prosperity of California and Californians will exceed our greatest expectations.

Grand Officer Pays Visit.

Grass Valley—Grand Trustee Frank Rutherford paid and official visit to Quartz Parlor, No. 58, September 27th, and found the Parlor in a very flourishing financial condition, and the members full of enthusiasm for the Order's work. There was a large attendance, and one candidate was initiated. The grand officer gave an interesting resume of the Order's work, which was listened to with appreciation.

Every time you buy products labeled "Made in California" you are assured of the BEST. Encourage home industries by demanding HOME PRODUCTS. This is the best way every loyal Californian can insure his State's prosperity. HOME INDUSTRY means more factories, more workingmen, and more employment at better wages. Bear this in mind, and see that California products are used exclusively in your home.

**Every Loyal Californian Will See That His Ballot Is Marked Thus,
November 8th:**

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, No. 52

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, No. 33

YES	NO
X	
X	

Dont' overlook these two propositions—they may seem of little importance, but they mean EVERYTHING to California—not one section of it, but the entire State.

52 and 33, Remember the numbers—52 and 33, vote, and vote "Yes."

Grizzly Bear

Public Library
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December, 1910

28 PAGES

LOS ANGELES :: SAN FRANCISCO :: SACRAMENTO

CONTENTS

xx

Editorializing Grizzly Bear	1
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	2
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	3
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	4
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	5
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	6
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	7
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	8
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	9
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	10
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	11
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	12
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	13
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	14
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	15
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	16
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	17
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	18
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	19
Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear, Grizzly Bear	20

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GRIZZLY BEAR

Vol. VIII.

DECEMBER, 1910

No. 2; Whole No. 44

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Contributions relat-
ing to the Native Sons and Native Daughters, and
to the development of the State, are solicited, to-
gether with illustrations, which will be returned.
To insure prompt publication, however, copy must
be in our hands NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH
OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE.
No attention will be given contributions unless
signed by some reliable party, but, when desired,
the contributor's name will be withheld from pub-
lication.

Press dispatches tell us of a California-bound
tourist who, upon going to bed in a Pullman, hung
his pants near an open window of the berth. On
crossing the Arizona desert, a stiff breeze came
up and the pants were blown out onto the sands.
That in itself was bad, but when we are informed,
further along in the dispatch, that there were sixty
dollars in the pants pockets, our sympathy turns
to horror.

Just think of the audacity of a tourist bound for
this glorious land being blown in—or rather out,
in this instance—right on our threshold! We must
take some means to prevent a recurrence of this
dilemma, and see that all necessary protection is
put around our tourists' money, at least until they
get within the State.

The best resolution with which we can begin
1911 is to give strict attention to our own faults,
and not be trying to point out the errors of others.
We all have plenty of imperfections, and can best
employ our spare moments in trying to overcome
them. Remember the opening lines of the old adage
of the "Turkey and the Ant" and profit by the
moral therein:

"In other men we faults can spy,
And blame the mote that dims their eye;
Each little speck and blemish find,
To our own stronger errors blind."

The "Made in California" label is a guarantee
of the best. You want the best, and especially if
it is produced at home. Demand California
products and get the best, and at the same time
benefit yourself by encouraging home industries.

The Federal Census Bureau seems loath to ad-
mit the phenomenal growth of California cities.
We know there's a good reason, and that reason
is being made known to our Eastern friends.
Result: People are shaking off the snows of the
East, and scurrying for the sunshine of the Golden
State. While our population has grown wonder-
fully, there is still room for more good citizens.
Conditions in California were never better, and
opportunities are numberless and within reach of
all.

Two pages of a recent Sunday edition of a Los
Angeles paper were devoted to describing how
young "society" married women were searching
the orphan homes and foundling shelters for babies
to brighten their homes. Isn't that disgusting rot!
If these "society" folk are so anxious for a baby
in their homes, why don't they supply the need
themselves, in the good, old-fashioned way.

Judging from the number of votes deposited at
the recent State election in favor of bond issues,
Prosperity must have taken up her permanent
abode in California.

Transplanting Grandma Rose

(BY VIRGINIA V. ROOT.)



SERENA LOWE HAD REBELLED—
Serena, who had accepted mildly
and unquestionably the duties that
fate and the family had put upon
her for thirty years. Grandma
Rose stood at the window and
wiped her eyes as she watched her
making her way down the hill to
the car line, walking cautiously
among the brittle grass and patches
of snow to avoid the treacherous
ice that coated the center of the
road. It was not yet a week since Thanksgiving—
in fact, Serena was still carrying baked chicken
sandwiches for her lunch—and yet she had said
she didn't feel called upon to do without the com-
forts and pleasures of life any longer. "Comforts
and pleasures of life," when they had a bigger pile
of wood than anyone else on Johnny Lake Ridge
and were the only family that sent the washing
out! It was tempting Providence to talk like that.

Nowadays young folks didn't know what hard-
ships were. If Serena had lived in the days when
her grandfather was a boy, and had seen him stand-
ing barefooted in the snow felling trees on this
very farm, she might have been more content. But
working in the city and probably given her strange
ideas. One would think, though, that she would
remember how hard it was for old people to be
moved, and to leave the scenes and friends they
had known all their lives. Serena didn't think,
either, how the awful summer heat would take her
strength, and she had laughed at the idea of earth-
quakes.

Never before in her life had Serena shown the
disposition of her father's family, but this morning
she seemed to have all the unreasonableness and
determination of her aunt, Abigail Lowe. The idea
that a child like her should set up her will that she
knew what was best for her grandmother! The
trouble was, that this California business offer
had made Serena selfish. It was hard to stand in
the way of people's plans; it was very hard to be
a burden. Having added this last bit of misery to
her load, Grandma Rose sat down and cried from
the depths of her bewildered and indignant old
heart.

Ever since she had been nineteen, Serena Lowe
had gone to the city each day to her work, and
each night had come wearily home to the farm-
house that Grandma Rose had kept neat and un-
changed for over fifty years. At first she had tried
to participate in the occasional social events of
the Ridge, but after the day's work and the long
car ride, she soon found that the exertion of dress-
ing and going to the homes of her friends out-
weighed the pleasure she gained. Then came the
days when, having grown away from her old ac-
quaintances, she did not care to go. Her work as
a private secretary was singularly devoid of the
personal element and without opportunity of meet-
ing other young employees.

To get no view of Life's drama except from the
seats allotted to spectators, becomes monotonous
in time, and for years Serena had had but little
to tell her grandmother in the evening when they
reviewed the day's events for each other, except
the glimpses of comedy and tragedy that had held
her attention on the suburban cars. And the old
lady had seldom anything to repeat but the gossip
of the grocery boy and the crop reports of the man
who rented the farm. Once every week there was a
letter from "the children in California," to be
read before the evening paper, and as regularly as
the pages were folded upon the affectionate fare-
well, Grandma Rose would exclaim with convic-
tion, "Do you know, Serena, if I were a little
younger we would go to California."

The day that Grandma Rose had talked of most
of her life and dreaded and anticipated keenly by
turns ever since the morning when Serena had
laid down the law, had arrived. She and Serena
sat in their respective gray and blue serge suits,
with their wraps laid out upon the trunks, and
there was yet fifty minutes to wait. The atmos-
phere of farewell was beginning to numb even their
neighbor, Mrs. Radcliff's, conversational powers,
when little Eunice Bates, the nurse, hurried around
the house. A scurry of blackened leaves preceded
her into the kitchen. Catching up the broom, she

darted here and there, sweeping them out against
the bitter wind and exclaiming all the while,
"There, I was too late! Mother just worried all
night because we didn't have anything but current
jell for your lunch, and at breakfast she remem-
bered the white fish. No, not for lunch of course,
but she thought, seeing you were so fond of it,
maybe if she wrapped it up hard and fast you
could put it in your trunk and after you'd been
there awhile you'd relish it. But I see you've got
the trunks all strapped."

"Now, that was kind of you, Eunice, but never
mind, I have the jelly you sent. It's likely the
last I'll ever have, so I packed it in one of my
new shoes to eat after get there. You know,
currants don't do well in California. I always said
I liked currant jell better than any other kind."

"And fish," exclaimed Mrs. Radcliff, as soon as
Grandma Rose's minor tones had ceased, "they say
salt water fish can't hold a candle to our lake fish.
Nothing can except shad, and of course that's
like oysters, not found on the Pacific Coast."

"The heat out there don't agree with cats either.
That's one reason, Mrs. Radcliff, why I'm glad
you're going to live here. I'd so hate to have old
Rufus moved in his old age."

Just here Serena found an opportunity to check
the subtle tide of innuendo that had been ris-
ing against her. "There, grandma, there's that
new comb you put in the crack in the window frame
when the wind blew so hard night before last."
"Why, I thought you had packed it! What would
we have done without a comb?" replied Mrs. Rose.
"Serena," whispered Mrs. Radcliff, "that heart
medicine I brought? I worry awfully about those
mountain heights. I haven't said anything about
it before, but I put in a bottle of tonic for her,
they say the continued even temperature out there
makes the blood so thin."

Meanwhile, little Miss Bates was continuing,
"Mrs. Rose, you won't have any troubles this
Christmas in California."

"I'm afraid it won't seem like Christmas, every-
thing being so different—no snow and no old
friends, but of course I'll have the children, and
Serena will be happy."

"You know, grandma," retorted Serena, "we
were alone last year. Your rheumatism was so bad
and we had to stay at home to keep the fires so
your plants and the vegetables wouldn't freeze.
And the Stebbins' couldn't come up to dinner be-
cause their water pipes burst and spoiled the par-
lor ceiling."

"By the way, Mrs. Rose, did you get your Crim-
son Rambler rose taken up so as to take with you?"
inquired Mrs. Radcliff.

"Yes, but its pretty old to transplant, and I'm
afraid it won't grow, taking it at this time of
the year."

"Well, if it does, I guess they'll think we have
some pretty things in the old Buckeye State, after
all," commented Miss Bates.

"I'll tell you one thing," said Mrs. Radcliff
prophetically, "Grandma Rose won't ever go back
on her old home the way most of them do. It's
strange the way folks get after they've been in
California a spell."

Grandma Rose was starting a story about an
Irishman who said, "Dang a man who will go back
on his own countree," when Warren Radcliff drove
into the yard and began to shovel away the snow
so as to be able to back his wagon to the side
door for the trunks. His wife hurried for the
soap stones, while Eunice Bates and Serena knelt
on the floor pulling on Grandma Rose's new and un-
stretched black woolen tights. Amid the breath-
less searching for, and adjustment of, overshoes,
kid gloves, woolen gloves, veils and mufflers, Mrs.
Radcliff revolved frantically about the stove, mak-
ing sage tea and alternately insisting that her hus-
band drive down the Wool Hollow Road, so that
the travelers could get a last view of the ceme-
tery, and imploring forgiveness for having been
such a poor neighbor.

When the last embraces and tears were over and
the wagon was jolting over the frozen ground and
creaking through the snow, Serena heard her grand-
mother moaning weakly under her muffler, "Oh,
why was I tempted to roam," and her new-found

Lowe determination weakened, and the responsibility of transplanting Grandma Rose crushed down upon her shoulders.

Even though parted from the friends of seventy years and torn from the scenes of a lifetime, with certain death awaiting at the first high altitude, Grandma Rose took a little interest in passing through Oberlin, where Cousin Harriet used to go to school, and by the time Toledo was reached she was watching eagerly for the bridge where the awful train wreck occurred. She took a melancholy delight in pointing out to Serena that they passed not one sugar hush or Northern Spy apple orchard that compared to the ones in Cuyahoga County.

No argument could be advanced that could change Grandma Rose's determination to go tourist. "Serena Lowe, do you mean to tell me you would sit in those plush seats for four whole days? Yes, I know poor people don't ride in Pullman cars, but I've seen many and many a person, who pretended to be some and yet had bed bugs. How'd I feel to be taking vermin into Nellie's house? If I'm going to California at all, it'll be riding on wicker seats."

"You don't think, Grandma, how much colder they are, and the conveniences in the Pullman."

"I guess, with all the rest I have to hear, I can stand a little cold, and although my folks were as good Abolitionists as any, you don't think for an

of the car. With one spring she was at his side and clutching his arm. "Oh, Martin, are you going to California?" He gasped in amazement, and nodded, while with a burst of relief she implored: "Can't we go with you? You will look out for us a little, won't you?"

And only Cupid recalled that ten years before, when Serena had bade Martin Leeds farewell, she had told him that she was perfectly persuaded that she was one of the women who could live a strong and happy life without the aid of any man. Many times during the next few days, when their companionship had been especially kind and considerate, Grandma Rose would explain: "I used to know Susan B. Anthony when I was a girl, and we were good friends, but I will say there are times when a man is a help."

It was the morning after a California Christmas, and Grandma Rose and her daughter were sitting under the pepper tree that shaded the garden between their two houses. "It is sweet of you, Nellie, to offer to write that letter to Mrs. Radcliff for me. Let's see, you might write first, that Mame Fisher and Mrs. Hart were at the picnic we had out of doors on Christmas Day. You tell her Mame is as stout as her mother ever was. And won't she be surprised to hear Mrs. Hart's got over her asthma."

"Maybe I'd better describe the place where we

"We haven't mentioned the holly and mistletoe and ferns the children found for decorations."

"There, I must put in a sprig of each in that box I send back. Between the oranges and flowers I have a layer of camphor leaves, green olives, eucalyptus blossoms, pepper berries and sea-sheels. By the way, how long were those water melons and sweet potatoes the boys were telling about? About a yard, weren't they?"

"Serena wrote it all down," reminded her daughter.

"Yes. I will have to get the paper. Do you know, Nellie, I was thinking while she was writing that she is growing more and more to look like Abigail Lowe. She was good looking, but firm."

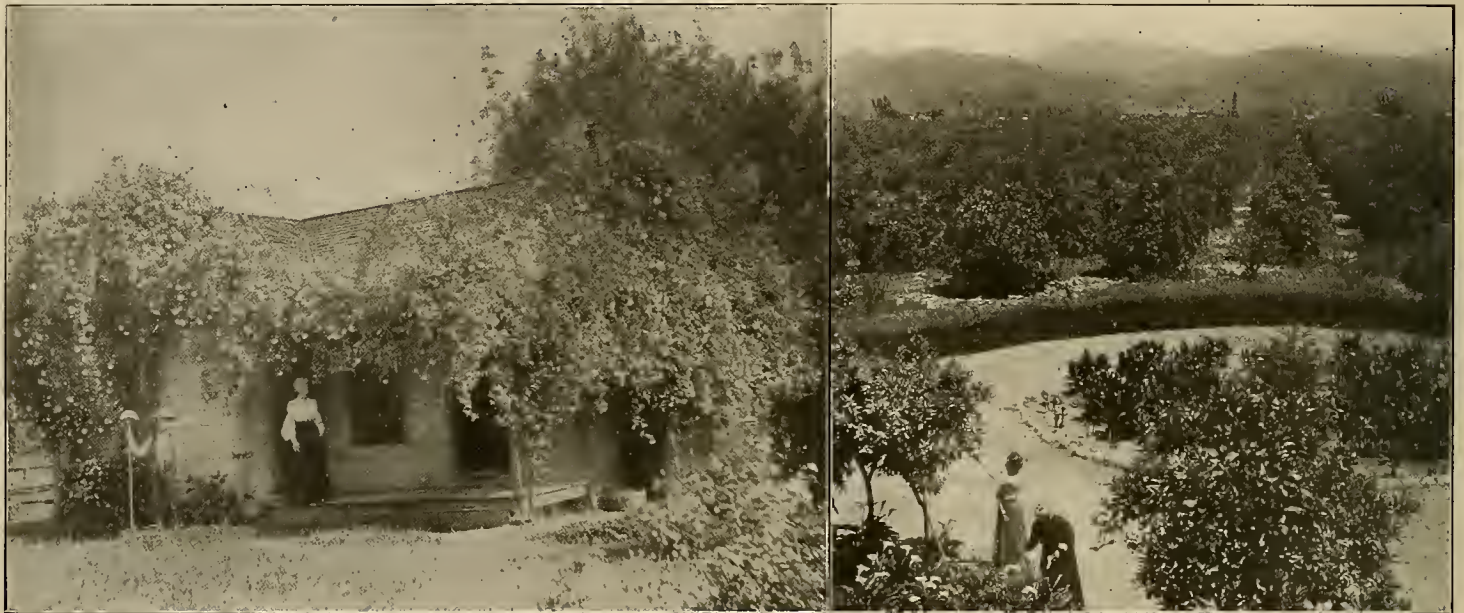
"That white sweater Charles and I gave her is very becoming, don't you think so?"

"Yes. I noticed when she and Martin came back from their walk up the cañon, how well the red collar and cuffs brought out her color."

"Shall I tell Mrs. Radcliff about the Tournament of Roses?" inquired the amaueensis.

"Don't forget that. I've thought for quite a spell that Jen Radcliff thought I was getting old and childish, and I'd like to have her know that I'm going to ride in the tournament parade in a pony cart covered with poinsettias and ivy. Tell her my dress is dark green, the same as the cashmere I wore when I first met Hiram."

"I guess she'll know your rheumatism is better."



Enjoying the Transplanted Rambler Rose—California Christmas Scenes—Picking Flowers and Oranges.

instant, do you, that I'd eat any food that had been carried over the country by a lot of darkies?"

So it was that, at eleven o'clock that night, Serena and her grandmother found themselves in the Chicago depot in the vortex of a mass of humanity, laden with all the heterogeneous colonist paraphernalia, and striving madly for the few remaining accommodations on the excursion train. Pushed by the crowd and directed by a running brakeman, they reached the coach assigned them. Serena drew Grandma Rose up the steps and looked within. It was an old, plush-upholstered Pullman coach, pressed into service by the unusual demand, but even to Grandma Rose's eyes this was a minor calamity, for every section overflowed with garlic-scented, posterity-loving sons of Italy. The babies cried; the women scolded; the men smoked, and all drank "Dago Red" freely. Between huddles and baskets of every shape, and over every kind of superfluous clothing, Serena and Grandma Rose made their way in search of the conductor.

For fifty years Grandma Rose had been a member of the church that Alexander Campbell had founded, but in spite of a thorough immersion in the Chagrin River, she still had a little carnal nature, and the remarks that she made to Serena during that interminable wait for the conductor were proof of it. At the end of forty minutes she collapsed onto her suit case and began to sob: "The Lord is dealing with me the way He did with Samuel. He is punishing me in my old age for bringing up a disobedient and ungrateful child."

The tears ran down Serena's cheeks, and in bitterness of soul she was bemoaning her Lowe determination, when a man appeared in the doorway

ate dinner," suggested her daughter. "It was about four miles up the cañon, wasn't it?" I never saw a prettier place for spreading the table. The white sand around the pool at the foot of that big rock was ideal."

"And clean, too."

"I won't ever forget how Serena looked as she gazed at the mountains and said that that not all the Christmas sermons were found in churches."

"That was a sweet thing Martin quoted. Something about, 'Thine ancient temples, Lord, that move our hearts to praise.' Seems as if it used to be in our old Kidd's 'Elocution,'" mused Grandma Rose.

"Shall I say what we had for dinner?" asked the writer.

"Oh, yes, and tell her we kept the chicken pie hot by wrapping it in blankets as soon as we took it from the oven. That makes me think, I must send her a fireless cooker circular."

"Was there anything else besides creamed potatoes, peas, celery, olives and—"

"You're leaving out the strawberries. I went out and picked them Christmas morning, as soon as I'd seen the children's presents, just so I could write to her about it."

"Oh, yes. The next course was ice cream and cake."

"You might say we used her pie crust recipe in making the mince and pumpkin pies."

"I suppose she'll know about the coffee, fruit and candy."

"Nellie, did you ever think Martin Leeds was a little extravagant? That box of candy he gave Serena must have cost him a pretty penny, and we didn't need it at all."

"Don't write that I'm wearing my white tea jackets. She would say I'm tempting Providence."

"There isn't anything else is there, mother?"

"Nothing but the Crimson Rambler. I never told you, but I brought along my old vine. The day we got here, Serena planted it beside the heliotrope. We might go and see how its doing."

"It looks as if it were going to start. I shouldn't be surprised if it did splendidly."

"I guess it will, if it isn't too old," answered Grandma Rose.

"Don't you know, mother," exclaimed her daughter tenderly, "that transplanting to California is the best thing in the world for old roses?"

Colusa Native Son Passes Away.

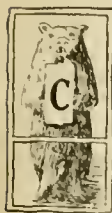
William Caswell Spaulding, an active and well-liked member of Colusa Parlor, No. 69, N.S.G.W., passed away in Colusa, October 31st. He was a native of Colusa, aged 38 years, and practically all his life was spent in his native city, where he made many friends. In addition to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Spaulding, and two sisters, deceased is survived by a widow and two daughters, Anna Pearl and Willie May Spaulding. Colusa Parlor of Native Sons conducted the last sad rites at the grave.

Wiseacres advise us that there is always room at the top, and the average man when he comes to fifty is apt to find that there is room at the top for more hair than he has.

Farmers believe so thoroughly in the gospel of work that they even work their hutter; and, like all else, it is the better for being worked.

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



CHRISTMAS DAY IN 1860 CAME on Tuesday and was as disagreeable as weather conditions could make it. A tempest of hurricane, rain and snow commenced the afternoon of Christmas Eve and continued for two days. Reports from all parts of the State, showed that all out-door festivities were abandoned and, while services in the churches were fairly well attended, the attendance in the well warmed and lighted saloons was crushing. In the cities, especially, the increased number of men under the influence of liquor was very noticeable and a subject of newspaper comment.

The month, as well as the winter, had been very pleasant until the 15th, when clouds began to gather and a mild rain storm set in, which broke loose into a tempest on the 18th, and continued until the 22nd. Streams had higher water than at any time since 1852. Then followed the heavy storm of Christmas Day, and a long list of casualties from drowning, and destruction of property by the flood came in its wake.

Mining flumes, ditches and other property, to the estimated value of \$75,000, went down with the torrents of Trinity County and every mining county in the State suffered correspondingly. Marysville experienced severe damage to its business section from wind and water, but this was a small inundation compared to what was to follow later in the way of floods. Snow fell on the Sierra Nevada mountains and foot hill regions to a record breaking depth. The theater at North San Juan had its roof crushed in by the snow that fell upon it.

Many Job Chasers.

The four Republican Presidential electors that had been elected on the 6th of November met in Sacramento on December 5th and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President. Each elector desired to be the messenger to carry the vote to Washington, and a number of ballots had to be taken to decide who would give way. Wm. H. Weeks, by persistently voting for himself, finally was enabled to get the prize, and departed by steamer on December 11th. He carried a trunk full of recommendations from nearly every ambitious Republican in the State who was after a Federal office, the change in administration being expected to remove every Democrat and install a Republican in his place.

While the political excitement in California had nearly subsided, and the population had in the main acquiesced in the result, it was rumored that secret meetings were being held by those who looked forward to a secession movement and desired to create a Pacific Republic. The news from the East was ominous of trouble. Specie payment had been stopped by the banks, business was in a panicky state, and the secession fever was becoming more malignant every day. The prevailing Union sentiment in California precluded any successful secession movement here, and the politicians became interested spectators of events in the East rather than active participants therein.

The election of a United States Senator by the next California Legislature became a topic of discussion, but as neither political party had a majority of the members-elect, what combinations would be made was a fruitful subject of gossip, without making any choice discernible.

Mining Towns Deserted.

On December 3rd an election of chief engineer of the fire department of San Francisco took place. It excited as much interest there as a presidential election. David Seannell was elected and his friends in Sacramento fired a salute celebrating the event.

The water war in Tuolumne County was still on. The Tuolumne County Water Co. was the principal sufferer, through having an immense flume blown up by miners antagonistic to it. Many men were thrown out of employment besides the miners who were idle through lack of water to work their mines. This had affected merchants, teamsters, sawmill men and almost every line of industry, and the editor of a Sonoma paper, commenting on the condition of affairs, stated that many of the towns reminded a person forcibly of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." The streets were without a sign of life, except when a lean and hungry hog or a yelping cur appeared. At times some disconsolate looking storekeeper or saloonkeeper dragged his weary length to the door of his place and looked wistfully up and down the street for a customer. A fearful silence ruled over gulch, creek and canyon. Hushed were the voices of the miners, the

music of rushing waters, the click of the shovel, and the thud of the pick. There appeared to be at this time very little probability of improving conditions for several months.

A shell mound was found about eight miles from Healdsburg and a half mile from the Russian River. It was about 300 feet higher than the river, and the shells lay in stratas about two feet in thickness with a layer of sea sand of about the same width alternating for some distance down.

Gas Came High in Marysville.

High living was a subject of discussion then, as it is now. The San Francisco Monitor expressed its opinion upon the unsatisfactory condition of things as follows: "Particularizing the extravagance of our times in California, it must be admitted that too much money is lavished on dress, halls, amusements and living. Silks and velvets form a heavy item in the list of our invoices, and as a consequence a portion of our population is habited in finery beyond their means and their ability to pay for."

C. Copp and E. Gay of Dutch Flat began the preliminary work of fluming Bear River for a distance of fifteen miles, in order to work tailings from the hydraulic mines of that section.

A turnpike company was organized to build a wagon road from Dutch Flat to Virginia City.

The business men of Marysville formed an organization to force the gas company to reduce its price. They signed an agreement not to burn gas until the price was reduced to \$9.50 per 1000 feet. The gas company proposed to compromise on \$10 per 1000 feet, but the business men did not appear to be delighted.

The copper mines developed near Knights Ferry were shipping ore to Baltimore for smelting.

There was big excitement over the discovery of an auriferous gravel channel in Chili Gulch, near Mokelumne Hill. The channel averaged a depth of seventy-five feet below the surface, and was found by sinking shafts or tunneling for it. Six dollars to the pan was reported to be the average yield, and over 200 miners had located claims for a distance of nearly three miles along the gulch. A large number of these found fortunes in their locations.

Big Gold Finds Continued.

Washoe was as prominent in the public eye as heretofore. One hundred and fifty feet of the Gould and Curry claim sold for \$60,000, or at the valuation of \$4000 a foot.

A Grass Valley company made an ore strike on the Comstock Lode that sent the value of their claim from zero to \$1000 a foot in twenty-four hours.

Twenty quartz mills had been built in the district during the year, all of which were pounding on the ore being dug from the Lode.

Two miners working a claim at Dutch Flat took out \$918 in a nine-days' run, hydraulic mining.

At La Porte, four mining companies cleaned up, in a seven-days' washing, \$8438.

Hughes and Co., at Oak Flat, Butte County, struck a strata of gravel three and one-half feet thick, that was yielding one dollar to the pan and was of unknown extent.

Robert Kelly, at Timbuctoo, took out of his sluices \$12,500 in gold dust in a twelve-days' run. A nugget weighing two pounds was found on Dog Creek, Shasta County, by a miner named O'Neil.

Five companies mining at North San Juan took out in one week during December, \$19,800 in gold dust.

The Pittsburg claim at Potosi, Sierra County, cleaned up \$1160 in one day's washing.

On Buena Vista Flat, Stanislaus County, Houghton and Devlin took out \$850 in ten days.

During the year 1860 the value of gold dust deposited in the San Francisco mint was \$11,219,500, and silver bullion \$352,939.

A suspension bridge over the Mokelumne River at Athearn's ferry, 315 feet in length, was completed during the month.

School Census a Half-Century Back.

A Los Angeles County school census showed 1186 boys and 1167 girls between 4 and 18 years of age, and under 4 years there was a total of 688; 2396 were born in California. A school census of San Jose showed 704 children between 4 and 18 years of age, and 334 under 4 years of age; 635 were born in California. The school census of Sacramento showed 3960 children between 4 and 18 years of age, and 2001 under the age of 4.

During the year a record kept of the emigrants passing the Honey Lake gateway into the Sacramento Valley showed 450 wagons containing 277

families. There were with them 135 young women of a marriageable age, 376 children, and a total of 1951 people. They had 1200 horses, 4200 cattle and 7000 sheep.

Two thousand boxes of apples were received on one steamer at San Francisco from Portland, Oregon, and California at that time was able to consume the Oregon apple crop.

Monterey Bay was so full of schools of smelts, mackerel and other kinds of fish that large quantities were washed ashore by the surf. The inhabitants, as well as the gulls and pelicans, were having a fish fest.

Three hundred sacks of sweet potatoes were imported from Japan by a San Francisco firm, to be used for seed purposes.

John Reynolds, a blacksmith at Nevada City, while busy at his forge, had the seat of his trousers set on fire by a spark. It was not noticed until the blaze had become too large to extinguish and before the pants could be removed, he was so seriously burned as to necessitate his removal to a hospital with a probability that he would be crippled for life.

An Indian working on a ranch near Santa Cruz was bitten on the finger by a tarantula. He used the Indian remedy for such poisoning, and ate the tarantula. He is said to have recovered.

A man named Kenley was seriously injured in a fight with a grizzly bear near Sebastopol, Sonoma County.

A grizzly was killed on Pine Creek, in Tehama County, by E. E. Tuber.

The steam tug Diana exploded its boiler in San Francisco Bay, December 21st, and killed two men.

Crime Keeps Pace With Progress.

A miner at Central Hill, Calaveras County, eloped with another miner's wife, who was the mother of seven children. She took three children with her and began housekeeping with her paramour a few miles from her husband's home. On December 20th the woman's lover was found dead upon a trail leading from his cabin to his mine. Seven bullets had been fired into his breast within a space the size of a man's hand. The husband was arrested, but a coroner's jury exonerated him in quick time and he was never prosecuted.

A large number of highway robberies and burglaries were reported from different sections of the State, but only a few were of importance. A miner named McKee Rancy was stopped by six highwaymen on the road near Mokelumne Hill on December 10th and robbed of \$700.

T. J. Smith, enroute from Carson Valley, was met by three highwaymen on the night of December 16th, about two miles from Placerville, and robbed of \$6300 he was carrying in a sack on his person.

A. J. King, a money lender in San Francisco, had his office burglarized and \$10,000 in pledges and securities taken. He took the matter quite philosophically, stating the loss would fall on his creditors, as he would be unable to pay his indebtedness to them.

Dr. J. P. Wierzbicki, author of the first book printed in California, died in San Francisco December 26th.

Ex-Governor J. B. Weller was appointed by President Buchanan, Minister to Mexico. It cost \$57 to send his credentials from Washington by mail and pony express.

Many Divorces Then, as Now.

During 1860 there were eighty-five actions for divorce taken in San Francisco, sixty-four of which were commenced by the wives. There were fifty-seven divorces granted during the year.

In the eleven months ending November 30th there arrived by sea in San Francisco 28,715 passengers, and departed 13,398, being a gain of 15,317 for the State.

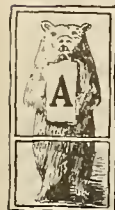
A fire in Marysville on December 23rd destroyed the stables of James Curry, twenty-two horses being cremated and a loss of \$15,000 ensuing.

The Pioneer flour mill at Sacramento burned December 22nd with a heavy loss. This mill had the honor of a pioneer, in having ground wheat that cost twelve cents a pound and produced flour that sold for \$40 a barrel.

A foot race that was to have taken place on December 25th at San Jose, for \$5000 a side, was run on December 27th. It was at a distance of 100 yards, between a Mexican named Selaya and an American named Forbes. The latter was beaten about ten feet and the Mexican population, who backed Selaya as loyally as they did on September 18th, reaped another harvest, but not as great as the previous one. Selaya appears to have been the fleetest foot racer of the time, and the amount of the stakes were always in the thousands when he contested.

California's Industrial Success In the Keeping of Californians

(BY F. C. PARKER, PRESIDENT HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA.)



SO TRULY AS THE COMPLETE RE-building of San Francisco depends upon its commercial activity and "get together" spirit, so truly does the State's development for a more substantial economic basis depend upon a rehabilitation of its one-time numerous manufacturing and producing industries by a stimulated patronage of them. By this means, and only by this means, can we hope to see in the near future the possible development of California manufacturing and producing industries. And only in illustrating what Californians can do to help develop their own State by a greater recognition of "made in California" goods, can we expect to improve the general business conditions; to attract a greater population to till the soil, as well as those who invest for manufacturing that means so much to the greater growth and purchasing power of our community. Every native son and daughter, and others whose interests are in common, must awake to the realization of what California has lost in her manufacturing industries—and is continuing to lose more and more in her great producing industries—largely because of that inattention to and lack of purchasing of, the goods that are produced here. This is manifested in the great and sad loss of our manufacturing in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay since 1904. Such being the result, then we are not advancing; we are retrogressing. Every day we hear how the East is supplying construction materials for our great public buildings.

The situation is appalling—these facts have been repeated before in these pages, but cannot be repeated too often to bring us to the truth of conditions as they exist, and the quickest way of remedying them. This the Home Industry League is endeavoring to do, in the education of the people to buy California products.

California's market has narrowed considerably by loss of manufacturing around San Francisco Bay—business that will take years to recover—and as a result the depressing effect is hurting the entire State. Our volume of business has decreased instead of increased—not only the manufacturers and producers are suffering, but the retailers, the wholesalers and the Eastern manufacturers' agents as well. As a consequence of their poor business conditions, the consumer is getting the worst of it and is charged exorbitant prices to meet this forced uneconomic principle of the high cost of living. All this for the reason that the retailer, above everything else, does not carry California-made goods; the wholesaler does not, and the people of our State have not been taught, nor do they see, the economic necessity of asking for them.

The Eastern manufacturer's agent is taking the most of the business, and the money as well, to some other state to develop; while even he, if there were a greater demand for California goods and an increase in the population employed to make the demand, would get more business if we increased that same purchasing population. If our own people, the consuming element, who are using the food products, the garments, the household furnishings and the mechanical appliances that must be used in all construction and building, would demand more California-made goods, they would not only help the manufacturer and producer, but by this same demand force the retailer and the jobber to come down in their prices, which they have inflated to meet the little business they get by the scant number employed. This number represents the purchasing power in the community. The tradesman and retailer must look to the immediate vicinity of his State, rather than to other countries, for his business, which necessarily should force him to see the wisdom of developing the conditions of business surrounding him—these same conditions being those of manufacturers that he is not patronizing, but instead, giving preference to Eastern houses whose agents are sending money away, never to return. The interior country and tourist does help him to a great extent, but his steady income is from the increased number of those employed in his neighborhood by manufacturing establishments.

The wholesaler, who has a larger field in which to sell his wares, in many respects is similar to the manufacturer, in regard to lack of patronage. In most cases the retailer goes right over his head and buys in the East, whereas if we could, which

we are endeavoring to do, get the consumer to ask for California-made goods from the retailer, and the retailer to ask for California articles from the jobber or wholesaler, the manufacturing and producing industries would be benefited and the money would re-circulate for the good of all. In fact, no business enterprise within the State would fail to receive benefits.

As a result of the demoralization caused by the great fire, the market area of San Francisco and adjacent territory has contracted to an appreciable extent. This would not affect us badly, if it had driven business to other parts of the State, but the business has gone East and elsewhere. This naturally makes new conditions to meet, which are brought about in trying to regain what we have lost. As much as we must regret the fact, the State of California is not self-supporting, and until it is so, which can only be brought about successfully by a patronage for home products—to help develop the manufacturers and producers that are here and make a demand for more—we cannot hope to be a healthy and prosperous community. Our own State people, who are depending on the success of California for their own success, must make or create a demand



FRED C. PARKER

for the goods that are made here and thereby develop their own means to a successful end. By the purchasing of, and the continual asking for, California-made products, the State becomes self-supporting. Do this by practically illustrating that our own goods are the BEST MADE—the best to be had—BECAUSE WE USE THEM.

We must not overlook the fact that our success, and California's success, depends upon California's support. This has been quite evident in the success achieved by our sister city, Los Angeles. It is the people of that city who have paved the way in California for a campaign of co-operative interest, and it has developed them from a scant 100,000 ten years ago to a thickly populated, progressive and home industrial city of over 300,000 at the present time. Nor in this particular case should we cease in our efforts to become independent as a State of thriving manufacturing industries; for in this independence we cease to depend upon others who perhaps have been necessary at one time, but who are now depending upon us at this time for their support. This burden of support or maintenance of Eastern manufacturers' agents, who are taking the bread from our mouths and sending it to Eastern states, is the evil that we must counteract—not by exclusion of these agencies, but by a protection and preservation of our home industries in specifying California products.

It must be apparent to every one of us that, to grow rich, the State must utilize her own resources, and develop those industries that are dependent upon us for our support. In the utilization of these industries we find work is provided an increased population, new trades crop up and new professions and building developed to maintain them; economically bringing the good that is so necessary for the development of the State that sup-

ports it. In other words, "Cast your bread upon the waters."

The trouble with a great many of us—and it is the greatest evil that home industry has to contend with—is that we assume that all goods that bear a foreign label, from the East or elsewhere, must be better than our own. This naturally results in the retailer and all dealers, as well as the ultimate consumer, seeking elsewhere for those things that should be bought at home. It is not that they do this, perhaps, for the reason that they are prejudiced against California goods, for the wholesaler or jobber who sells to the retailer has the same difficulty at home here in disposing of Eastern-made commodities. It is because the buyers in the retail establishments are continually specifying Eastern-made goods and hying the same direct for the personal benefits that come to them—which all goes to show, in the continued education of the people to buy California-made products, that we must harp on that one subject—BUY AT HOME.

These reiterations may be history to many, but it cannot be repeated too many times to emphasize the absolute necessity of the Home Industry campaign. It is also mentioned to illustrate that the campaign has survived many discouraging features that have been met with in its success up to date, and has not been as short-lived as many at the beginning believed it would be—and also to emphasize what persistency will accomplish if applied along logical, economic lines. The Home Industry campaign has had such great commercial results, moral as well as financial, in improving many lines of business, that there is no longer any doubt that its logical following out will ultimately improve all business conditions. Many in business, corporations and property owners, that have not perhaps felt the home patronage result in its direct value, do not realize what a home industry campaign will do until it is tried out. Those who have kept in touch with Home Industry progress, and the beneficial effect that it has had on general business conditions, and taken advantage of its influence to improve financial conditions by the circulation of more money in the home market, have been helped very materially.

What the future has in prospect for Home Industry, and for those that patronize our various industries, is not as vague and speculative as many assume it to be. Those skeptics who cry "theory," are influenced by Eastern manufacturers' solicitation. Visionary as the educational methods that have been used in the campaign for Home Industry may have appeared to the shopkeeper and all those that have not been directly affected by its great benefits, the economic wisdom shown in facts and figures comparing the past with the present, in spite of our great decrease in manufacturing—which would have been even worse but for the Home Industry movement—has proven already that the movement is of real substantial benefit in dollars and cents.

In the realization that Home Industry needs a co-operative movement, as well as individual effort, every one in business or out of it—even the school children and their mothers—must not wait to be shown the benefits to be derived from the patronage of home products. As a result of our efforts up to this time, the Eastern manufacturing agents who send so much money that will never return out of the State for commodities, are becoming more active than ever in anticipation of our efforts in organizing throughout the State. In the influence that the Native Sons and Native Daughters wield for the betterment of our home industries, will come the co-operation and education that will prove the salvation for all things made in California.

If in the buying of home products you find any that will say that Home Industry theoretically is all right, but in a practical way it cannot be carried out for the very reason that people will buy articles that look best to them, you will find it is because these articles have been advertised perhaps more than our local product. If your grocer or the tradesman in any line insists on selling you Eastern-made products, be sure that it is because he has been educated and influenced to sell them in preference to California goods. It is not because California goods have been tried and found wanting—it is because you have not been given the opportunity to try them. This you can only overcome by insisting on having California-made products. This may appear as if our own manufacturers should be criticised for having failed to advertise their commodities, but in the development of our younger industries on this coast, the name of a commodity is not old enough perhaps to have become the by-word that many of the Eastern commodities have attained. There are many obvious reasons why California manufacturers cannot advertise as extensively as Eastern manufacturers.

(Continued on Page 28, Column 1.)



A PROSPECTOR'S REVERIE BY N.H. BURGER

(WRITTEN FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR.)

Christmas morn! It seems ages I've been tramping
over hill and plain,
Alone with no thoughts of others, but work and
search for gain,
Except for Jack, my faithful friend, out under the
piñon tree,
Who's waiting now for his morning feed and a
word or two from me.

Just let me sit and dream, of other Christmas
days—
They were different from this one, Jack, in many,
many ways.
When just a little youngster, I'd be waked on a
day like this,
By shouts of "Merry Christmas," and a mother's
loving kiss.

How well I now remember, how I never stopped
to dress
But ran to search the stockings, and "Old Santa's"
kindness bless.
The mantel would be loaded with the greatest
prize of all—
The world was kinder to me, then, because its
lines were small.

A sleigh-ride over to grandma's, in the frosty
morning air,
Behind our Bob and Bess—they were a frisky
pair—
The sleigh bells making music, and every one so
gay,
For we were off for a Christmas feast, over the
turnpike way.

Such a lot of good things grandma always
had;
Said she just had fixed 'em for her own dear little
lad;
The old table, piled full, with everything in
place.
And how I wished that granddad would forget the
saying grace.

And now I call to mind his words the time I came
away:
"Remember, lad, if you get down and out, don't
forget to pray."

'Tis easy to offer blessings when providence has
been kind,
But living a life of hardship somehow makes it
slip one's mind.

My work at school and college was a credit to me
then,
Working and wishing for the time I could take
my place with men.
How proud they were of me, for I was to make
a name
That would appear on history's page and in the
halls of fame.

But I took the shortest cut to fortune—from
stories I've been told,
"Any one could make it; just go and dig for
gold."
I've searched, and worked, and dug, where'er it
looked good to me,
But the further away one's from it, the easier it
seems to be.

Now, I'll trace the ledge from that float I found
the other day—
For no one knows until he tries, what work will
lead to pay.
But I'd feel a whole lot better if some kindness
I could show—
The day's work'd be lighter, and the time'd not
pass so slow.

Hello, there's Jack's feed-bag—his stocking it can
be—
And that crooked old piñon, a pretty Christmas
tree.
There, old boy, is my meal—some salt, and sugar,
too—
It will give true Christmas feeling, to share my
part with you.

Now, Jack, we must be doing, and lay thoughts
and dreams aside;
Nature is our ruler, by her laws we must
abide,
And if I fail to make a name, by the riches that
I find,
We'll leave a trail for other men who struggle on
behind.

Dear favored land! Thou art the brightest, best,
The garden spot of earth—our own loved West.

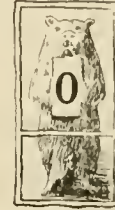
And it is winter, and the yule-tide too!
While in the East the mad-cap storm kings rage,
And with the land in furious strife engage,
Here on our golden soil the zephyrs flow
A welcomed breath from ocean unto hill.
Here flickers down no flake of biting snow,
Nor from our skies no peals of thunder thrill,
No flash that oft-times hurls a mortal blow.
Here all is beauty, joy—a peace sublime,
And hearts pulse gladly in our yule-tide time.

(The above poem is from the pen of Rev. Joseph
Nunan, formerly in charge of the Mission at Ven-
tura, and is taken from a recent issue of the Demo-
crat of Ventura.)

With horses as with married folks, it is desirable
that when hitched they stay hitched.

Early-day Incidents of Every-day Occurrences In Tuolumne County

(BY DR. L. J. COGSWELL.)



ON BOARD THE BARK FLOYD WE
had two old, experienced sea cap-
tains; one to keep the reckoning of
the ship, the other to amuse the
passengers. On leaving Providence,
for California, the agreement was
that the ship captain, upon arrival
in San Francisco, should collect the
freight, sell the cargo, and dispose
of the ship; the other captain was
to go with the young men to the
mines. After the latter had left
with the young men, Captain Vinson, who was in
charge of the ship, offered me \$3 per day to assist
him, and I accepted his offer. When my time was
out, I sailed in a seventy-five ton schooner for
Stockton, and we were three days making the
trip. Each night we stopped on the black, loamy
banks of the San Joaquin, and on every occasion,
as the shades of evening approached, the cannibal
mosquitoes appeared also and tattooed us free of
charge. No sooner had we anchored in the Stock-
ton Slough, than the report of a pistol was heard,
and like magic a large crowd gathered. Upon in-
quiry, it appeared that a man just from the mines
had a dispute with a monte dealer, who shot
and killed his patron.

The day after our arrival in Stockton I made
arrangement with a couple of teamsters to take
my blankets and sack of provisions to Hawkin
Bar, a mining camp on the Tuolumne River. About
sundown each day the teamsters stopped over
night to feed and give the cattle rest, usually near
a spring, with a patch of wild oats or grass for the
benefit of the cattle. Here we fried our ham,
bacon and slappjacks, and made coffee. When all was
ready we sat on the ground in a circle, and while
eating, each gave his experience on the way to
California and since his arrival; after which some
smoked their pipes or cigars, and others cigar-
ettes. Smoking being over, we spread our blan-
kets under the covered wagon and tried to sleep,
but the thieving coyotes, or prairie wolves, were so
delighted with our company that they stood on
a little eminence near by and serenaded us till
broad daylight. During the night they gathered
the crumbs around the wagon, and on arising we
found they had kindly left our frying pans and
dishes scrupulously clean.

"Self Rising" Patch.

The first camp we made at Hawkin Bar was
about 9 o'clock on a beautiful Sunday morning.
All the men in camp were busy—some barbering,
others laundering, and still others tailoring. One
man put a patch on the seat of his pantaloons,
which he cut out of a flour sack. It read, in large
blue letters: "Self Rising!" and he amused the
miners by marching up and down between the
tents. My object in visiting this camp was to
meet some of the Floyd boys; but upon inquiry,
it appeared they had gone to Jacksonville, a min-
ing camp eight miles above, on the same river.
Being anxious to see some familiar faces, I took
my blankets that afternoon, marched up the
stream, and made the camp about sundown. They
were all with the captain, seated on the ground
under a large live oak tree, eating their supper.
On my way to Hawkin Bar I met half a dozen
Floyd boys who had been in the mines about ten
days, but they were on their way home. They said
to me, "Doc, go back. The mines are all worked
out. Everybody is packing up to go home."

The day following my arrival in Jacksonville, a
gentleman by the name of H. B. Hosmer, from Bal-
timore, asked me if I would like to work with him,
and "learn to mine and rock the cradle." I an-
swered him in the affirmative, and remained with
him three weeks at \$9 per day. At the expiration
of that time the rainy season had begun and drove
him out of the river. It commenced raining at
night and the river rose very fast, so that in the
morning we found all the wing dams washed
away, and the river was filled with floating cradles,
buckets, long-toms, sluices and every description
of mining utensils.

Jacksonville is in Tuolumne County, at the mouth
of Wood's Creek, which empties into the Tuo-
lumne River. The banks of the river and all the
creeks, gulches and ravines were richly fringed
with fine gold, and nuggets of various sizes and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1.)

CALIFORNIA IN WINTER.

The sun is bright, no dark'ning cloud obscures
The deep, unbroken blue of our western skies;
Over the land a sweet serenity lies,
While thro' the rolling meadows and the moors,
The tuneful stream melodious glides along,
A slender vein in our delightful land.
Each green-clad tree is vocal with the song
Of vari-colored birds. The artist hand
Of nature well had limned the Sunset West,
And limned it, proclaimed it glorious, best.

The hills around in August splendor stand,
Bright bathed in beauty and in magic light—
Storm sentinels that shield us from the blight
Of storm-filled winds that rack the distant land
Beyond the snow-lov'd Rockies. And the air
Is redolent with perfume of the flowers,
That bloom perennial in this Eden fair,
Where oft' the heavens laugh in gentle showers.

Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

Patronize home industry, sure! But how in the name of common sense can we buy goods manufactured in California if the manufacturers thereof don't let us know that they are in business?

There are many California products that comparatively few people never knew were manufactured in this State. Can the buying public be censured for this lack of knowledge? Not a bit. All the fault rests with the producers, who lack that enterprise which keeps their wares ever in the public's mind.

Did it ever occur to you, Mr. California Manufacturer, why eastern and foreign goods are purchased by Californians, in preference to yours? It is not because these imported articles are superior; it is not because they can be sold cheaper; it is not because your goods are discriminated against. It is because you have not taken the people into your confidence, through legitimate advertising, and made known the fact that you are producing such-and-such a brand of goods.

There are many eastern brands of staple goods that are in demand for the sole reason that their manufacturers, through systematic advertising, have thoroughly implanted those brands in the housewives' minds. California manufacturers spend comparatively little in advertising, and seem to feel that the buying public will seek them out when, as a matter of fact, they should seek the buyers, through publicity, and encourage the use of their products.

We honestly believe that a great proportion of our people would gladly give preference to home products, but they have no way of knowing what is manufactured here. At the same time California manufacturers have encouraged the non-use of their own goods by giving the field of publicity entirely, or nearly so, to their eastern and foreign competitors.

Publicity is a great factor in the business world of to-day, and until California manufacturers can be educated up to its use they cannot hope to compete at home, much less abroad, with those who know its value, and profit by the knowledge. It is a matter of fact that every well-advertised California product is largely in demand, both at home and abroad. The secret of success of our home industries lies in giving publicity to what we produce. Let the producers do their part through publicity, and the buying public will do theirs in purchasing.

The people of California are to be congratulated upon the handsome vote given the constitutional amendments to promote the proposed Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. When the Congress is advised that nearly every voter in California endorsed, by his favorable vote on these amendments, the movement to hold the fair in the city by the Golden Gate, there should be no hesitancy on the part of the members of that Congress in awarding the prize to San Francisco.

The success of these amendments is a long step in the right direction, but the path to final victory has not yet been completely trodden and the obstacles removed. This latest victory should but spur us on to more united and enthusiastic action.

Every citizen of California should, before the assembling of Congress, make it his business to get in touch with as many members of Congress as possible, and endeavor to enlist their support in behalf of San Francisco for the Exposition City. If everybody will assist, every Congressman can be reached.

The proposed Exposition will be a great factor in the upbuilding of the entire State. It will bring to California thousands of people who will not return to their distant homes until they have seen all the glories and natural advantages of this most-talked-of State in the American Nation. What will result? They will appreciate and take advantage of the wonderful opportunities here presented, become one of us, and aid in the development of our unlimited resources.

Let everybody boost for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, for everybody will be benefitted thereby. This is not a San Francisco enterprise—it is Californian, and therefore should merit the support of every good citizen of the State. San Francisco is simply doing her part of

Christmas Day—Its Real Significance Overlooked in Present-day Observance

There is no holiday so universally observed as that of Christmas. And, at the same time, there is undoubtedly no festive occasion in which the true significance of the day is so generally overlooked and wholly ignored. Christmas is, as we all know, the festival of Christ's nativity, yet in its observance we too often give little heed to the One in whose honor the day is celebrated, and our thoughts are directed largely to our own selfish interests and pleasures.

In these days of splendor-worship, Christmas has become the occasion for men to vie with their brothers in the giving of costly and extravagant presents to those who are near and dear to them, and in a majority of cases the recipient is in no need of the gifts bestowed, and they therefore serve no good purpose, other than to temporarily please and satisfy a taste for finery.

Ordinarily, the birthday anniversary of a member of a family is the occasion for presenting him with little remembrances of love and affection. How many of us on Christmas, the anniversary of the birth of Christ, the Son of the Head and Fount of the universal family, make gifts to Him—or to our poor, unfortunate brothers, in appreciation of His love and beneficence? If we would consistently observe Christmas, our time and our money would be entirely devoted—on this one day in the year, at least—to hunting out those children of God who are in want and, in the Father's name, help to alleviate their sufferings. For Christ himself, in honor of whose birth Christmas is observed, has said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The ways of the Lord are inexplicable, and it is not for us to believe other than whatever is, is for the best. We, in our blindness, cannot see the wisdom in many things, and what often seems to us a curse is, in reality, a blessing in disguise. This we do know, that the poor and needy are always with us. Why God, in the fullness of His mercy, permits any of His children to suffer in the midst of plenty, is beyond human comprehension, but we must believe that He doeth all things for the best. It may be that, in withholding His blessings from the few, He wishes to test the many's appreciation of His goodness.

Christmas cannot, in any true sense of its meaning, be construed as an occasion for giving to those who already have plenty. Its real observance must of necessity come from the giving, by those who have plenty, to those who have little, or nothing. But, instead of being a day upon which the poor and unfortunate are made happy—and made to know that there is a just God above—Christmas has become a day upon which the poor are made more fully to realize their misfortune. The fortunate be-

lieve in God's justness because they have plenty. Should we not, therefore, on Christmas, share our plenty with the unfortunate, in order that there may be established in the hearts of the poor a realization that there is a just God above Who watches over all?

We all enjoy receiving gifts, and no doubt we all enjoy giving. But in our giving to the poor and unfortunate, we generally present them with that which remains after our own pleasures have been satisfied. God has said that it is better to give than to receive. And so it is, for what we, in our plenty, receive, gives us but temporary single pleasure; what we give to the needy in their distress produces a lasting two-fold pleasure—it pleases the giver to know that he has done something for the unfortunate, and pleases the recipient to have his needs supplied.

Christmas belongs to Christ, and is observed because of His birth. It is not a day of human creation, such as our national holiday and other festive occasions. But we, in this day, have placed it in the category of human events, not by word, perhaps, but by the manner in which we observe it. Had not Christ been born on December 25th, that day would have no special significance, for it is the event—the birth of Christ—not the day itself, that has made that day a world-observed holiday. Had Christ been born on any other day of the year, that day naturally would be Christmas, and would be observed in the same manner in which we now observe December 25th. Therefore, Christmas is a part of God himself, and should be devoted to the doing of those things which pertain to Him.

We have 364 days in each year that, through God's grace, belong to us, and are at our own disposal to do with as it is given us to see the necessity of our doing. One day, however, has been set aside as belonging exclusively to God, and on it we should pay homage to the Creator of the Universe and do those things alone which shall find favor in His sight.

If the millions of dollars annually expended at Christmas time for the temporary pleasure of the fortunate were collected in one immense pile, and disbursed for the benefit of the unfortunate, we would then be doing something in true observance of the birthday of the Son of God—the Father of the fortunate and unfortunate alike. But until we can get over the notion that Christmas is the occasion for our sacrificing all other interests, in order to make glad the hearts of our fortunate brothers, we are not really observing Christ's birthday, but in reality putting the pleasure and gratification of our worldly friends above the pleasure and gratification of Him whose birthday we pretend to honor.

the great work; let every other section of the State follow San Francisco's example, and do its share.

As proof positive that one extreme does follow another, look at the cart-wheel hat and the hobble skirt of to-day's feminine fashions.

See that the "Made in California" label is on that which you purchase. By so doing you will be assisting in the development of the State's great resources.

The word "Theodore" appears to have been a decided hoodoo in November. Looks like a case of too much "Theodore" for the people, and too few people for "Theodore."

The day of turning over a new leaf will soon be here. And twenty-four hours later, many will forget their good resolutions and turn back to the same old page in the book of life.

The meat packers are adding insult to injury, at this holiday season, by announcing a drop in hog prices. Who in the world is worrying about

pig-meat now? It's turkey we want, and turkey-meat is going skyward in price!

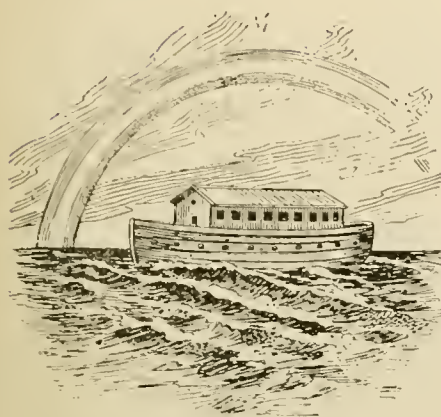
"Christmas comes but one a year," is a favorite saying. And a great many, when balancing their accounts at the close of the year, are inclined to the belief that, if we are to continue our present extravagant gift-buying observance of the day, it should come not oftener than once in ten years.

On page nine of the November issue of this magazine appeared a political card of Theodore A. Bell, above which, through an error in making up the pages, the line "advertisement" was omitted. While the make-up of the publication indicated clearly that the card was a paid advertisement, there were some who believed the magazine was advocating Mr. Bell's candidacy. This is a decidedly wrong impression.

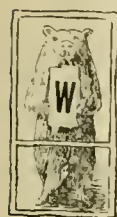
The Grizzly Bear took up the cause of neither gubernatorial candidate, but did sell advertising space in its columns to all candidates. Mr. Bell bought the space given him, and it was only through an unintentional oversight that, above the space, the words "Paid Advertisement" were omitted.

Native Home Items—for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



A Song for Chistmas and For All Seasons.



WHEN I WENT TO LIVE IN LONDON I discovered that it was against the law there to die without having a doctor called in. That is to say, if no doctor was called in, the officers of the law appeared and put the chief relatives in jail. As it was fearfully damp and I began to get chills from the miserable miasms of old Father Thames, I decided I had better settle on some doctor to call in, and while I was about it I might as well choose what minister I should have, should I not be able to keep alive. Well, in a strange place like London, that is no easy matter. It required considerable hunting and questioning to find just such a doctor. Then I remember we started on a certain Sunday to find just such a minister and not until 7 p.m. did we get into the right place, and pow, as it were. As we were supperless and worn out, we went home and returned the following Sunday. The shepherd of this flock was all that heart could wish—a man of culture, free from affectation and most hospitable. I felt I would be willing to be buried with such a true-hearted man as that to read the service over me.

Well, I got rested finally, and the Rev. Mr. Tarrant became our friend in many ways most needed in order to get along the rough road of life instead of death. Through his good offices, we each had membership in the British Museum, also in the nearest free libraries, and often he loaned me his own books and wrote out lists for me to study on certain subjects. Nobody was ever kinder and more friendly than was he, to us, who came to him utter strangers from a strange land to dwell there for four years. I cannot tell the half of his noble efforts to make it easy for us to get along. As I think it over now, I realize that he was the truest friend we made during our sojourn there, though we met many, and considered them to be very important. After all these years he stops in his busy life and writes me a kindly letter. I want to share with my Deejeers a poem of his that I keep on my wall to re-read day by day, it is so beautiful and so deep. I hope you will copy and place it on your wall also, for it contains thoughts that will illumine your mind like the lights burning upon a sacred altar—the altar of home. He entitles it:

A SONG FOR ALL SEASONS.

Come, sing we now of Love again,
And Love again shall sing
The magic immemorial strain
That still the seasons bring;
That wakes the pentecostal tongue
Of Music manifold,
And keeps the loyal lover young
When all the world grows cold.

Sing we that Love's the only priest
That truly bears the keys,
That make of daily bread the feast
Of heavenly mysteries;
That adds the sacramental grace
To things already fair,
And hallowing every mother's face
Doth write "Madonna" there.

'Tis Love that makes the timid bold,
The comrade blithe and gay;

That soothes the sorrows of the old
And leads the child to play;
Love is the light, the atmosphere,
Of perfect bliss above,
And nothing can be perfect here
Except the joy of Love.

Then come with joy, and come with sound
Of dance and madrigal,
And hands around, while Love is crowned,
In cottage and in hall!
Let e'en the sad come gravely sweet,
Love's festival to share;
For when true hearts together meet
The Lord of Love is there.

—W. G. Tarrant.

Wadsworth, London, England.

The Deejeer's Cough-Syrup.

Now, you may have thought I was just making fun when I talked about my Deejeers! That, in the words of a crude and incredulous person, "there never was no such thing!" But you should have seen me a week ago last Saturday, all choked up and ready to go into pneumonia, which is very fashionable just now. Well, it was Saturday morning and the Deejeers came in from Pine street—boy Deejeers. I told them to promise not to let me be carried off to a hospital, but to stand by and keep me supplied with bread and butter—I would drop notes to them for what I wanted—and if I had to die, to let me do so like a true Ark-adian, in my own home, peacefully, and in my right mind. They promised, but insisted that there was a good cough-mixture they would brew for me meanwhile, by means of which the mother of one of them had produced great cures. Four boys ran in different directions for the ingredients, and put them on the fire and fought over the mixture to see who should stir it. I watched them with dull eyes. Then I remembered my Pioneer Mother used to have a cough-syrup like that, always on hand for us when any of us started to get choked up. Long we had wanted to get that lost recipe. I became interested. "It ought to have elecampane in it, too," I suggested. (I always thought elecampane such an interesting word because it made me think of elephants.) But no, the Deejeers scornfully rejected "elecampane" from their brew. "You will have a quart of it," they announced. "Merrey, what shall I do with it?" I inquired helplessly. "Drink it, of course, by the cupful," they insisted. Then one of them showed me how it was to be done.

They were just little boys, full of the missionary spirit. When it was done they made me take it. I always did hate licorice. Especially when it was combined with sweetish, sonrish stuff. Yet it reminded me of my Pioneer Mother's remedy. I gave in and took it faithfully. By evening we had a Hallowe'en party with twenty-five children here, and I was strong enough, by then, to twice throw those boys out into the street, to fight out their battles with Bush street, and fetch them in again to play their parts in the favorite pantomime, "The Lost Campoodie." I consumed the entire quart of stuff, and I think I could throw out Sandow by now. The only thing is, that I am afraid I have become addicted to the awful brew of licorice stuff. When it was gone, I found myself looking longingly at the empty mineral-water bottle for more. So I went to work and made a decoction myself, adding "elecampane," of course, while I was about it, and slippery elm. Already new ideas are running riot in my brain, as a result of that wonderful combination. I have decided to go traveling—maybe abroad—why, it is astonishing what a good old-fashioned herb will do to the constitution.

I may as well admit it—those Pine street Deejeers have saved my life. Of course, while they were about it, they shot away my cherished arrows, broke a plate, and banged up the tambourine and drum. But who cares? Is not one's life worth more than mere ephemeral things? For the benefit of all, I here append the full recipe, which I hope will save the lives of many hundreds of the Grizzly Bear readers, under similar circumstances: To one quart of water add five cents worth of brown rock candy, five cents worth of licorice root, five cents worth of elecampane, five cents worth of slippery elm, ten cents worth of honey, ten cents worth of glycerine, and boil slowly. To get all the strength of the herbs, let it stand all night. Then strain and add enough spirits to keep it from molding. Bottle, and keep in the cupboard for use.

Why Is Human Nature So Queer?

I suppose almost anyone would consider me with pity for my daring to try to civilize my neighborhood; to enter into relationship with my neighbors through their children; to seek to reach out over these frozen wastes more impenetrable than any forest of Africa or Asia. I find myself in the midst of mysteries where my brain staggers and reason seems of no avail.

In my tale of the Deejeers above, you probably have wondered at my saying that I became so restored that at the Hallowe'en party that night I was strong enough to throw out those Deejeers of mine to fight out their battles with Bush street. Now, what under God's eunopy do I mean? Just this: My Deejeers from Pine street hate my Deejeers from Bush street, and the latter return the hatred, if anything, more bitterly, for no reason whatever, except that they live on different streets. It is a feud as bitter and as fearful as any held by the gallant gentlemen of Kentucky for each other. When it gets so hot that my lamp is liable to be overturned, I march them all through the front door to the street, and tell them to go out and tear out each other's hair, pull off their noses and ears, and make each other black and blue. Somehow such wild talk as that takes the vim out of the feud. "While you are about it, you might just as well kill off yourselves, then we shall get rid of the whole pack of wolves," I added on that occasion.

Two sulky camps face each other—the battle is imminent. Two boys pretend to wrestle in deadly combat when I remark, "Who wants to be in the 'Lost Campoodie?'" They all make a rush, yelling, "Me, me, me," and come in the house utterly unashamed of the whole performance. Now, if this were the brain working of some lost tribes of the interior of Africa I could not be more bewildered. Even the girls of Bush street pour contempt upon their foe, when they say, "Oh, what can you expect? He's from Pine street." We never know when we are safe. But it is all wrong, and all terrible.

We are having a delightful time with our French lessons on a Friday afternoon after school. The kind teacher suggested that we incorporate with another class of hers at the same hour, some girls and boys on Lyons street, whom she has undertaken to civilize. We all grew strangely silent. Later on we discussed the matter under our breaths. Rome and Greece speak the final word on these matters. Strange to say, we united as in a chorus, the three of us, as we finally met the question fairly and squarely, "If Bush and Pine streets find it so hard to get along together, Lord help Lyons street."

I think this instinct must be a relic from the tribes of the cave-dwellers. Return to the poem at the head of this department and let us resolve that Christmas shall not be in vain this year; that we shall try to make the spirit of that anniversary last over all the seasons. Let us try to suppress the snarl of the wolf in us, and speak the kindly word instead.

POPULAR NATIVE SON

GUEST AT WELCOME BANQUET.

The directors of the San Francisco Native Sons Hall Association gave James D. Phelan of Pacific Parlor a welcome-home banquet, November 17th, on his return from Europe. P. G. P. Lewis F. Byington presided and welcomed Mr. Phelan. At the close of his remarks, the honored guest described his visit to Assisi, the birthplace of St. Francis, the patron saint of that city, and gave an interesting sketch of his life. He stated that he discovered in the Vatican a marble phoenix, rising from its ashes, and as the phoenix is the emblem on the city's seal, he learned that it was of ancient Greek origin and was dug up from some very ancient ruins and had been in the Vatican for centuries. Mr. Phelan gave an Italian sculptor an order to make a replica of this phoenix, and stated that he intended to present it to the Hall Association. Other speakers were Senator C. M. Belshaw, Colonel Frank Marston, John H. Grady, Percy V. Walker and W. J. Wynn.

Grand President Visits.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N. D. G. W., Jackson, received an official visit from Grand President Mamie G. Peyton, November 15th. During her stay in the Amador County city, the Grand President was the guest of D. D. G. P. Mrs. James Jay Wright. After the routine work of the Order, a banquet was served.

On November 16th, Mrs. Peyton visited California Parlor, No. 161, at Amador City. On the 17th, Ampola Parlor, No. 80, Sutter Creek, was visited.

"Mission Bells," a Love Tale of California

(Continued From November Number.)

CHAPTER VII.

Randall Sends a Letter.



HILLIP RANDALL IMPROVED rapidly, and Kathryn Dene continued to do his letter writing. He and the amateur photographer, who was also a Californian, became great friends. Late one afternoon Kathryn came out on the wide side porch of the hotel with a portable writing desk and a fountain pen in her hand. She was trying to write the written message to Kenneth Beresford. She took an envelope and directed it to him at Bakersfield, where he was staying, superintending his oil interests. She started the letter several times, but her courage failed her.

In the society columns of the morning paper an item had caught her eye. It was to the effect that a Miss Searls, a charming young woman from Boston, was the guest at the Beresford country home at Burlingame, and that young Beresford, his mother and their guest, were to motor through Southern California. She also read where Ralph Beresford, the brother of Kenneth, had sailed for Honolulu, and Kathryn naturally supposed that Kenneth was with his mother and their young lady guest. A jealous pang shot through the girl's heart.

What if Kenneth had forgotten her! There were other girls fairer and sweeter than she, thought Kathryn. A fear clutched at her heart and her courage failed her—she was afraid to write the message. Presently she laid her head on the balcony rail and let the unbidden tears flow. Finally she dried her eyes and stole softly out toward the sea captain's garden, not noticing that the addressed envelope had fallen out of the writing folio.

Phillip Randall, sitting in front of his friend's cottage, saw this envelope fall, and later on picked it up and found that it was addressed to Kenneth Beresford, Bakersfield. He gave a low whistle of astonishment and slipped the empty envelope into his pocket. He now remembered that the lovely color had surged to the girl's cheeks and spread over the white brow and throat when he had spoken warmly in Kenneth Beresford's praise.

The next day the amateur photographer developed and finished the pictures he had taken at San Miguel Mission, and among them was the picture of Kathryn Dene in the "Wishing Chair." "I secured that picture without the young lady knowing she had been photographed," said he. Both men gazed admiringly at the charming picture of the girl in the old carved chair. As a member of El Camino Real Association, Phillip Randall had been an earnest student of the mission history, and the legends of the old missions were familiar to him, especially those of the "Wishing Chairs." Another low whistle of astonishment issued from his lips. That night he wrote to Kenneth Beresford as follows:

"Kind Friend: You will have to make out this scrawl the best you can. I received the telegram (which I answered) about the deal going through. Through your thoughtfulness and careful investment of my little capital you have put me on my feet financially and El Paso Del Robles is putting me on my feet literally. I am to use crutches tomorrow and am on the road to a sure recovery. My wife and babes come down tomorrow and I rent a cottage for two months. This is all pre-arranged, the important items come now.

"Among the guests at this hotel is a prominent past grand president of the Native Daughters, and with her is a dark-eyed, golden-haired young lady, also a Native Daughter. With gentle laughter, kind words of encouragement and thoughtful attentions, they have been a wonderful help to me, the young lady doing all my writing when I could not move my fingers.

"Now for item one: The young lady was writing to you at my dictation one morning, and when I spoke in your praise, her cheeks flushed becomingly. Item two: One evening, or rather late afternoon, the young lady came out on the hotel porch in a secluded part, with writing folio and pen. She apparently addressed an envelope, then sat motionless for a time, and finally gave way to quiet tears. On leaving, unnoticed by her, she dropped the envelope. I picked it up later. It was addressed to you, at Bakersfield. There was no letter inside. I enclose the said envelope to you. Item three: At the San Miguel Mission this

Romance and Reality in Serial Form

(BY ANNIE L. ADAIR.)

snapshot picture, which I enclose, was secured by the photographer without the young lady being aware. As a member of El Camino Real Association, you have read the legend of the famous lover's 'Wishing Chair' of San Miguel, namely, that he who sits within it wishes for only one thing, the winning of the sweetheart of his choice.

"Piecing these together, can you make anything out of them? Does it portend anything to you? If so, you had better hit the pike for Paso Robles. Lo hace sin tardanza. If not, please kindly return the picture, as the young lady is yet unaware of its existence. My rheumatic fingers have gone on a strike. Your friend, Phillip Randall."

CHAPTER VIII.

The Lover Suddenly Appears.

The next day but one an automobile drove up at the hotel at Paso Robles, and a tall young man, with honest gray eyes, stepped out and the porter took his grip. "Hallo, Beresford! What good luck brings you here. My, it is good to see you," said the manager. The two had been college chums. "What was the magnet that drew you hither?"

There was a look of nervous expectancy about Beresford that did not escape the keen eyes of his friend, the manager. He sat down, chatted, and waited.

Presently a tall, slender girl, dressed all in white, appeared on the stairway, and as she descended the stairs happened to glance at the office desk, and in a voice which was a mixture of surprise, joy, longing, and love, involuntarily exclaimed: "Oh, Kenneth! Kenneth!" With a bound the tall young man was half-way up the stairway and had grasped the extended hands of the girl. All the tender yearning of his heart leaped to his eyes, and with it such devotion, such reverence, that the girl's eyes filled with happy tears as he softly murmured: "Kathryn, my own little girl; my darling! My delight!" His voice was unsteady, not yet his own.

Her added loveliness startled him. He had supposed he realized it, but her superb bright beauty bewildered him. Separation and longing added a strange new radiance to her beauty.

"Ah, so that is the magnet that drew him hither: No wonder he cheerfully swallowed dust and hit the pike for Paso Robles. Efface yourself, Otto," murmured the manager to himself, as he discreetly retired to the inner office.

Always quick to recover herself, Kathryn glanced around the office. No one was in sight, and only the tick, tick of the office clock broke the stillness.

"Oh, Kenneth, I am so glad," murmured the girl happily. "Love is everything—I know now."

"Kathryn, please take me some place where I can have you to myself for a while."

"Come, I will take you to the captain's garden, where we can have a happy hour to ourselves before dinner."

So they stole down the stairs, out onto the wide porch, and into the path that led to the beautiful gardens. Never a word did they utter, but the man kept the girl's slender white hand in his. What cared he who saw? He didn't dare let the hand go.

"It is good to have you back again beside me," murmured the girl, as they entered the garden.

"I wonder if you realize what it means to me?" softly said the man.

They entered the garden and walked between rows of geraniums, dahlias, sweet scented phlox and roses, and the girl murmured: "Isn't it beautiful?"

"Beautiful, indeed," said the man, not gazing at the flowers, but at the exquisite face of the girl at his side.

They stood under a tree near the fountain, in the waters of which swam numerous gold fish. Kenneth turned to Kathryn and said: "Now give me again the right to your heart and lips." He drew her suddenly into his arms; she lifted her face to his; he kissed her, and she gave her heart again into his keeping. She looked up into his steady eyes, and a wave of tenderness overwhelmed her, and her arms tightened around his neck.

"My darling," he whispered. "You are my girl, whom I have loved all my life. My little comrade,

Kathryn. You never have, never could, love any other man. Say it—I know it—but say it, sweetheart."

"Only you, Kenneth! Of course, I love you. You are mine; you always were mine. I might have known nobody else could ever have had you, no matter if I were estranged from you. And nobody but you could ever have had me. Oh, you darling, she said, drawing his cheek close to hers." Tears dried, unshed, in her dark eyes, as she whispered: "Kenneth, dear, I am so happy. I don't think I know just exactly what I am whispering."

He looked the picture of brave, young manhood, blessed with the sweetest knowledge that earth can give, as he drew the solitaire diamond from his pocket and placed it again on the third finger of her left hand.

They walked to the entrance of the tunnel, connecting the lower and the upper gardens. "The captain although a bachelor had excellent ideas. 'Isn't this an ideal garden for lovers,' said the girl. 'Now I will take you to the upper garden, and we can sit in the observatory, huilt around a huge oak.'"

CHAPTER IX.

The Mystery Solved.

As they emerged from the tunnel, over the top of which was a street, the scent of flowers again greeted them. They walked to the tree observatory, climbed the stairway, and seated themselves on a rustic bench—the girl to gaze on the panoramic view of El Paso Robles, and the man to gaze on the girl.

A troubled look was on Kathryn's face as presently she said: "Kenneth, dear, I did not send any written message to you. How did you have the good sense to come to me? Oh, how I have longed and longed for you!"

For answer, the man drew from his pocket the picture of the girl in the old "Wishing Chair" of San Miguel.

Kathryn's eyes were wide with amazement and astonishment. "Why, that is certainly I, myself, in the 'Wishing Chair' at San Miguel. But how in the name of goodness was it taken, and when? Can you enlighten me, Kenneth?"

"The photographer took the snapshot without your knowledge," said Kenneth, and then he told her of the letter that Phillip Randall had written him, and what it contained.

"The dear, kind, good fellow! How clever he was to piece things together. How grateful I am to him," said the girl.

Presently Kenneth said: "Why didn't you write the letter, when you went so far as to direct the envelope to me?"

Kathryn blushed and said: "I saw in the society columns of a newspaper that a Miss Searls, a beautiful girl from Boston, was the guest at the Beresford country home at Burlingame and that young Beresford, his mother, and their guest were to motor through Southern California. I also saw where your brother Ralph had gone to Honolulu. To tell the honest truth, I was so unhappy and jealous that I didn't dare write. I had behaved so meanly toward you, the thought came to me that there were other girls fairer than I, and sweeter. I was lonely and miserable, and I cried my eyes red."

"You knew that I loved you dearest, with all my heart—with all the strength of my manhood—didn't you? You know how steadfast I am. You knew that, for me, there is only one woman in the world, and that is you. You knew, you must have known, how I longed for the message," reproached Kenneth. "You see brother Ralph didn't go to Honolulu, as stated. So Ralph is escorting mother and the young lady around."

"Oh, Kenneth! If I had only known. How jealous I was of her. How I hated her."

"Did you, sweetheart," softly and tenderly laughed the man, as he drew her close and kissed her. "Well at any rate, it is alright now. Phillip Randall acted the role of cupid for us. By the way, Kathryn, how about the plans of our home-to-be?"

"Oh, I have them all ready, even to the smallest details. It is to be built old mission style," laughed Kathryn.

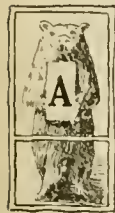
"All right, little girl—my little patriot—I am so proud of you. Kathryn, you won't keep me waiting long now, will you?" pleaded the man. "I want my home and my wife," he said, putting his arm gently around her.

Kathryn flushed and replied: "Indeed I won't, dear. How happy my dad will be. He is very fond of you, and thinks you one of the finest young men in the State."

With Our Western Books and Writers

(CONDUCTED BY NETTIE S. GAINES)

Burning Daylight.



ALMOST INVARIABLY, WHEN THE name of Jack London is mentioned in the presence of those who have read any of his books, it is "The Call of the Wild" that becomes the subject of discussion. It would seem that it is the book by which he is best known, and perhaps to those people who love dogs it will ever be accepted as his strongest story. However, all people are not dog lovers, and those are the ones who will give to "Burning Daylight," his latest book, the highest place. The title of the book, is also the name of the hero, whose real name was Elam Harnish. He was given the name "Burning Daylight" because of his habit of ronting his companions out of their blankets with the complaint that "daylight was burning."

The story has its setting in Alaska, in the early mining days, and most vivid is the picture of the people and conditions which the writer presents of that alluring country—a wonderful setting, truly—but the career of "Burning Daylight" is even more wonderful, for breathlessly does the reader follow his gambling game at Circle City, wherein he loses all his thousands; go with him over the long trail to carry the mail from Circle City to Dyea, and back to see him win his bet; takes a trip with him into the rich mining country to hear him say to his companion, "Joe, I ain't never going to work hard again. Here's where I begin to use my brains. I'm going to farm gold. Gold will grow gold, if you all have the savvy and can get hold of some for seed. When I seen them seven hundred dollars in the bottom of the pan I knew I had the seed at last."

It is but a short time after this until his claims are all sold, the last being bought by the Guggenhammers, and when he departs for San Francisco, it is to take along with him just eleven million dollars. He remains but a short time in San Francisco and then goes to New York, where he has been lured by the Guggenhammers and others to

"I will send him a telegram immediately," said Kenneth. "You see, Kathryn, your father and I are great chums, in spite of the difference in age. We both dearly love the same little golden-haired girl, he as father and I as lover. Every time I came up from the oil fields to San Francisco I went to see him in his office, and we enjoyed these chats."

They left the gardens, and at the office Kenneth sent the following message to his future Native Son father-in-law: "Mr. Charles Dene, San Francisco—Dear Dad: The world is mine again. Kenneth Beresford."

In a short time the answer came: "Kenneth Beresford, Paso Robles—My Dear Boy: Eureka! Put a fence around it this time. Charles Dene."

At this juncture, Phillip Randall came up on his crutches. A look of deep affection and friendship passed between the men, and they warmly clasped hands, while a world of gratitude shown in Kenneth Beresford's eyes. What a happy time they had that evening on the hotel porch. Miss Keith, Phillip Randall, the photographer, and the manager, all shared the joy of Kathryn and Kenneth, for they all had had a share in rebuilding the romance.

As the moonlight shone on El Paso Del Robles later in the evening, Kathryn turned to Kenneth and said: "In these last months during our estrangement I have learned so much. Before then, I was a spoiled, capricious girl. Learning to love my native land and my native State has made me a broader, better woman, although I am far from perfect yet. I have learned the true meaning of the beautiful lines I read in the home of Brotherhood in San Diego:

"Love—not because one is worthy,
Nor yet because one loves you;
But because the greatest need of the world,
Is a steadfast heart, and true;
And because where sin and sorrow are rife,
There the heart's best blood is due."

"Oh, you perfect girl! You darling, and you delight!" murmured the happy man, as he folded her close to his heart.

(CONCLUDED.)

enter into business relations with them. Once again wonderful dramatic power is resorted to by Mr. London when he extricates "Burning Daylight" from the clutches of these stock brokers and places him, with all his money, in San Francisco to begin anew.

A man who goes into a big city with such an amount of money must of necessity make many investments, and the reader follows with interest the methods resorted to by one who has amassed a fortune so quickly, if not easily. For a long time has the reader wondered if this was to be a story without the love theme, for it is not until the book is well along that much of that nature enters into it.

While "Burning Daylight" leads the life that men with money generally do, and while he is engrossed in his business deals, yet he often finds himself thinking of his pretty, womanly stenographer, Dede Mason. Her every attitude is such as to arouse in him a train of thought which brings out his better self, but their lives have been in very different channels.

There is great temptation to tell the pretty story for, to the reviewer, this is the part of the book that is entirely worth while, but it would be an injustice to the reader to do so. He should read it for himself, thoughtfully, too. It is always interesting to follow the career of a man whose every effort in life, in a financial way, is crowned with success; but to follow the career of this same man, when the love for a good woman has gripped his heart strings, is far more interesting, for love is the greatest thing in the world after all.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona.

People who have visited the Grand Canyon will welcome this latest book by George Wharton James, as a reminder of the days spent there, and to one who contemplates a trip to the Canyon—and every one does—it is an invaluable book to possess. Mr. James is a nature lover and has spent many years in studying this piece of nature's handiwork. The text is accompanied by a great number of photographs which the author has himself taken. There is one large picture of the Grand Canyon as viewed from El Tovar, the hotel of which the author has given so graphic a description, and a map showing the railroad, as well as a long stretch of the Colorado River.

There is much of historical interest presented, and a number of chapters deal most interestingly with the life and customs of the different Indian tribes that inhabit the near-by country, even to a number of Indian legends about the Canyon. The Hopi House, just opposite the El Tovar entrance, with its collection of Indian relics, must be an unique attraction.

Were the reader contemplating a trip to the Grand Canyon, he would read most carefully, before starting, this excellent guide book, and take it along for reference. One would then return from this wonderland, feeling that he had drunk deep of its beauties, having seen everything worth while.

Mark Twain's Old Home To Be Sold.

Literary treasures of the late Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) are to be sold at auction in New York, and among them will be many manuscripts and documents, the contents of which have never been published. Clemens' house, Stormfield, near Redding, Conn., is to be sold, and his daughter, Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitch, has decided to sell the bulk of the library, retaining only such books as have intimate family associations and signed volumes from living authors which were presented to her father.

The Land God Keeps.

The land God keeps from man He sets on high
Above the furrowed valley and the plain,
And draws the curtain of the summer rain
Between the crimson portals of the sky;
Below dark ranks of guarding cedars lie;
While steepers are there no human steps profane,
And lakes that fell from heaven blue heavens gain,
As o'er far crags the slow-winged eagles fly.

And here, where fragments of the stars are cast,
God comes between the winds to walk aside,

Though, motion, life are there in glaciers vast
Illimitable love th' o'er-flowing lakes betide;
The land God keeps from man is man's alone—
Mother of fruited fields and valleys sown.
—Lillian Hinman Shuey, in Pacific Monthly.

Books by Idah Meacham Strobebridge.

Los Angeles is the home of Idah Meacham Strobebridge, author of "In Miner's Mirage Land," "The Loom of the Desert," and "The Land of Purple Shadows." It has not been many months since the last-named book was welcomed by all who had read either of her other publications. The "Foreward" to the "Land of Purple Shadows" is a mirror through which the entire contents of the book may be viewed. At various times, in various places, in many moods, and in different mediums, are the studies and sketches made, which the painter brings back to his studio after his working vacation is over. Mere suggestions and rough outlines are they—the first impressions of what he saw; what he felt; what he lived. Not for the galleries did he make them, nor for the critics, nor the careless. But the portfolio is opened to those who will understand; those who—in the incomplete sketch, the half-finished study—see the Truth. Even as the painter shows you such, so, too, are put before you these studies of the West—this land of golden sunlight and purple shadows.

WESTERN LITERARY NOTES.

Bailey Millard, one of our California writers, has just given us "The Sea Hawk," a tale of pearl fishing off the Lower California and Mexican coasts.

Stewart Edward White's new book, "The Rules of the Game," is a man's story, dealing with a man's problem, and written by a man to other men.

In the leading cities of California, at the present time, Herbert Bashford's latest play, "The Woman He Married," is being presented to large and appreciative audiences. Virginia Harned takes the leading part.

The publication of George Wharton James' book of biographical sketches of the Sons of the Golden State, called "Heroes of California," has been delayed until the latter part of November, when the volume will be issued with numerous pictures of California's noted men, past and present.

"Romantic California" is the title of Ernest Peixotto's late book. He writes of "The Mission Bells," of "Two Old Spanish California Towns," of "El Camino Real—the Spanish King's Highway," and of other active survivals of the older times. He tells, too, of "Italy in California" and of "Little Journeys from San Francisco" in various directions, and of "Bret Harte's Country."

Stewart Edward White, the author, and his wife sailed recently from New York, to spend a year in Equatorial Africa. Mrs. White has accompanied her novelist husband into the wilds of the Sierra Mountains where, it is said, no other white woman has been, and she said she felt qualified to share his hardships and dangers in the wilds of Africa. Mr. White said his chief purpose was to study a race there which, he says, is not of the negro family, but corresponds to the American Indian. Before starting on their journey into the interior of the country, Mr. and Mrs. White will be joined by John B. Martin of Santa Barbara and R. B. Barnhart of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

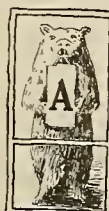
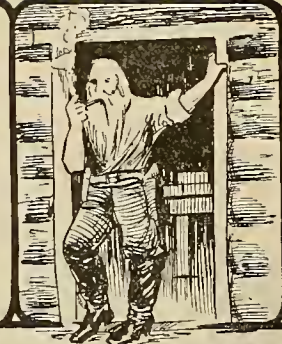
BIG CALIFORNIA MEETINGS.

Several organizations will hold their 1911 meetings in California cities and will attract many visitors. Perhaps the largest will be that of the International Sunday-school Association, which meets in San Francisco; there will be 2500 delegates and 5000 additional visitors. Other meetings thus far scheduled include: Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, Sacramento, February 15th-18th; Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, San Francisco, February 20th-22nd; Electric Supply Jobbers' Association, Del Monte, April 15th; the International Bible Students' Association, San Francisco, some time in July; American Medical Association, Los Angeles, week June 26th.

One of the greatest accomplishments is to be a good listener. By letting the other man do all the talking we acquire a reputation for wisdom far above that we may gain in any other way.



MINING DEPARTMENT



PUBLICATION THAT HAS BEEN issued from the California State Mining Bureau and is of general and local interest, deals in detail with the remarkable development of the gold dredging industry in California, and takes into consideration the collateral topics of reclamation and debris. The work was compiled under the direction of State Mineralogist Lewis A. Aubury, who, in the introduction to the bulletin, has written as follows: "The construction of the first practical gold dredge in California, in 1898, marks the beginning of a new era in gold mining, which branch of the industry has probably, since its inception, assumed greater proportions in this State than elsewhere. With the rapid advance made in gold dredging and the gradual increase of gold output, have likewise come improvements and enlarged construction, which make the California gold dredge to-day the model after which other countries pattern.

"The gold industry of this State has received a new impetus, and the production advanced approximately three and one-half million dollars above the average output of two years ago. Should other forms of gold mining maintain their average two years from now, California will probably again recover its rank as the leading gold producing State in the Union, and will undoubtedly maintain its lead for many years to come.

"Sufficient area has already been proven in the gold dredging fields to warrant this conclusion. While it has been contended in some quarters that the limits of the dredging areas have already been fairly well defined, and that the large interests and consolidations have a large portion of the fields controlled, new companies are continually being organized for the purpose of exploiting tracts which have been passed over, or others which were prospected a few years ago and turned down, as being too low grade to operate profitably. With the advent of the modern dredge, handling 250,000 to 300,000 cubic yards of gravel per month, at a cost of from 2 1/4 to 3 cents per cubic yard, conditions have changed materially. The same evolution with dredge mining has occurred as with gold quartz mining in this State, and the question has resolved itself into one of capacity. The present dredge—large as it is—has apparently not reached its limit."

Another important phase of the industry, that has large interests in a horticultural and industrial way is discussed by Mr. Aubury in his introductory paragraphs, which are reproduced, in part, as follows:

"A new factor has entered into dredging in California, which adds largely to the profit of some of the companies—that is, utilizing the tailings from the dredgers. The tailings are broken in immense crushers and the product utilized for macadam for roads and rubble for concrete. What have been termed by some as 'unsightly piles of gravel' have been made to serve various good purposes and, at the same time, furnished the best class of material at a minimum cost to the consumer.

"Several protests have been made in the past against permitting dredge mining. Those protests have been made without an adequate knowledge of actual conditions, it being claimed that the debris from the dredges was allowed to flow into the river channels, to their detriment, and the whole industry was consequently condemned. Investigation shows that in a few instances dredging was being carried on in the streams, and some damage was undoubtedly done. Outside of these instances, however, the balance of the dredgers have either operated in landlocked sections, away from the streams, or were depositing the tailings on the banks of the streams, deepening the channels and improving them."

In commenting upon the claim that dredge mining destroys the soil, the State Mineralogist says:



Gold Dredge at Work in Oroville, California, District.

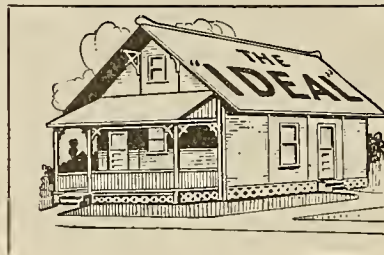
"Some complaint has also been made of the total destruction of the soil where dredgers operate. Regarding this matter, and as will afterwards be shown in this report, but a comparatively small amount of arable land is included in that which has been, or will be, dredged. On the other hand, reclamation projects are now under way which are being carried on by some of the dredging companies, which will restore to cultivation hundreds of acres of swamp or overflowed lands, and which, were it not for the enterprise of these companies, would remain waste or unproductive for years to come. These reclaimed lands will far more than offset those which some claim will be irreparably ruined. The so-called destroyed lands, which at one time were productive, had, to a large extent, been made worthless for agriculture, viticulture or horticulture by their former owners, before a dredge-bucket had turned them over. The mineral ingredient necessary to plant life had been exhausted from the surface soil, and it was practically impossible for the farmers to raise a profitable crop from them.

"To a certain extent, dredging these lands has reclaimed them. Trees or vines planted, since the lands were dredged, give ample evidence of the fertility of the ground and serve to illustrate the improved nature of the same. In the dredging sections lands were purchased by dredging companies for \$25 per acre, and the same land, after dredging,

with its cobble piles, was sold for \$100 per acre for the gravel contents. After the gravel has been removed, or the lands leveled, they can again be utilized, if necessary, for farming lands.

"The dredging industry in California, while adding annually millions of dollars' worth of gold to our State's products, at the same time dispenses immense sums to the various channels of trade, and adds materially to our prosperity. It will continue to do this for at least the next decade, and as actual conditions affecting the industry become more generally known, and proper restrictions are maintained, it will be more appreciated and the objections which have been raised will disappear."

In the preparation of the gold dredging bulletin, a vast amount of material has been accumulated, dealing with gold dredging in California and elsewhere. In the book there are 239 illustrations and a number of maps. The illustrations deal with the process of gold dredging, with geological formations, and several pages are devoted to picturing eucalyptus growing on unleveled dredge tailings in the Oroville district; eucalyptus and fig trees growing without irrigation on the unleveled dredge tailings in the same district in June, 1909; orange trees and grape vines growing on leveled dredge tailings in Oroville district; grape vines and almond trees on leveled tailings; eucalyptus trees, planted on reclaimed dredging ground in the Folsom district,



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three months after planting; and apple and walnut trees, two years old, on dredged lands in New Zealand.

In the dredging book it is reported that there are operating sixty three gold dredges in the State, representing an investment of \$8,995,000. The following paragraph will attract attention:

"There is, perhaps, no branch of mining which has come to the front in so short a time as gold dredging, which from 1898 to 1908 produced over \$25,000,000 worth of placer gold in California. On account of hydraulic mining being prohibited in many counties, the output of placer gold in California would have shown a marked decrease, in late years, had it not been for dredge mining."

Congress to Look Into Oil Situation.

According to recent advices from Washington, D. C., all applications for the patenting of lands in the oil country of California are being held up by the Government until it is definitely ascertained that the lands do not contain oil, or until Congress makes some provision for their disposal. The Interior Department realizes that the difficulties of ascertaining whether lands contain oil are greater than those experienced in examining lands for minerals, and cases have been known where geologists have examined lands and reported them as not containing oil, although within a few months oil gushers would appear. The necessity for some action by Congress in regard to the California oil lands will be called to the attention of that body at the coming session.

Much Land Still Open to Entry.

There is an impression which appears to have become general, that the California oil land withdrawals by the Federal Government, and other prior reservations, have about exhausted the public lands of this State, but the latest report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated July 1, 1910, shows that there are 24,864,884 acres of public land subject to entry in California.

To Recommend Liberal Policy.

As a result of the visit of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Pierce to the California oil fields recently, as announced in these columns at the time, Secretary Ballinger will recommend to the Congress at its coming session a liberal policy in opening the public oil lands in California and other states. State co-operation with the Federal Government to prevent monopoly in the oil business and to secure a reasonable price to the consumer is favored by the secretary. The leasing system, in the opinion of Mr. Ballinger, should be applied only to areas withdrawn from classification or classified by the geological survey, leaving only the unknown and unexplored lands open to exploration and location under the general placer act.

EARLY-DAY INCIDENTS IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY

(Continued from Page 5, Column 3.)

shapes. Many times I have seen small, flattened nuggets resembling leaves of trees—that is, the nuggets appeared as though a leaf had been pressed on the gold while it was in a molten state. Once I saw a nugget, free from quartz, which was as

large and thick as an ordinary sized human hand. It was taken out of Kanaca Creek, in Jackson ville, by a colored man, who died very suddenly. Many inquiries were made about the nugget, but it was never found.

In this mining camp there were two brothers by the name of Holmes; I think they were from Springfield, Mass.

During the summer and autumn of 1849 the Floyd boys had a rich mine, but as the streams rose they were obliged to abandon the claim and having sufficient gold to satisfy their wants, sold their effects, and prepared to go home. The morning they started, they packed the gold dust in their blankets and strapped them firmly around their bodies. At that time the Tuolumne River was very high. It was thundering and foaming over the rocks, boulders and trees that filled the great stream.

For the purpose of crossing, a colored man fastened a rope across Wood's Creek near where it empties into the river; to that, he fastened a narrow log canoe, for the purpose of conveying passengers. Just before the Floyd brothers stepped aboard the treacherous canoe, we all gave them a hearty handshake, wishing them a pleasant trip, and hoped they would soon "meet the old folks at home." When in the middle of the stream, the canoe began to wobble, and one of the brothers rolled from the canoe into the water, and the rapid current carried him into the wild, roaring Tuolumne. For half a mile we saw him rise and fall as he was dashed against the rocks. There we were, obliged to stand like statues, but unable to render him any assistance. His brother found the body two miles down the river two days after.

In this camp, in the spring of 1851, John Adams, an exemplary young man from Providence, R. I., while excavating under a mammoth boulder for gold, was crushed to death on the bank of the Tuolumne River by the sudden settling of the rock before he could escape. He was caught in the middle of his body, and his eyes were entirely bulged out of their sockets. He lived only a few minutes after being extricated. High up on the green, grassy banks of the Tuolumne, near his cabin home, we deposited his remains, and requiem will be echoed by the liquid stream until the resurrection morn.

Fatal Attempt to Lasso Grizzly.

Here, about the same time, two gentlemen from Kentucky had a donkey to do their packing. One day it strayed from camp, and about sundown one of the partners went in search of the animal. It being late in the evening and quite dark, Mr. Kellum, (I think was his law partner's name) was so worried that he called on a number of miners who were in a boarding tent to assist him in hunting his partner. They lighted their candles, placed them in tin lanterns and started up the side of a mountain. When about a mile from camp, we saw the man leaning on his rifle. He was terribly lacerated—his scalp was hanging in shreds, his abdomen was torn open to such an extent as to expose the intestines, the muscles of his arms, legs and thighs were bitten, and blood was flowing from nearly every part of his body. We placed him on a litter, took him to camp, placed him on

(Continued on Page 28, Column 1.)

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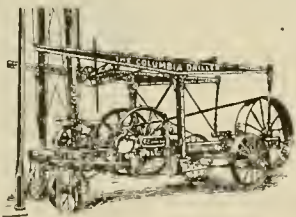
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Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

(CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAIT)



DECEMBER IS THE MONTH WHEN the heart beats a little faster, and the purse strings open a little wider in remembrance of the old, old story of long ago, when the greatest of all miracles was enacted. In the city or country where the flotsam and jetsam of humanity, as well as the better classes, seem to merge into the one thought of holiday-time in the common bond of fellowship, it is all the same, and any little act of kindness, though we may have to deny ourselves some anticipated pleasure, may afford more real enjoyment to the recipient, while the memory of it will stay with them far into the coming year of toil and hardship.

With the first suggestion of frost in the air, giving a tang and a snap that invigorates and sets the pulse tingling, we don our so-called winter clothing with more than mere pleasure in the cut and fit of same. We may make ourselves charming, with but little outlay of funds, if need be. A natty street suit, although made by a home dress-maker, if the cut and fit be just right, will go far toward creating a mental poise that is a great aid to success.

Some Suggestions as to Material and Cut.

Those Scotch leather mixtures of somber tones, with dashes of brilliant coloring interwoven, the coat about thirty inches long with large bone buttons for closing, are really very new. The skirt may be pleated or just a plain fitted "tube skirt," of not more than two and one-half yards around, although from "Gay Paree" comes the edict of the extreme, "one and one-half yards." It has already reached New York, but we sincerely hope it may get buried in the snow-drifts, or that some other equally dire calamity may befall it on its travel "cross continent."

The linings of coats are mostly satin or poudre. Black and white continue to be leaders, although black is very often combined with some color to relieve the somber look. Light lavender, in the broad-wales for one-piece gowns, and braided with soutache of self color, makes a chic costume; and ecru or cream Irish, val or cluny lace for the yoke, stock and undersleeves gives it a daintier appearance. It is also correct for the material to extend to the neck, and when heavily braided, it becomes a pretty street suit. English tweed, English broad-wales, Scotch mixtures, and some smooth goods and chiffon broadcloth and others, are likewise correct.

The latest craze is for velveteen in the broad-wales, and in nearly all colors, but all shades of the "gray family" are the leaders. Short coats, with large outside pockets and bone or crocheted buttons to close, and made with the narrow skirt may be considered correct gowns. Velvet is also good, but it hasn't the popularity of velveteen. In regard to the

Latest in Millinery.

We find that the large hat is rather more to the fore now than the turban. Both in the fall and spring—"between seasons," as the milliners express it—turbans fill in the gap, and once in power, 'tis hard to dislodge them. For the mid-winter season, the large hat, with draping of soft silk or ribbon, and large willow plumes waving so jauntily and sending a challenge to all masculinity, is very much in vogue.

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Then, for something decidedly new and racy, the large French velvet and silk flowers, or the hand-made black satin flowers and foliage covered with cloth-of-gold nodding so sanely a-top of a rakishly large hat, are trig and natty. Mandarin hats, trimmed with ribbon, silk or feathers, or all combined, or in many other ways, are very becoming to some types of faces. There is quite a wide range of models to choose from, so one may surely find her own particular style. Speaking of variety in different lines, it is well to investigate any up-to-date

Leather Goods,

as there is where one can exercise their ingenuity in many beautiful and useful articles. If versed in pyrography, any number of designs may be burned into different things.

For instance, pillow tops may have an old mission as the central design, with yellow poppies in sprays or clusters painted as a border. Instead of fringed ends, they are left rough. Take two skins for the top and bottom, slash around either for a square or oblong pillow, and fasten together with strips of leather run through.

One of the latest things in leather work, is the conventional design, that is, cut-out work, in either floral designs or lettering, with yellow or other shades of satin underneath. If an emblem of the State be desired, "California" in scroll design, with poppy in sprays circling gracefully around one side and underneath the lettering, and the yellow satin gleaming through and laced together with yellow leather-strips, will go fine on a leather couch.

Besides pillow tops, there are so many articles made of leather—and they can be made at home, too, by one who is at all handy—that no matter how fastidious our friends may be, leather work is something nearly everyone will prize. There are card cases, magazine covers, tally-card covers, handkerchief and tie boxes, either where the leather is stretched around frames, or just the soft folded cases that take up less room. These can be made in burnt work, conventional designs, inlaid work or applique. The inlaid is a conventional design cut out, with the Oriental silk slot with gold thread set in. The applique work is smooth stripes or designs of the leather applied on the rough skins, or sometimes on satin, especially for an opera bag or handkerchief case. Light blue satin makes a pretty lining for many leather articles, and sachet powder may be inserted with a little cotton, making a delightful and dainty gift. Italian hand-embroidered work for pillow tops, head rests, picture frames, and on most anything we can use leather for, is another elegant decoration.

Arts and Crafts in Many Lines.

Cretonne is used very extensively for many things, from fancy comforts tied or quilted with silk, right through the gamut of pillow tops, shoe bags, cover work boxes, shirt-waist boxes, picture frames, hat-pin holders and laundry bags. There are so many different kinds of it that it is pretty for either out-line stitch, solid embroidery or just etching.

A common packing case of right dimensions, covered with heavy cretonne with the design outlined in floss or mercerized cotton on the cover, with large handles on each end, and lined with a lighter or contrasting shade of cambric, is a convenience that will please maid or matron. On the inside of the cover, shirr on different sized pockets for stiff collars, wash ties, belts and ribbons, then one won't have to make a frenzied search through boxes, dresser drawers or cases for needed articles when a hurried dressing is in progress.

Many other materials are also used for the above list of articles, such as domestic crash, Indian-head, duck and galatea. Netted fringe in the color to match the pillow top may be served all around or on just two ends, especially if the oblong shape is chosen.

A top of white duck with a design in "old blue" of Holland windmills and scenery, can be outlined

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Fine Clothing

Quality the Best--Satisfaction GUARANTEED
Prices Low--and Always Marked in Plain Figures

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COAST OUTFITTING CO.

408 West Seventh Street
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Biggest Best Busiest
20 Automobiles at Your Service



BERLIN DYE WORKS
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Store No. 1, 314 S. Broadway; Store No. 2, Hamburger's; Store No. 3, 454 S. Broadway; Store No. 4, 314 E. Washington; Store No. 5, Ocean Park; Store No. 6, Pasadena.
Furs Made to Order, Repaired and Cleaned

A Perfect Christmas Gift for Wife or Sweetheart



It is Made in California

It is not possible to present to your wife or sweetheart, or send to your friends in the East or abroad, a more appropriate or typical California gift than Rieger's "Flower Drops."

Manufactured exclusively in California and sold all over the world. They have never seen anything like this before. "Flower Drops" is the odor of thousands of California Blossoms, concentrated in a little bottle two inches high.

It is the most exquisite perfume ever produced, entirely different from ordinary perfume. Contains not a single drop of alcohol, just the pure essence of California's choicest flowers. A man's perfect gift to a woman and a woman's most charming memory gift to her friends.

Even a single drop diffuses the odor of a thousand blossoms and lasts for weeks. Fifty times the strength of ordinary perfume.

Put up in a cut glass bottle with long crystal stopper from which to drop the perfume. Packed in a dainty maple case, making an ideal Christmas gift.

Four odors—Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose and Crabapple. Sent postpaid to any part of the world for \$1.50 in stamps, check or money order. A card with your compliments sent with each package.

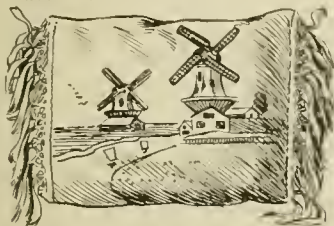
Send today and let your friends enjoy the most delightful and elusive perfume they have ever used.

Rieger's Perfumes sold everywhere, 50c an ounce.

Paul Rieger & Co., 264 First St., San Francisco, Cal.

Twenty cents in stamps and the name of your druggist will bring you a miniature bottle for a personal trial.

in blue embroidery silk, and finished at the two ends with white netted fringe. By the way, "old blue" on white duck or linen used for laundry bags, with the shirr of wide blue ribbon to match, is very effective.



Pillow Top of White Duck, with "Old Blue" Holland Windmills.

Feeding bibs for little tots of the same material, stamped with sayings and pictures from "Mother Goose" books, would delight the heart of most any fond mamma.

Linen in the natural color, with a pepper design, is quite unique for a pillow top, when the foliage is etched with green silk floss, and the berries put in with red jewels.

A dresser scarf can be worked on the ends with the same design, only the berries should be embroidered solid in red silk; while shoe and laundry bags, if one wished a whole set, done the same, would be what many a "bachelor girl" especially would appreciate.



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Third Floor Bronson Bldg. 321-23-25 W. 7th St., Los Angeles

Your Florist

Morris Goldenson

229 West Third St.

LOS ANGELES

A 5038

Main 782

For a ready-to-make pillow top, where one has little leisure time, those souvenir tops, where many views of California are reproduced from actual photographs, and placed in attractive clusters, would be nice to send away to some Eastern friend. A black buck would be appropriate, as the views are done in dark brown and black, while a cord of mixed black and white to finish it would be pretty, but not necessary.

Velvet cats and dogs, to be applied on fire screens, calendar holders or pillow tops, are another innovation and decidedly catchy.

Lingerie pin cushion tops, with ruffles of soft silk or ribbon, and wide bows, or narrow ribbon bowed and the ends knotted, are dainty enough for any feminine mind. A filling of silk floss makes these much lighter, and does not rust the pins as does bran.

For odd baskets and different designs for work baskets, shopping bags, wine glass holders, waste paper or scrap baskets, the sweet grass craft certainly deserves mention. For many dresser or toilet articles they are nice, as the sweet odor is especially fine for handkerchiefs, gloves or ties.

The Wurzburg Needle-craft Novelties.

That come in envelopes with the embroidery silk all ready to work, are really an inspiration to givers, as there are many different articles to select from, such as fancy aprons, baby jackets, safety pockets, and other useful ideas. A glance through the packages will decide many a problem as to the suitability of gifts. Aberdeen crash is a material that many useful and pretty things can be made of. Those high, round, scrap or newspaper boxes, of Aberdeen crash, with the cross-stitch pattern worked in, come in nicely by a desk in the living-room or den, and remind us that our gentlemen friends must not be forgotten.

There are many ideas to work out, and a few suggestions may possibly help. In leather goods, I saw many articles that most any gentleman would appreciate. A brush case, with two flat brushes, one for the hat and the other for the clothes, is useful and convenient to carry. Those long flat tie and handkerchief cases are nice for a traveling bag, as space is limited. The soft cuff and collar box, stiff bottom, but gathered in at the top by leather straps by which it can be opened wide, and the mannequin sets in the same style, are nice for traveling men or stay-at-homes.

Flat brush and comb sets, and small lunch sets that can be carried in the vest or coat pockets nicely, are other new ideas for gentlemen. In the lunch sets, there are single and double sets of knife and fork, or knife, fork and spoon. They all close up and fit into tiny compartments, so when the case is closed, it looks like an ordinary cigar case. Small jewelry boxes, almost flat for traveling cases, to contain scarf pin, buttons and links, could be made at home in the applique work, and should be closed with safety snaps.

Red seems to be a leader in men's scarfs, four-in-hands and bow ties, and, in the Chanticleer shade, is particularly suited to dark eyes and hair. Whole sets of red—scarf, handkerchief and hose, in silk—are now the latest. Most any shade that is desired can be chosen, but red is the latest. Jewelry sets are also shown, such as cuff links, scarf pin and, if desired, tiny screw studs for the front of a dress shirt. Tourmalines are the favorite stones now, although it is nicer to have the birth-stone set in as a pretty remembrance.

There are many other gifts for domestic gentlemen, such as silk lined bath robes, smoking jackets, smoking sets, easy chairs, and others too numerous to mention.

But for one and all, "A Merry Christmas," and hopes that "Kris Kringle" may not forget one, in all this broad land.

The handsome costume pictured in this department last month was from Meyer, Siegel Co., Los Angeles, but through inadvertence credit for the use of the design was omitted.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

Oh, sea of fisherman's delight, no hidden reefs,
No treacherous winds, nor mighty waves,
Engulf thy coast. Oh, mystic isle,
A glance beneath thy placid waters shows
The glint of gold amidst thy fairy groves;
A look upon thy many hillsides proves
Here Art at last has found her treasure trove.
On lights of myriad hues the sunlight falls,
Soft tinting all thy bleak and barren walls.
What magic hath thee, thus the soul to charm?
What spell hath thee, the coldest heart to warm?

—Anna L. Dempsey.

Los Angeles, California.

Last Chance, Placer Co., Oct. 21st.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Dear Sirs: I wish to renew my subscription to the Grizzly Bear Magazine, as I appreciate it very much, it helping me

to keep in touch with the good work being done by our Order of N. S. G. W. Yours truly,

JOSE SCHERER,

Sierra Parlor, No. 85.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

DENTIST.

DR. CHARLES W. DECKER, SURGEON DENTIST, Phelan Building, Rooms 308-309 310-311, San Francisco. Entrance 769 Market Street. Phone Kearney 1630.

DENTIST.

DR. FRANK I. GONZALEZ, DENTIST, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Phelan Bldg., Room 307. Phone Kearney 232.

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PELICANO, ROSSI & CO., 211-213 KEARNEY ST., San Francisco. Phone Douglas 426. Choice cut flowers, potted plants and floral pieces. Funeral and decorative work our specialty. Prompt service.

Phone MELANDER For COAL & WOOD
THE MELANDER COAL CO. DELIVERS PROMPTLY to any part of San Francisco. Lowest prices, and full measure guaranteed. Phones, Market 3577 and Home J 3577. 1435 Mission street, near Tenth, San Francisco. Wm. Melander, Prop.

LEARN WIRELESS & R. R. TELEGRAPHY. Shortage of fully 10,000 Operators on account of 8-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of Telegraph Officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue. NAT'L. TELEGRAPH INST., Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Ia., Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS—Postage Stamp Collections and odd lots of stamps bought, sold and exchanged. Panama Pacific Stamp Co., R 124, 1112 Market St., S. F.

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Calmaco Brand

Macaroni
Spaghetti

Noodles
Egg Noodles

Vermicelli, Reginetti, Tagliarini, Lasagnette, Ditali, Mustaccioli, Forati, De Natale, Reginini, Lasagne, Ditalini, Rigati, Rigatini, Alphabets, Stars, Rings, Crowns, Rice.

California Macaroni Co.
LOS ANGELES

USE THE BEST

Hauser's

**Pride Hams and
Bacon; Angelus
Hams, Bacon
and Lard . . .**

All Products U. S. Government
Inspected and passed under the act
of Congress of June 30, 1906.

Hauser Packing Co.
Los Angeles, U. S. A.

NEW HALL FOR LOS ANGELES.

The Directors of the Native Sons' Hall Association of Los Angeles have so far completed arrangements for building a hall on Seventeenth street, between Main and Jefferson, that work will be commenced on the structure December 1st. The building will be a two-story brick, with walls of sufficient strength for two additional stories later on. The front will be of pressed brick, and the entire building will be finished in the latest style.

The first floor will contain store-rooms, while the upper will be devoted to lodge purposes, with especial care as to the ventilation and conveniences for fraternal societies. The lodge hall will have a maple floor for dancing. One of the features will be an N.S.G.W. club-room, fitted out with all the requisites necessary to comfort and pleasure.

ACTUAL WORK BEGUN.

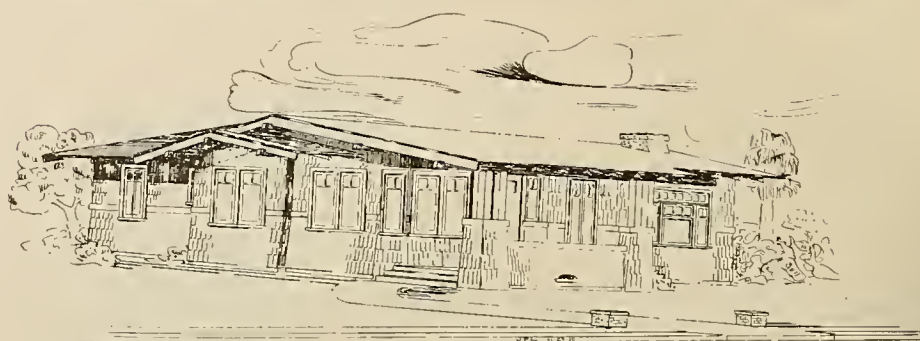
On November 5th, the directors of the Native Sons' Hall Association of San Francisco let the contract for the steel work of the handsome structure to be built by the Order of N.S.G.W. on Mason street in the metropolis, to a San Francisco concern for \$52,915. The contract calls for completion of this work in 125 working days, from November 5th.

The corner-stone of the new building will be laid on Washington's birthday, 1911, just fifteen years since the stone was laid for the former building at the same spot. Work on the structure will go forward without delay, and the building will soon be ready for occupancy.

According to a report by P. G. P. Charles Belshaw of the finance committee of the hall association, an additional sum of \$40,000 to what has already been subscribed will be necessary fully to complete and furnish the building. With this sum, which will unquestionably be subscribed, the Native Sons will own their hall and lot free of debt, a feat not

An Attractive Six-room California Bungalow

(DRAWING AND DESCRIPTION BY PANAMA BUILDING CO., LOS ANGELES.)



The sketch shown above represents a six-room bungalow which is now being built in South Pasadena, California. The plan of the building embraces a large living-room, a dining-room adjoining, with a kitchen directly back of dining-room, while on the opposite side of the house is a music-room, two bed-rooms and a bath. The entry is into a small reception hall between the living-room and the music-room. The living-room is provided with an extensive beamed ceiling and has a large open fireplace on one side, with a seat on one side of the fireplace and a built-in book-case on the other. Hard-

wood floors are run throughout the dining-room, living-room, reception hall and music-room.

The outside presents an unique and tasty appearance, the roof being covered with white asbestos preparation roofing and the walls with split cedar shakes, which are left natural. All the trim work is rough Oregon pine, and is stained two coats, thus making a bouse which does not require painting excepting as to the sash and the small amount of other wood work. The building cost, complete, \$2500.



Don't take chances with your roof. Specify Pioneer Roofing. Will outlast two ordinary roofs. Costs less in the end. Pioneer Roofing is Sunproof and Rainproof. Needs no paint or repairs. Write for samples, prices and booklet. Address Department 24.

Pioneer Paper Co.

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Los Angeles

California

Jas. W. Hellman

**HARDWARE
PLUMBING**

"Glenwood" Ranges
"Opal" and "Baldwin"
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California



Manufacturer Bank, Office and Store Fixtures

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

The "Gilt Edge" Patent Show Case

OFFICE AND FACTORY: 1625-35 McGARRY ST.

hitherto accomplished by any other fraternal society in San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO DIRECTORS ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Native Sons Hall Association of Sacramento, to S. E. Pope, A. J. Delano, V. E. Kohler, G. Lichtardt, E. H. Kraus, F. H. Krebs and P. G. West were elected directors for the ensuing year. The directors later organized by re-electing the following officers: E. H. Kraus, president; V. E. Kohler, vice-president; S. E. Pope, treasurer, and P. G. West, secretary.

There was a large attendance of stockholders at the meeting, ninety-five per cent of whom were of the opinion that, instead of erecting a building on the 80x160-foot inside lot on K street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, now owned by the association, a corner lot of the same size on J or K street should be acquired for building purposes, and accordingly a committee was appointed to get options on such a lot and report at a special meeting, to be held later.

The association is in excellent financial condition, its lot is fully paid for, and there is no doubt that, at an early date, active building operations will be commenced, either on the present site or one soon to be acquired.

NATIVE SONS BUILDING FOR OAKLAND.

Athens Parlor, No. 196, N.S.G.W., of Oakland, is planning to secure a new building that can be used as a club-house and lodge-rooms for all the Alameda County Parlors of the Order. It is planned to install gymnasium, library, billiard and pool room, and also provide a large dancing hall. The committee in charge is composed of E. F. Garrison, C. F. Corrigan, J. S. Biven, C. C. Coleman, Roy E. Crossman, V. S. Durfee, George Reier, A. L. Jackson, P. W. Anderson and George P. Catlett.

Pay Fraternal Visit.

A large number of the members of Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, N.S.G.W., paid a fraternal visit to Sebastopol Parlor, No. 143, N.S.G.W., November 17th, and were entertained at a banquet, following which many speeches pertaining to the Order were listened to. Prior to the social session, the Sebastopol Natives initiated a class of candidates.

Two New Parlors for N.S.G.W.

Grand Organizer Andrew Mocker is about to institute two more new Parlors of Native Sons—one in Dunsmuir and the other in Red Bluff. These Parlors will very likely become parts of the State organization before December is well advanced.

**TERRA COTTA, PRESSED BRICK, PIPE,
FIRE PROOFING, ROOFING TILE,
FLUE LININGS, FIRE TILE,
LAUNDRY TRAYS,
ETC.**

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Los Angeles, Cal.

Official Page, Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W.

MINUTES BOARD OF GRAND OFFICERS.

San Francisco, November 19, 1910.

The Board of Grand Officers of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West met on the above date, pursuant to the call of Grand President Daniel A. Ryan, in the office of the Grand Secretary, Room 526, No. 135 Stockton street, San Francisco, at 11 o'clock a. m., Grand President Daniel A. Ryan presiding. Present: Junior Past Grand President, J. R. Knowland; Grand President, Daniel A. Ryan; Grand First Vice-President, H. C. Lichtenberger; Grand Second Vice-President, Clarence E. Jarvis; Grand Third Vice-President, Thomas Monahan; Grand Secretary, Fred H. Jung, and Grand Trustees, Bismarck Bruck, Frank M. Rutherford, J. E. Barber, Emmet Seawell, John F. Davis and Louis H. Mooser.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. It was duly ordered that all minutes of the Board of Grand Officers and of the Board of Grand Trustees held in the presence of the Grand Secretary be recorded by him in a book of minutes.

It was duly ordered that the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco and the Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco be designated as the depositories of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, pursuant to the provisions of Article X, Section 1 1/2 of the Constitution of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

The Grand Secretary reported that, owing to the lateness of the session of the Grand Parlor held at Lake Tahoe, and the time taken in computing the per capita tax levied upon the Subordinate Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Parlors were advised of the amounts due by them at a late date in the month of June, making it inconvenient or impossible in many cases for the Subordinate Parlors to pay their per capita tax and other charges during the month of June, as required by the Constitutions of the Grand and Subordinate Parlors, and it was thereupon, upon recommendation of the Grand Secretary, duly ordered that all fines imposed on Subordinate Parlors for failure to draw warrants and forthwith remit the amount thereof during the month of June, 1910, be remitted.

The Grand Secretary reported that Frank M. Daly, a member of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, delegate from Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, N. S. G. W., had, on the 20th day of October, 1910, duly tendered his resignation as a member of the said Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and that the vacancy caused by such resignation had been duly filled by the election of Robert M. Clarke, a member in good standing of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, N. S. G. W., as member of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Grand President Ryan announced the death of Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy, in San Francisco, on Friday, November 7th, 1910, following a surgical operation.

Grand First Vice-President Herman C. Lichtenberger, thereupon nominated Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, N. S. G. W., to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The nomination was seconded by Grand Trustee Seawell and thereupon nominations were ordered closed and it was duly ordered that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Board of Grand Officers for Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, as Grand Trustee of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West to fill the unexpired term of Nathan P. Bundy, deceased.

The ballot of the Board of Grand Officers, being twelve votes, being so cast and announced, Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, N. S. G. W., was declared the duly elected Grand Trustee of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West to fill the said unexpired term. It was duly ordered that Grand First Vice-President Herman C. Lichtenberger be delegated and authorized to install Grand Trustee-elect Robert M. Clarke as a Grand Trustee of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Grand First Vice-President Herman C. Lichtenberger assumed the chair, and Grand President Ryan thereupon called the attention of the Board to the publication, in the Grizzly Bear Magazine for the month of November, 1910, at page 9 thereof, of a portrait bearing the words "Theodore A. Bell, Democratic Nominee for Governor. Bell is against Division of the State of California," which publication bore no words indicating the same to be a

paid advertisement, and that thereupon the Grand President had sent to the Grizzly Bear Magazine the following telegram:

San Francisco, November 2nd.

Clarence M. Hunt,

Mgr., Grizzly Bear,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Matter on page nine of November issue of Grizzly Bear constitutes a clear violation of terms, resolution and contract endorsing Grizzly Bear as official organ of Native Sons of the Golden West and taking one page of advertising. Will direct Grand Secretary to withhold official matter. As Grand President will not recognize organ; will refuse to sign any checks in the future; will make this declaration public after November 8, 1910.

(Signed) Daniel A. Ryan,
Grand President, N. S. G. W.

Grand President Daniel A. Ryan moved the adoption of the following resolution: "RESOLVED, that it be the sense of the Board of Grand Officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West that the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company, by the matter contained on page 9 of the November, 1910, issue of the Grizzly Bear Magazine, has apparently violated its contract with the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West made and entered into at Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe, June 6, 1910."

Grand Second Vice-President Clarence E. Jarvis thereupon assumed the chair, and after discussion the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Knowland, Ryan, Jarvis, Monahan, Bruck, Rutherford, Barber, Seawell, Davis and Mooser—ten.

Noes—Lichtenberger and Jung—two.

Grand President Daniel A. Ryan thereupon assumed the chair.

The Grand Secretary thereupon read a letter of explanation from Clarence M. Hunt, the manager of the Grizzly Bear Magazine, to Grand President Ryan, in part as follows:

Los Angeles, November 2, 1910.

Daniel A. Ryan, Grand President,

San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your telegram was received at 4 P. M. today. I presume your reference is due to the unintentional leaving off of the word advertisement, as above the advertisement of Theodore Bell. If such is the case, I want to assure you that the blame, although wholly unintentional on my part, rests entirely upon me, and not upon the magazine, and any punishment I think should be meted out to myself, and not to those who have faithfully worked in the interest of the publication, or to the magazine itself.

The first knowledge I had that this error had crept in was when Brother Howard spoke to me about it last night, after all the magazines had been mailed. I immediately saw that, due entirely to myself, the classification line had been omitted by the printers. I make up the pages in dummies, the printers prepare the forms from these, and then send me a proof of the pages to mark any errors in the make-up. The dummy for page 9 had the classification over the Bell ad, but the printers failed to put it in, and I failed to note the error in going over the proof of that page. We have been laboring under great difficulties in getting out the paper since the fire, and I have worked on the November issue under more or less strain, which is accountable for this error creeping in. I can assure you that it was not in any way intentional on my part.

As I said above, I alone am responsible for the error, and I am willing to shoulder the blame and accept the criticism or punishment that might be decided upon, but do not think the magazine should be made to bear the burden.

Assuring you of my deepest regret that this has occurred, and with best wishes for yourself, I remain,

Fraternally,

(Signed) Clarence M. Hunt,
Managing Editor Grizzly Bear.

Grand Trustee Davis thereupon moved the adoption of the following resolution: "RESOLVED, That the Board of Grand Officers of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, having had under consideration the matter of the publication in the Grizzly Bear Magazine on page 9 of the November, 1910, issue thereof, of a portrait, bearing the words: "Theodore A. Bell, Democratic Nominee for Governor. Bell is Against Division of the State of California," and not bearing words indicating it to be a paid advertisement, and the explanation of the Managing Editor of the Grizzly Bear Magazine having been read and considered, the explanation be, and the same is hereby accepted by the Board of Grand Officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the said Board of Grand Officers being satisfied that the word 'advertisement,' or its substantial equivalent, was inadvertently omitted, it is ordered that the Board of Grand Officers permit the contract entered into at Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe, in June, 1910, by and between the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company and the Grand

Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to continue; provided, however, that the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company shall in the next issue of the Grizzly Bear Magazine publish an article to be prepared by Grand President Daniel A. Ryan, stating that the action of the Grand President had been upheld in the matter, and that the explanation of the Grizzly Bear Magazine, as made in the letter of its Managing Editor, Clarence M. Hunt, was acceptable to the Board."

It was duly ordered that the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West ask to be allowed three representatives on the Board of Directors of the Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to be elected at the annual meeting of the Hall Association, to be held in the month of March, 1911, and that Grand President Daniel A. Ryan, Past Grand President C. M. Belshaw, and Grand Trustee John F. Davis be designated as the representatives of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West to be elected as such Directors and as the proxies to vote the stock of the said Hall Association standing in the name of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

It was duly ordered that Grand President Daniel A. Ryan, Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung and Grand Trustee John F. Davis be appointed a Committee to report to the next meeting of the Board of Grand Officers any changes deemed necessary to be made in the Articles of Incorporation of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

It was duly ordered that Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke be assigned to visit the Parlors and to perform all other duties which had been assigned to the late Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy.

The Board thereupon adjourned to meet at the call of the Grand President.

Respectfully submitted,

Fred H. Jung

Grand Secretary and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Grand Officers of the Grand Parlor of the N. S. G. W.

HOTEL HAYWARD

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

H. C. FRYMAN,
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LARGE
SAMPLE ROOMS
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COMMERCIAL MEN

Corner Spring and
Sixth Streets
LOS ANGELES
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We may skin a grizzly bear, but we never skin our customers. Old-timers and new-timers know where to find the most complete line of

JEWEL GAS RANGES

west of Chicago. Get the best and be satisfied for years.

L. A. Gas Appliance Co.
639 So. Hill, Los Angeles

Native Daughters of The Golden West



Children's Agency Dinner.

Tracy—El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, served a chicken pie dinner on the afternoon of October 7th, at 35 cents per plate. It seemed as if all Tracy was hungry, the way people flocked in to partake of the splendid dinner. The girls certainly appreciated the kindly patronage of the people, and the many courtesies extended them, in assisting so worthy a cause, as the entire receipts will be sent to the Homeless Children's Agency.

Indoor Picnic for Charity.

Stockton—Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N. D. G. W., and Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N. S. G. W., gave an indoor picnic for the benefit of the homeless children's fund, October 19th. It was a success in every sense of the word and netted each Parlor a splendid fund for the cause. A royal good time was had by all who attended.

On October 25th, Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, observed Flag Day, and the event was one of the most enjoyable in the Parlor's history. The hall had been tastefully decorated with pepper boughs, flags and tri-colored ribbons—the red, white and blue—and the refreshments bore out the tri-colors, in that they were decorated with tiny silken flags, as souvenirs for each guest. The program was as follows: Piano solo, "Stars and Stripes Forever," Carrie Eshbach; song, "Betsy Ross," illustrated with tableau, Caroline Spare; tableau, Susie Byrnes (Betsy Ross), assisted by Margaret Ford, Dorothy Landrum, Ethel Willy; reading, "History of the Flag," Emma Barney; comic recitation, May Parker; song, "Columbia," illustrated with tableau, Clara Stier; tableau, Mattie Heimau (Columbia), assisted by Mabel McGurk, Ethel Willy, Margaret Ansburo, Albina Brosch. A poem, entitled "The Tattered Flag," written by Judge Parker, was recited by Carolyn Spare, the Parlor's president.

Raising Grand Parlor Funds.

Santa Cruz—Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 23, inaugurated a card tournament October 30th, the proceeds to go to a fund being collected for entertainment of the 1911 Grand Parlor, which meets here. The tournament is to continue four successive Monday evenings, and on the last night prizes will be awarded and refreshments served. These tournaments have been features of the social life of Santa Cruz for a number of years past, and the city ambulance, presented by the Native Daughters, was largely purchased through the results of the card tournaments.

Parlor Remembers Friend.

Oakland—On October 13th, Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, held Flag Day exercises. After the regular meeting the Parlor adjourned to the banquet hall, where the committee had prepared a splendid repast. The guest of the evening was Wm. Miner, who so kindly assisted the Parlor with its Admission Day float. The following toasts were responded to: "Our Flag," Carrie Hutchins; "Our Native Land," Minnie Nedderman; "Red, White and Blue," Lillian Menden; "Our Country's Flag," Addie Mosher; "Native Sons and Daughters," Tillie Paul; "Piedmont Parlor," Bida Pacheco of Encinal Parlor. Other features of the evening's program were: Remarks, D. D. G. P. Irene Rose; song, Jessie Lane; song, little Pacheco sisters;

GRAND OFFICERS.

Emma Witte Lillie.....Past Grand President
Mamie G. Peyton.....Grand President
Anna Lacey.....Grand Vice-President
Laura J. Frakes.....Grand Secretary

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Susie Kalthoff Christ.....Grand Treasurer
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Amy McAvoy.....Grand Outside Sentinel
Mabel Kearney.....Grand Organist

GRAND TRUSTEES.

Anna McCaughey Mamie Fitzgerald
Anna Dempsey, Alice Dougherty,
Belle Gribbi, Alison F. Watt, Hattie E. Roberts



Anna L. Dempsey, Los Angeles Parlor,
Grand Trustee, N. D. G. W.

recitation, "The Banner Betsy Made," Jennie Brown; remarks, Mrs. Alice Miner.

Following the program, Jennie E. Brown addressed William Miner, thanking him for the many favors he had extended Piedmont Parlor on September 9th and other occasions, and in behalf of the members of the Parlor presented him a handsome gold-inlaid pipe, inviting him to eat and be merry with them, and then go home to his pipe dreams. Mr. Miner responded, saying the evening was one he would long remember, and that he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to Native Daughters. "America," by the members, closed the program.

Berendos Has Triple Celebration.

Red Bluff—A recent Saturday, members of Berendos Parlor, No. 23, combined the observance of Flag Day, Pioneer Day and Mothers' Day in one grand occasion, that drew forth a large crowd. Miss Naomi Baker presided, and paid a special

tribute to the Pioneer Mothers. The program consisted of: Selections, Grammar School pupils; recitation, Master Elwyn McClure; eulogy to the American Flag, Bryan Ahl and Julia Reed; cornet solos, Master Daniel Shelton. At the conclusion of the youngsters' part of the program, the Pioneers took a haud, and interesting early-day experiences were recounted by Mr. Lyon, Captain Lea and Mrs. Mails. Captain Lea confined his remarks to General Bidwell, paying that Pioneer a glowing tribute. He suggested that the Native Daughters should take up the movement to have Mt. Shasta named after General Bidwell, since he believed that he is the man that discovered this mountain. Mrs. Mails, the oldest Pioneer present, was presented with a bouquet of flowers. As the Pioneers entered the hall, their names and dates of arrival in California were recorded. A feast of chicken, cake, salads, ice cream, etc., was served by the Parlor to its guests.

Grand President Mamie G. Peyton paid an official visit to Berendos Parlor recently, at a special afternoon meeting.

Grand President Pays Visits.

Jamestown—Grand President Mamie G. Peyton of Stockton officially visited Anona Parlor, No. 164, at a special meeting the afternoon of November 7th, and highly complimented the Parlor on its growth and strength. A short program was rendered, and dainty refreshments were served.

In the evening the Grand President visited Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, at Sonora, and was accompanied by thirteen members of Anona Parlor.

Members Show Decided Interest.

Georgetown—Since its institution, less than six months ago, El Dorado Parlor, No. 186, has initiated five new members, and expects to double that number in the next six months. It has been meeting on the second and fourth Wednesday afternoons of each month, but expects to change to Saturday afternoons, as a greater convenience to some of the members, many of whom come ten miles to the meeting, but nevertheless the average of officers absent during the six months has been less than one per meeting. At a recent meeting the financial secretary, not being able to procure a horse to get here, walked the ten miles from her home, and there are many other just as enthusiastic members.

The Parlor joined with Georgetown Parlor, No. 91, N.S.G.W., and gave a Thanksgiving ball for the benefit of the homeless children.

Pioneers Honored.

Lincoln—The Pioneer men and women of Lincoln were tendered a reception on October 22nd, by the members of Placer Parlor, No. 138. It has been the custom of Placer Parlor to entertain the Pioneers once a year. A musical and literary program had been arranged, and at the conclusion a banquet was served. Many of the Pioneers related their experiences of the "days of old," which were enjoyed in the fullest. Each Pioneer guest was presented with a silver souvenir spoon.

Flag Day Celebrated.

Chico—Anna K. Bidwell Parlor, No. 168, did not allow Flag Day to pass without appropriate ceremonies. That evening, the guest was D. D. G. P. Violet M. Heyl of Marysville. After the desired

Fred H. Bixby, Pres. L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy. Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr. Fred Zucker W. E. Brock, Supt.

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work was put on all retired to the beautiful banquet room, which had been extremely tastefully decorated for the occasion. Flags of all size were in abundance. The dainties served were kept to red, white and blue, while red and white roses, and red candelabras adorned the lengthy tables. The president, Mrs. Ames, is to be congratulated on the successful evening. Anna K. Bidwell Parlor has been growing in membership, and added four new members in two weeks' time. All the officers are enthused over their work, and the Parlor is among the most active among the northern Parlor.

Successful Hallowe'en Social.

Sacramento—La Bandera Parlor, No. 110, gave a dancing party November 11th, which was a great success. The hall was beautifully decorated in black and yellow, true Hallowe'en colors, while black cats, grinning jack o'lanterns, and awful witches were everywhere to be seen. In one corner a huge snowman stood guard over a tent where a fortune-teller told what the fates had in store for the men and maids who were brave enough

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to enter. The members of the committee who helped, the president, Miss Clara Schardt, make the affair a success were: Kathryn Carroll, Minnie Leonard, Bertha Kohler, Ada Hamilton, Antoinette Kamenzind, Birdie Rode, Genevieve Kierman, Mary Lichthardt, Charlotte Dittmar, Mrs. W. White, Mrs. L. Handlin, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Hoffman.

Portola Parlor's Barn Dance.

San Francisco—The second barn dance of Portola Parlor, No. 172, held November 11th, certainly was a success. The hall was packed with the merriest crowd that ever attended a barn dance. The

girls in their sunbonnets, gingham aprons and calico dresses could easily have been taken for farmers' daughters having a glorious time in the country. And, of course, the boys were there, too—lots of them—and in contrived costumes just suited to the occasion. The hay (and there was plenty of it) put the finishing touches on the almost perfect picture. It was thrown back and forth, trampled upon, and danced upon by these girls and boys in a way that would have made you think they were used to it all their lives. Everybody seemed to forget the work and cares of the morrow and

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3.)

Official Directory of Native Daughters of the Golden West

ALAMEDA.
Euclid Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec.

ALTON.
Golden Rod Parlor, No. 165, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Eva Bryant, Pres.; Lena Kausen, Rec. Sec.; Frances Bryant, Fin. Sec.

ANDERSON.
Camellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m., and on 1st and 3d Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammons, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.
Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.
Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lelia C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517½ Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in Bonita Hall, Bonita Ave. and Berkeley Way. Anna Calish, Pres.; Carrie K. Trehan, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec.; 1935 Hearst Ave.

CAMANCHE.
Geneva Parlor, No. 107, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 2 p.m., in Duffy Bldg. Mrs. Nellie Morrow, Pres.; Miss Mary Duffy, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Rose C. Walter, Fin. Sec.

CHICO.
Annie K. Bidwell Parlor, No. 168, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 p.m., in Fraternal Brotherhood Hall. Amelia Ames, Pres.; Nora B. Arnold, Rec. Sec.; Clara Lightfoot, Fin. Sec.

ETNA MILLS.
Escholtz Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Willard, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Crandal, Fin. Sec.

FERNDALE.
Oneonta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.
Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

GRASS VALLEY.
Manzanita Parlor, No. 29, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Auditorium, Mill street. Miss Lizzie Grant, Pres.; Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Rec. Sec.; Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Fin. Sec.

HALF MOON BAY.
Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ella Boitano, Pres.; Ruby Hatch, Rec. Sec.; Charlotte Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.
Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.
Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Annie Hurst, Pres.; Emma Forrest Boorman, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.
Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.
Anona Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amelia Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.
Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Julia Baker, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.
Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Anna Chism Spillman, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.
Eschol Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Flanagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKLAND.
Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Carrie Hutchins, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph ave. Emma Carter, Pres.; Ida Oelrich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

PESCADERO.
Año Nuevo Parlor, No. 180, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Susie Mattei, Rec. Sec.; Margaret Weeks, Fin. Sec.

PLACERVILLE.
Marguerite Parlor, No. 12, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Temple. Genevieve Curran, Pres.; Nettie Forn, Rec. Sec.

POINT RICHMOND.
Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiers, Rec. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.
Healta Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Dora Wickson, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.
Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mrs. Laura Halterman, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moore, Rec. Sec., 1120 1/2 J Street.

SALINAS.
Aldi Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256½ Main Street; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Abbott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.
The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave. Alma Reimers, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., at 92 Sanchez Street. Clara L. Faulkner, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes Street; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Fin. Sec., 137 Beulah Street.

Oro Parlor, No. 9, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Miss May Roderick, Pres.; Miss Annie Hinck, Rec. Sec., 1508 Masonic Ave.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Carrie Noonan, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Orianda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Odin Hall, 2174 Market St. Mary J. Ansbro, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Fremont Parlor, No. 59, N. D. G. W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p.m., in Santa Clara Bldg., corner Golden Gate Ave. and Leavenworth St. J. Estelle Collanton, Pres.; Genevieve Clarke, Rec. Sec., 1748 Clement St.

Buena Vista Parlor, No. 68, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Santa Clara Bldg., Golden Gate Ave. and Leavenworth St. Mrs. Ella Wehe, Pres.; Mrs. J. Greene, Rec. Sec., 714 Steiner St.; Miss M. Bannan, Fin. Sec., 2130 Pierce St.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp Sts. Clementina Struven, Pres.; Loreta Lambuth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

la Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Assmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Carlotta de Andries, Pres.; Lucille Reincke, Rec. Sec., 1338 Shrader street; Jennie Oelrich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Fauser, Pres.; Brance Peguinan, Rec. Sec., 1524 South 11th Ave.; Nora Schedin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Carrie Turner, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; Genevieve Curran, Rec. Sec., 753 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Edyth Dougherty, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Rec. Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Crout streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticoulet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 377 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Frieda Hedrich, Pres.; Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Dolores Parlor, No. 169, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, Twentieth and Capp streets. Miss Marie Morris, Pres.; Miss Edith Krause, Fin. Sec.; Miss Alice Hopkinson, Rec. Sec., 310 Montcalm St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss May Himes, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twain Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.
Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 358 Vine St.
Sau Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.
Sau Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.
Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec.; Rose Cavalleri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.
Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Anna L. Thompson, Pres.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.
Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Mary Gorges, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucy Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.
Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Saffershill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.
Amapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burgess, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.
El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Perichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.
Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Official Directory of Parlors of the N. S. G. W.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Alameda, No. 47—Arthur Reinhold, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 434 Central Ave., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Oakland, No. 50—W. J. Kremer, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Castle Hall, 377 12th St.

Las Positas, No. 96—M. Victor, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Eden, No. 113—J. W. Beckman, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Piedmont, No. 120—Frank M. Craddock, Pres.; John H. Luhr, Sec., 356 Moss Ave., Oakland; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 13th St.
Wisteria, No. 127—Jos. A. Norris, Pres.; W. H. Vandepier, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Halcyon, No. 145—Louis Larsen, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—M. H. Glaze, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.

Washington, No. 169—S. Hansen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Jos. S. Biven, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 916 Chestnut St., Oakland; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 321 12th St.

Berkeley, No. 210—Fred Meneheit, Pres.; Frank McAllister, Sec., 1918 Channing Way, Berkeley; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Estudillo, No. 223—I. B. Ury, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 484, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Bay View, No. 238—Fred B. Walsh, Pres.; L. E. Scoote, Sec., 844 Willow St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Pearl St., Near Seventh.
Claremont, No. 240—G. Phillips, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).

Pleasanton, No. 244—George Frimingham, Pres.; Peter C. Madsen, Sec., Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
Niles, No. 250—Clarence E. Martenstein, Pres.; H. B. Green, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—W. M. Manning, Pres.; Irwin L. Gracier, Sec., 1436 39th Ave., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Amador, No. 17—Wm. J. Richards, Pres.; Leo Williams, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.

Excelsior, No. 31—Thomas A. Hedgpeith, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Ione, No. 35—Clarence Scully, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Plymouth, No. 43—O. E. Herrill, Pres.; Trevor W. Westen, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Keystone, No. 173—Howard Dynan, Pres.; W. E. Whitehead, Sec., Amador City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; K. of P. Hall.

BUTTE COUNTY.

Argonaut, No. 8—L. T. Sinnott, Pres.; A. M. Smith, Sec., 327 Myers St., Oroville; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Chico, No. 21—Frank M. Moore, Pres.; A. J. Kesselring, Sec., Box 505, Chico; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Calaveras, No. 67—Oscar Gale, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.

Angels, No. 80—M. P. Marshal, Pres.; Geo. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.

Chispa, No. 139—Amile Lombardi, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphy; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Colusa, No. 69—G. J. Kammerer, Pres.; M. W. Burrows, Sec., Colusa; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Williams, No. 164—R. E. Hoy, Pres.; C. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen Winn, No. 32—A. Dunton, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2d and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.

Mt. Diablo, No. 101—E. W. Hunt, Pres.; J. A. Schweinitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Byron, No. 170—V. A. Byer, Pres.; W. J. Livingston, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Carguinez, No. 205—M. C. Shea, Pres.; Thomas Cahalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Richmond, No. 217—Tom Summers, Pres.; Andy Summers, Sec., Box 84, Richmond; Wednesday; Richmond Hall.

Concord, No. 245—W. W. Wright, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Diamond, No. 246—Charles A. Allen, Pres.; W. G. H. Croxon, Sec., Black Diamond; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.

San Ramon Valley, No. 249—Harvey R. Eddy, Pres.; S. H. Flournoy, Sec., Danville; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontokett, No. 156—Geo. W. Howe, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Placerville, No. 9—J. H. Quigley, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Georgetown, No. 91—T. P. Kenna, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 25—H. I. Graham, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 J St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.

Selma, No. 107—B. V. Cooke, Pres.; S. T. Luce, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

GRAND OFFICERS.

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San Francisco.

Louis H. Mooser, 155 Sutter St., San Francisco
Robert M. Clarke, Ventura

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Humboldt, No. 14—J. M. Light, Pres.; Geo. B. Albee, Sec., 1412 B St., Eureka; Monday; Pioneer Hall, 623 Third St.

Arcata, No. 20—J. M. Light, Pres.; Henry S. Seely, Sec., Arcata; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Golden Star, No. 38—Leslie Gould, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Altun; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Ferndale, No. 33—Walter Boyd, Pres.; E. C. Mills, Sec., Ferndale; 1st and 3rd Mondays; K. of P. Hall.

Commodore Sloat, No. 137—Frank Dabner, Pres.; J. H. Brown, Sec., Blue Lake; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Fortuna, No. 218—Harry P. Monroe, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

KERN COUNTY.

Baker, No. 42—J. R. Williams, Pres.; Frank A. Brown, Sec., Care P. O., Bakersfield; Wednesday; Maids Hall.

Hanford, No. 37—G. H. Phillips, Pres.; Lyman D. Farmer, Sec., Hanford; Thursday; Dewey Hall.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lakeport, No. 147—R. A. Morrison, Pres.; Jas. F. Bartlett, Sec., Lakeport; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Lower Lake, No. 159—G. B. Smith, Pres.; W. B. Rannells, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Kelseyville, No. 219—Morton E. Robinson, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Box 122, Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—L. E. DeForest, Pres.; Chas. Boggs, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Honey Lake, No. 198—Geo. W. Randrup, Pres.; J. B. Christie, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; Janesville Hall.

Big Valley, No. 211—F. C. Reno, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Los Angeles, No. 45—Randall Phillip, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 109 E. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.

Ramona, No. 109—Lucius P. Green, Pres.; S. S. Williams, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Corona, No. 196—Henry N. Ireland, Pres.; Wm. C. Allen, Sec., c. S. Nordlinger & Sons, Los Angeles; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.

Sierra Madre, No. 235—Samuel Jay, Pres.; H. C. Anderson, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.

La Fiesta, No. 236—Geo. F. Vaughan, Pres.; E. L. Claridge, Sec., 2928 Van Buren Place, Los Angeles; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.

Santa Monica, No. 237—W. O. Stamps, Pres.; James P. Whelara, Sec., Box 353, Santa Monica; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Arcanum Hall.

Grizzly Bear, No. 239—William Sweitzer, Pres.; Clyde Doyle, Sec., care of Y. M. C. A., Long Beach; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall.

MADERA COUNTY.

Madera, No. 130—James L. Davis, Pres.; A. Armouth, Sec., Madera; Monday; Masonic Hall.

MARIN COUNTY.

Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64—James T. Redmond, Pres.; W. F. Magee, Sec., 619 Fourth St., San Rafael; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

Sea Point, No. 158—Manuel Santos, Pres.; D. C. Whaley, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.

Nicasio, No. 183—F. E. Rodgers, Pres.; H. M. Anderfuren, Sec., Nicasio; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; U. A. O. D. Hall.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Hornitos, No. 133—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cavagnaro, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES!

NOTICE OF CHANGES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE CORRECTION IN NEXT ISSUE OF DIRECTORY.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Broderick, No. 117—W. S. Williams, Pres.; J. P. Connor, Sec., Point Arena; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Alder Glen, No. 200—Chester Balfour, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—Manuel Thomas, Pres.; A. W. Meany, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Ray A. Summers, Pres.; John Stille, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—Carmel Martin, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.

Santa Lucia, No. 97—Frank J. Fontes, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

San Lucas, No. 115—H. D. Bunte, Pres.; Chas. Winchell, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Gabilan, No. 132—J. B. Lyons, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castroville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St. Helena, No. 53—Carl Klubescheldt, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.

Napa, No. 62—L. L. McCollum, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.

Calistoga, No. 86—E. W. Simmons, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—H. A. Curnow, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; Pythian Castle.

Quartz, No. 58—J. J. Woods, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 128 Richardson St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.

Donner, No. 162—E. Blackman, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Box M, Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Santiago, No. 74—W. H. Spurgeon, Jr., Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—J. Earl Lukens, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Silver Star, No. 63—Charles E. Maloney, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Sierra, No. 85—C. M. Langstaff, Pres.; A. Gonzales, Sec., Forest Hill; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Mountain, No. 126—S. B. Williams, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Rocklin, No. 233—Horace P. Dewey, Pres.; I. L. Burns, Sec., Roseville; Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—H. J. Wormley, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Anchor, No. 182—George Burelle, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.

Plumas, No. 228—Leonard Donnenwirth, Pres.; John Donnenwirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Riverside, No. 251—A. A. Wood, Pres.; Wirt P. Boggs, Sec., 1044 Eighth St., Riverside; Thursdays; Freeman Hall.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento, No. 3—Elwood Mier, Pres.; J. F. Dildon, Sec., P. O. Box 128, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.

Sunset, No. 26—Cecil Roddan, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., Sheriff's Office, Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.

Elk Grove, No. 41—P. K. Bradford, Pres.; A. E. Elliott, Sec., c. Franklin R.F.D., Sacramento; 2d and 4th Fridays; Masonic Hall, Elk Grove.

Granite, No. 83—Frank Showers, Pres.; Jas. P. Loree, Sec., Folsom; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S.G.W. Hall.

Courtland, No. 106—E. A. Lample, Pres.; A. C. Ostman, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.

Oak Park, No. 213—C. E. Blahr, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.

Sutter Fort, No. 241—Wilbur Thielen, Pres.; Carle-son, Katzenstein, Sec., 704 J St., Sacramento; Wednesday; Elks' Hall.

Galt, No. 243—James Whitaker, Pres.; T. W. Dooling, Sec., Galt; Friday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

Fremont, No. 44—S. R. Crosby, Pres.; Erastus G. Nash, Sec., Hollister; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; I.O. O.F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Arrowhead, No. 110—Cyrus B. French, Pres.; Isaac S. Jackson, Sec., 451 H St., San Bernardino; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Redlands, No. 168—L. R. Van Leuven, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGinniss Hall.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

San Diego, No. 108—Edgar A. Luce, Pres.; Edgar Eugene Miller, Sec., 905 Brookes Ave., San Diego; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—Maurice Whelan, Pres.; Chas. A. Boldemann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday, Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Pacific, No. 10—R. B. Miller, Pres.; J. C. Miller, Sec., 457 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Golden Gate, No. 29—William R. Connors, Pres.; Adolph Eberhart, Sec., 1461 Union St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Mission, No. 38—Edward H. Bear, Pres.; Welmer A. Koch, Sec., 1231 12th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

San Francisco, No. 49—Charles Miller, Pres.; David Capurro, Sec., 652 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

El Dorado, No. 54—John B. Hauer, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec., 643 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Lincoln, No. 72—Wm. A. Grodt, Pres.; John A. Gilmore, Sec., 2667 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Stanford, No. 76—Dr. A. H. Glanni, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec., 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Tuesday; 149 Eddy St.

Yearba Buena, No. 84—J. G. Saxton, Jr., Pres.; J. D. Abrams, Sec., 50 Kearny St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Bay City, No. 104—A. D. Alvarez, Pres.; H. L. Gunzburger, Sec., 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; 149 Eddy St.

Niutite, No. 107—W. H. Harvey, Pres.; John Reedy, Sec., 153 Belvedere St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.

National, No. 118—W. A. Galvin, Pres.; M. M. Ratigan, Sec., 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Hesperian, No. 137—E. P. Norman, Pres.; Jas. H. Roxburgh, Sec., 510 Devisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 3009 16th St.

Alcatraz, No. 145—Dr. J. C. Egeberg, Pres.; Henry Liechtenstein, Sec., 1364 Haight St., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 154—George Mahlmann, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Charles O. Zahn, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec., 1489 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Sts.

Sequoia, No. 160—Peter H. Otten, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec., 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

Precita, No. 187—Geo. F. Welch, Pres.; Harry E. Curtis, Sec., 438A Tehama St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Charles W. Welch, Pres.; Frank Butler, Sec., 1362 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 32 Devisadero St.

Presidio, No. 194—Joseph Legnetto, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steinke Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Edward Shaw, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec., 1416 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia.

Army and Navy, No. 207—Ignatius J. Ryan, Pres.; J. J. Morgan, Sec., 2011 Green St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Dolores, No. 208—Geo. Stelling, Pres.; John A. Zollver, Sec., 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Louis Myers, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—David Kron, Pres.; E. G. Cahn, Sec., 1642 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—D. J. Beban, Pres.; H. A. Parry, Sec., 1548 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Guadalupe, No. 231—Luigi Galliani, Pres.; Geo. Euehn, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—Patrick W. Meherin, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—G. E. Mitchell, Jr., Pres.; T. F. Hardy, Sec., 346 4th Ave., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

James Lick, No. 242—R. C. Peppin, Pres.; D. M. Stevens, Sec., 3800 21st St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—R. D. Dorsey, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec., 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.

Lodi, No. 18—Alfred Westfall, Pres.; John M. McIlhannon, Sec., City Hall, Lodi; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—N. E. Mitchell, Pres.; Harry I. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Richard Leland, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 794 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec., Nipomo; Saturday; Runnels Hall.

San Marcos, No. 150—Henry Twisselman, Pres.; Geo. N. Conlon, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Ernest Smithers, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

San Mateo, No. 23—C. J. Boh, Pres.; Geo. W. Hall, Sec., San Mateo; 1st and 3rd Fridays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Redwood, No. 66—Henry A. Buger, Pres.; A. S. Lignori, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Redmen's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—A. S. Hatch, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec., Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 185—E. P. Roach, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec., P. O. Box 82, Menlo Park; Thursday; Huff & Doyle Hall.

Public Beach, No. 230—John McCormick, Pres.; A. T. Enos, Sec., Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—Lawrence Goux, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—Frank Rose, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, Sec., 439 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—Geo. M. Kelly, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—George Gebhardt, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—W. H. Compton, Pres.; Jos. A. Deslmones, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Temple.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—Howard M. Noble, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—T. T. Selbold, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—T. C. Wilson, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

McCloud, No. 149—Roy Mullen, Pres.; Harry W. Glover, Sec., Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Jacobson Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downieville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec., Downieville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; G. N. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sierraville, No. 225—John Blinnman, Pres.; F. H. Turner, Sec., Sierraville; 4th Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Monroe, Pres.; Harry A. Burch, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 138—Bart Shelly, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—M. F. Smith, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—James Luddy, Pres.; Theodore H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Sisson, No. 220—W. S. Russell, Pres.; C. W. Arens, Sec., Sisson; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—Kenneth I. Jones, Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Benjamin E. Silveira, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—V. C. Mattel, Pres.; Ivan M. McAllister, Sec., 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesdays; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Chas. A. Pool, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—T. J. McDonough, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—Jacob C. Friedeger, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—Jas. L. Modini, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—Alfred F. Hallberg, Pres.; Tony A. Ronseimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—C. M. Clary, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—J. E. Griffiths, Pres.; A. E. Schadlich, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—J. F. Tourtellotto, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—G. W. Hall, Pres.; Simon Levy, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dimuba, No. 248—J. E. Greene, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec., Dimuba; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—Jesse Richardson, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—J. H. Kraft, Pres.; Ed. P. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—S. H. Hoy, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. Galligan, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 260 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 40—C. W. Oakley, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 75—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptownville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

N. D. G. W. ITEMS

(Continued from Page 17, Column 3.)

danced and laughed and threw hay as though their principal object in life was to make that barn dance a thing to be remembered. And the music! Never did a barn dance have such perfect music. One could no more listen to that banjo, accordion and drum and keep from dancing than they could fly. Miss Anna Van Nostrand as floor manager, and Miss Loretta Gallagher as assistant, deserve credit for the way they handled that crowd of hilarious boys and girls. There were Native Sons and Native Daughters there from other Parlor, too, who can verify the statement as to the glorious time they had, and assure those who were not there that they missed the time of their lives. They are also to be thanked for their help in making the affair a financial, as well as a social success. All who missed that dance should make it a point to see that they do not miss the next one. Come, even though you live in Oakland, Alameda or Berkeley. It will be well worth your while.

Hospitality Reigns.

Nicolaus—Feather River Parlor, No. 173, for a small Parlor of twenty-five members, has proven most active this last term. It has created a special fund with which to purchase regalia and a piano, and this fund already has risen to a goodly figure. It is most successful in its undertakings, considering the small community, and among some of its schemes to raise money were, an election dinner, several dancing parties (150 couples attending), and a candidates ball given on Hallowe'en, which brought both entire tickets to the function. The decorations were up to the occasion and an elegant supper was served. The D. D. G. P. Violet M. Heyl of Marysville reports having a most enjoyable time on her official visits to Nicolaus, which are always couched with dainty refreshments. Hospitality certainly reigns at Nicolaus at all times among the Native Daughters.

Preparing for Xmas Tree.

Los Angeles—Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, opened the social season with a Hallowe'en entertainment, which was a thorough success, both financially and socially. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of securing gifts for the annual Christmas tree and party given in this Parlor to from fifty to seventy-five poor little waifs of the city to whom Yuletide may otherwise be only a blank. Mrs. A. E. Elliott was chairman of the committee, and was ably assisted by Mesdames Frank Gillespie, Eugene Biscailuz, Don L. Clappitt and Misses Elizabeth Dempsey and Marie Grimaud. The Parlor will give a series of entertainments during the winter season.

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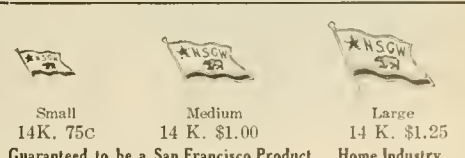
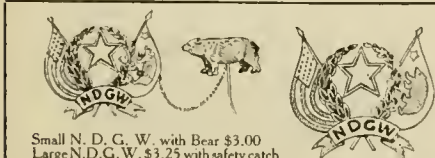
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Native Sons of The Golden West

Celebrates Twenty-fourth Anniversary.

Livermore—Los Positas Parlor, No. 96, celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of its institution with a banquet and reunion, November 12th. As special guests of the occasion, the members of Angelita Parlor of Native Daughters were invited. At the business session which preceded the banquet, nine candidates were initiated. Among the guests of honor were: Congressman Joseph R. Knowland, past grand president; Emma W. Lillie, past grand president of the Native Daughters; Bismark Bruck, grand trustee, and E. B. Tormey, district deputy grand president.

For the Homeless Children.

Berkeley—Berkeley Parlor, No. 210, gave a benefit for the Homeless Children's Agency at the Varsity Theater, November 14th, which was well attended. In addition to the regular program, E. Standard Thomas rendered several vocal selections and Robert Cruz entertained with banjo numbers. The committee in charge consisted of Frank McAllister (chairman), R. J. Garrett and R. T. Welch. Berkeley Parlor has a standing committee on homeless children consisting of Frank McAllister, A. R. Larsen and W. Williams.

Entertain Capital City Visitors.

Stockton—About eighty members of the three Sacramento Parlors came over on special electric cars October 25th and were the guests of Stockton Parlor, No. 7. Upon arrival here, the Sacramento visitors were taken in hand by the members of the local Parlor and given a royal entertainment at the Native Sons hall. A varied program of entertainment, banquet and speechmaking was in order until early in the morning, when the Sacramento members left on their special for home. President Raymond D. Dorsey and past presidents Raymond S. Miller and W. E. O'Connor headed Stockton Parlor's reception committee.

Surprised by Native Daughters.

San Francisco—October 24th, Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., surprised the members of Presidio Parlor, No. 194, N.S.G.W. by calling on them in a body during "good of the order." The young women brought refreshments, and a genuine old-time surprise party was enjoyed, games, vocal and instrumental music and dancing being indulged in until a late hour. President Joseph Legnitto welcomed the Daughters, in a few well-chosen remarks, which were responded to by first vice-president Helen McCloskey in a very happy vein; past presidents Frank and Harry Monaghan, Gus Haeslop, Webb Randolph of Twin Peaks Parlor, Kate Devoto and Emma Kaiser rendered vocal solos, accompanied by Edith Belden. Prizes were won by Bros. Burfeind, Marks and Perry, for science displayed. These prizes were brought by the Native Daughters, as well as a magnificent grandfather's cake, suitably inscribed, which was presented to "Pop"

E. E. Fischer, the father of Presidio Parlor, No. 194, N.S.G.W. Tommy Smith entertained the gathering with his wit and antics.

Twenty-third Year of Success.

Ventura—Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, celebrated its twenty-third year of successful existence with a grand banquet, October 27th. The tables were prettily decorated in nasturtiums, and the yellow and green were carried out in the dainty accessories to the splendid menu. President Jack Morrison presided at the speech-making which followed the repast, and the following responded to toasts: "Our Order," Juan E. Camarillo; "Cabrillo Parlor," Judge Robert M. Clarke; "Absent Brothers," Charles Donlon; "Junior Native Sons," George L. Daly; "Future Native Sons," Nick Hearne, Sr.; "An Undivided State," L. A. M. Ortega. Frank M. Daly told some interesting original stories. During the evening, telegrams of regret at their inability to be present were read from Judge B. F. Bledsoe of Arrowhead Parlor, San Bernardino; Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara Parlor, and a message of good wishes was received from E. M. Hirschfelder, a charter member of Cabrillo Parlor.

Fund Given Great Boost.

Selma—Through the efforts of Selma Parlor, No. 107, N.S.G.W., and Los Amigos Parlor, No. 184, N.D.G.W., the homeless children's fund has been enriched \$92.40, the proceeds from an entertainment given at the Unger opera house, October 22nd. There was a full house, and much of the success of the affair is due to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Berry, who headed their respective Parlor's committee. The program was as follows: Address, Hon. W. B. Goode; solo, Miss Lena Shrack; picture, "The Path of Destiny"; recitation, Helen Steinwand; one-act comedy—Mrs. Jackson, Miss May Brown; Mr. Jackson, merchant; L. J. Price; colored clerk, B. Carter; burglar, Phil Yost; policeman, Harry Wilson; picture, "Jeu, the Matchmaker"; instrumental solo, Miss Shirley Sweezey; picture, "A Leap for Life"; recitation, Gwen Howe; picture, "Sunset"; solo, Mrs. A. R. Steinwand; remarks, "Thank You All," Dr. S. T. Luce, secretary Selma Parlor; picture, "The Tactics of Cupid."

Parlor No. 253 Instituted.

Anderson—Through the efforts of Grand Organizer Andrew Mocker, a Parlor of Native Sons, with a charter membership of thirty-nine, was instituted here, November 3rd. Many members were present from McCloud Parlor, No. 149, and the instituting officers, representing the Grand Parlor, were from that Parlor, with the exception of Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung, who was present. Those officiating were: Past grand president, M. D. Lack; grand president, Judge J. E. Barber (Grand Trustee); grand first vice-president, Francis L. McNeill; grand

second vice-president, John W. Melvin; grand third vice-president, J. Francis Hoadley; grand secretary, Fred H. Jung, San Francisco; grand treasurer, A. A. Ludwig; grand marshal, John Webb; grand trustees—William Carr, John W. Giles, William Southern, Ray Merrill and Harry Glover; grand inside sentinel, John J. Bartosh; grand outside sentinel, Steve J. Roycroft.

The new Parlor's officers were installed, as follows: Junior past president, James F. Bedford; president, Erle M. Downing; first vice-president, Albert H. Elmore; second vice-president, S. G. Roycroft; third vice-president, Homer Myers; recording secretary, J. W. Cunningham; financial secretary, J. I. Gilman; treasurer, W. H. Fairbanks; marshal, Arthur C. Weaver; trustees—Ernest A. Schuler, Harvey W. Pressley, Jr., and George H. Nutting; inside sentinel, E. Bedford; outside sentinel, A. L. Shoup. A banquet closed the affair.

House Committee Busy.

Alameda—Alameda Parlor, No. 47, has a house committee, composed of L. H. Longley, A. L. Morris and Harold Groome, which is planning many winter events. The first was held November 14th, and was a stag whist party. For the first of December a "ladies night" is being arranged, when a musical program and dancing will be offered for the pleasure of the mothers, wives and sweethearts of the members. The annual Christmas tree jinks will be held the latter part of December.

More than Half Hundred Initiated.

Redding—At a meeting of McCloud Parlor, No. 149, November 10th, fifty-two candidates were initiated. The initiatory ceremonies were conducted by the Parlor officers, under the presidency of Roy Mullen. Grand Trustee Joseph E. Barber, a member of the Parlor, was present in his official capacity, as was also Grand Organizer Andrew Mocker, who assisted in hunting out the new recruits. An elaborate banquet concluded a red-letter day in McCloud Parlor's history.

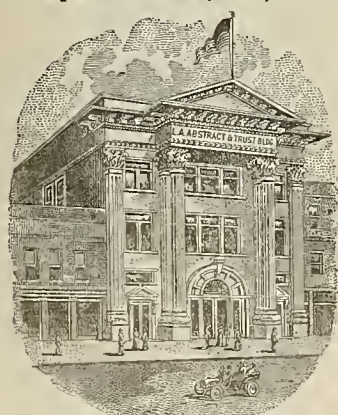
Twenty-sixth Birthday Anniversary.

Los Angeles—Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45, celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary with a banquet, November 16th, at which seventy members of the Order were present. An excellent menu had been provided, followed by a reign of oratory. M. B. Silberberg, the toastmaster, was down on the score card as the "silver tongue sandwich," and good-natured "familiar quotations" were appended to the program's introduction of each speaker. I. W. Birubaum arranged the entertainment, and a glance at the map handed out for the guidance of the guests showed that he was familiar with each speaker's hobby.

Mr. Silberberg made a witty and interesting toastmaster, and as his introductions tended largely to humor, the several responses were, as a matter

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of course, in like vein, although occasionally some of the speakers veered to cold, hard, facts. At the conclusion of the speech-making, a silent toast was proposed, and drunk standing, to the memory of the late Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy. The committee in charge of the whole affair consisted of Walter Hawley, I. W. Birnbaum and Randall Phillips.

As the committee's "P. S." to the program announced that, "in compiling the list of speakers, it felt it unnecessary to mention the prominent members of the Order," the program is here given in full: M. B. Silberberg (The Silver "Tongue" Sandwich), toastmaster; J. T. Newell (A Pipe "Lead" Dream), "Our Parlor;" Henry Brodek (Chips That Pass in the Night), "Hewing Out a Home;" E. "Bull" Lovie (The Windy City), "Hypochondriacal Verbosity;" Calvert Wilson (Gold Bricks), "California's Golden Glory;" George Beebe (Almost a General), "Fairy Tails;" H. C. Lichtenberger (One More Step), "Grand Parlor Doings;" Eugene Biscailuz (Sheriff 1919), "Smiles on the Bridge of Sighs;" J. N. O. Reeh (Faded Memories of Sacramento), "California;" Frank Tyrell (From Missouri), "Fellowship;" Billy Hammel (Bars, Beans, Buns), "Always on the Job;" Ray Howard (Goo-Goo), "Parlor Consolidation;" Tony Schwamm ("Smokeless" Cigars—Oh Julia), "Those Were Happy Days;" Capt. Hunter (Reddy Money), "State Banks;" Joseph Seymour (Oh, You Monocle), "If I Were Judge;" George Burkhardt (Oh, You Devil), "The Ladies;" Raudall Phillips (The Fountain of Youth—Ninth and Spring), "Buy and Boost;" F. Poncho Palomares (A Life Sentence in the City Hall), "Democratic Mayor, 2010;" I. W. Birnbaum (The Paper Kid), "Increase and Multiply;" Joe Bellue (The San Francisco Favorite), "San Francisco, 1910;" Grant Jackson, "Why I Am a Suffragette;" Percy Eisen (The Small White House), "Building a Home;" Frank Cotter (The Wishbone Kid), "Good Roads;" Boy Eckstrom (Growing Younger), "Helping 'Friseo' in 1906;" Martin Betkouski (Municipal Whitewash), "The New City Haul;" Bert L. Farmer (Hello Lieutenant. Also Ran), "Watch Us Grow;" Dr. E. M. Lazard (Mother's Joy), "Town Topics;" "Kernel" Walter Hawley (Oh, You Married Man), "Chairman's Chat;" Clarence Hunt (Oh, You Grizzly Bear), "State Division."

To Celebrate Anniversary.

San Francisco—Past President William Cosgrove and Miss Mabel Canepa will lead the grand march at the twenty-sixth anniversary ball of San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, to be held December 3rd. Committees in charge of the affair consist of: Floor—Charles Miller, floor manager; David Capurro, A. Abele, William Johnson, A. J. Mazzini, Dr. W. Jackson, Dr. C. A. Glover, Frank Marini and H. L. Winter. Reception—John H. Nelson, H. K. de Pangher, Edward Hallin, H. L. Finniger, Antone Pryor and David Byrnes. Arrangements—Charles Gombia, John H. Nelson Jr., Victor Canepa, W. Gilbert, Louis Strohl, R. P. Troy, Harry Marks, George Spiller, John E. Feeney, Isaac Gronosky, Joseph E. Atrigues, M. D., and Dr. E. C. Mervy.

Annual Masquerade.

Antioch—General Winn Parlor, No. 32, gave its twenty-sixth annual masquerade ball, November 23rd, at which several prizes were awarded. There was excellent music provided, and a midnight supper served. P. G. P. Charles M. Belshaw and R. P. Campbell were floor directors, and were assisted by the entire Parlor membership. The committee of arrangements consisted of C. L. Smith, R. J. Trembath, C. Bonnickson, James Donlon and H. R. Waldie.

Parlors in Memorial Services.

Oakland—Alameda Parlor, No. 47; Oakland Parlor, No. 50; Piedmont Parlor, No. 120; Brooklyn Parlor, No. 151; Athens Parlor, No. 195; Berkeley Parlor, No. 210; Bay View Parlor, No. 238; Claremont Parlor, No. 240; and Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252, united in memorial services, November 13th, at which there was a large attendance. The program follows: Organ prelude, "Death of Ase" (Grieg); Mrs. Josephine Crew Alwyn; invocation, Rev. William Day Simonds; opening remarks, Brother George W. Frick; piano solo, Nocturne, Opus 37, No. 2 (Chopin); Miss Jane Morgan; quartet, "Still, Still with Thee" (Brusch); Dan Lawrence, J. F. Veaco, C. P. Rowlands and C. W. Castell; soprano solo, "Come Unto Me" (Coenen); Miss Doris Schnabel; piano solo, "God's Benediction Through the Solitude" (Liszt); Eugene Blanchard; the roll call, Brother John L. Flynn; responses by quartet; memorial adieu, Brother Lewis F. Byington; duet, "Come Ye That Weep" (Faure); J. F. Veaco and C. P. Rowlands; contralto solo, "Abide With Me" (Liddle); Mrs. Emma Mescoe Fitch; eulogy, Brother

(Continued on Page 23, Column 1.)

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The Passing of the Pioneer

George Perry, who came to California around the Horn in 1849, passed away recently at Antioch, survived by three sons. Deceased was 83 years of age, and had experienced many of the hardships of the early-day Pioneers.

Wm. H. White, who came across the plains in an ox team in 1849, passed away recently at Delano. He was a native of Tennessee, aged 81 years. For many years deceased followed mining, then farmed in Sonoma County, and about twenty years ago took up his residence in Delano.

Jacob Schwan, a Pioneer resident of Santa Cruz County, died recently at Twin Lakes, aged 81 years, and survived by a widow. Early in 1849, in New York City, Mr. Schwan and Elizabeth Trust were wedded, and their honeymoon trip was a voyage around the Horn to California, where they arrived six months later. They remained in San Francisco until fifty years ago, when they located at Twin Lakes. Deceased and his surviving widow were very active Pioneer workers in the cause of Christianity in this State.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Smith, a California Pioneer aged 82 years, passed away in Stockton recently, survived by five children. Deceased and her first husband, Dr. James Wilson, left Arkansas for this State in 1849, and after an eight-months' trip across the plains in an ox team, arrived at French Camp, San Joaquin County, in 1850, where they camped for six weeks. They then went to Sonora, where the doctor practiced medicine until his death.

Silas William Morrison, a Pioneer of Humboldt County, died recently in Ferndale. He was a native of Ohio, aged 83 years, and is survived by a widow and three sons. Deceased, with two younger brothers, left Iowa for the California gold fields in the fall of 1849, and arrived here in the spring of 1850. After mining in El Dorado County for a time, he went to Trinity County and engaged in stock raising, but in 1856 took up his residence in Humboldt County. A delegation from Ferndale Parlor of Native Daughters attended his funeral to pay their last tribute to a passing Pioneer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Americh, who came around the Horn to California in 1850, passed away recently at Gnadalupe, Santa Clara County. She was a native of Ireland, aged 78 years, and is survived by seven children.

Captain Amos Lorenzo Hewitt, who came around the Horn in 1849, died recently at Martinez, survived by a widow and three daughters. He was a native of Kentucky, aged 78 years, and up to thirty-five years ago, when he went to Martinez to reside, had followed a sea-faring life.

Mrs. Mary Robinson, a California Pioneer, passed away at Bangor, Butte County, recently, survived by three children. Deceased was a native of Scotland, where she was born in 1828. She came to this country with her parents, and in 1849 crossed the plains with the family by ox train. After arriving in California, the party stopped at Placerville, where they resided until 1858, when Mrs. Robinson moved to Bangor, where she had since resided.

C. B. Chmrehill, who engaged in mining operations around Sacramento in 1850, died recently at Escondido, San Diego County. He was a native of New York, aged 82 years, and is survived by five children. After mining in this State several years, de-

ceased returned East, but in 1893 again came to California and settled in Escondido.

Mrs. R. M. Gruwell, who crossed the plains to California in 1851 as a five-year-old child, passed away November 1st at Oakland, survived by a husband and nine children.

Guy E. Morrison, who mined near Oroville in 1850, after an ox-team journey across the plains, died recently at Petaluma, where he had resided many years. He was a native of Missouri, aged nearly 96 years, and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Anna Morrison Reed, editor and proprietor of the Sonoma County Independent.

John Moore, a blacksmith in the mines in Pioneer days, died recently at Richmond, aged 82 years. He was a native of Ohio, and came to California early in 1851.

Channey Norman Noteware, a Pioneer of California, died recently at his home in Carson, Nevada, in his eighty-sixth year, survived by three children. He was born in Oswego, New York, and came to Coloma, California, in July, 1850, where he acted as Wells-Fargo agent and also as Recorder of El Dorado County, to which latter office he later was elected on the Know Nothing ticket. In 1857 he went to Nevada, where he was made Receiver of the United States Land Office by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, and later held many prominent Federal offices.

Valentine Shane, a Veteran of the Mexican War and old-time resident of Sacramento County, died recently at Sacramento. He came across the plains in 1850, worked in the gold mines for several years, and went to Sacramento to reside about forty years ago. A widow and five children survive.

Solomon Jackson, who came to California in 1849, died recently at Oakland, aged 78 years, and survived by thirteen children. Deceased amassed a fortune at mining in the early days, and then went to Arizona where, after decided success in mining, he engaged in cattle raising upon a large scale.

Charles E. Strode, a Pioneer of the State who came here in 1849, died recently at Geyserville, Sonoma County, aged 80 years.

Oscar Macy, a Pioneer of 1850, who was identified with the early life and development of Los Angeles, passed away in that city, November 1st, aged 81 years. Deceased came across the plains with his family in an ox team, nine months being consumed in the trip. They settled in El Monte, Los Angeles County, but in 1852 took up their permanent residence in Los Angeles city. Oscar Macy held several positions of trust in the latter city, and Macy street is named in his honor. Four children survive.

John Poyson Walker, who settled near Oakland in 1850 and engaged in farming, died recently at Elmhurst (Oakland). He was a native of England, aged nearly 86 years.

Jose Nareiseo Sunol, a native of San Jose, where he was born in 1835, passed away in that city recently, survived by four daughters. Deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Antone Sunol, who at one time owned vast tracts of land in Alameda and adjoining counties. His father, Don Antonio Sunol, settled at Monterey in the year 1818 and about the year 1839 was granted the Rancho Valle

de San Jose, a tract of fertile land of 4800 acres between Pleasanton and Mission San Jose, called the Sunol Valley. The grant included the Sunol Valley, the Vallecitos and a portion of the lower range of the Missions Hills. Antone Sunol, who was a major-domo at Mission San Jose, never settled on this rancho himself, but made his home in San Jose, where Jose Nareiseo was born.

George Brooks Wagnon, who had lived in this State since 1849 and in Redding for the past fifteen years, died there November 5th, survived by four children.

John Lessard, one of the earliest Pioneers of Humboldt County, died in San Francisco, November 1st. He was a native of Canada, aged 85 years, and is survived by a widow and three children. Lessard arrived in California in 1851 and went to Trinity County by way of Trinidad. Shortly afterward he removed to Humboldt County, and had resided there until 1897, when he removed to San Francisco.

Ira A. Witherbee, who won early-day distinction through unearthing in Butte County a nugget of virgin gold weighing over fifty pounds and valued at \$10,476, died in Chico, November 5th. Deceased arrived in this State in 1854, and made his famous find shortly after.

Charles Nelson, who came to California in 1850, passed away in Alameda, November 6th, survived by two children. On arriving in this State, deceased went first to Angels Camp, Calaveras County. Later he lived in Sacramento and in San Francisco, and in 1870, when Alameda was a village amidst giant oak tree groves, he took up his residence there.

James T. Boyd, for sixty years a resident of San Francisco, died there November 10th, aged 86 years, survived by his widow. Deceased was a native of New York, and came to California around the Horn in 1850.

Gustave Mayrisc, who arrived in San Francisco in 1850, died in Alameda recently, aged 80 years. Deceased was a native of Germany and is survived by three daughters. For many years Mr. Mayrisc was engaged in the wholesale tobacco business in San Francisco.

Gerald Chilen, who had resided in this State since 1849, passed away in San Francisco, November 11th, survived by seven children. He was a native of Ireland, aged 88 years, and on his arrival in California engaged in ranching in Amador County. Since the early sixties, deceased had resided in San Francisco.

Mrs. Pauline Wortell, a Pioneer of Placer County, died in Sacramento, November 5th, aged 72 years. Deceased came to California around the Horn in 1852, and first settled in Georgetown; she then went to Bear Creek, then to Wheatland, and, in 1866, removed to the old home place, a few miles north of Lincoln. The remains were laid to rest in Mauzanita Cemetery, Lincoln. Deceased is survived by five sons and five daughters.

Mrs. Ann Fuller, a noble Pioneer of Placer County, died at her home in Lincoln, October 24th, at the age of 75 years. She came to California in 1852, and was married the same year to Richard Fuller, who passed away several years ago. Deceased leaves to mourn her loss several sons and daughters, besides many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Three of her granddaughters are prominent members of Placer Parlor, No. 138, N.D.G.W.



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N. S. G. W. ITEMS

(Continued from Page 21, Column 2.)

Philip M. Carey; baritone solo, "Consider and Hear Me" (Wooler), Brother Carl F. Volker; quartet, "Fallen Asleep" (Edwards); benediction, Rev. William Day Simonds; organ postlude in C (Henry Smart), Mrs. Josephine Crew Alwyn.

Stanford Has Italian Fiesta.

San Francisco—November 15th, Stanford Parlor, No. 76, had an Italian fiesta at which many Italian musicians, artists and dramatic stars appeared, and typical viands were served. Dr. L. J. McMahon was chairman of the evening. Those who entertained were: E. Valleute, tenor; Signor Aviano, tenor; J. Porelui, baritone; Cesare Roachi, basso; Frank Paulini, slight-of-hand feats; Maiori Opera Company, a scene from "Hamlet"; Dumont Duo, selections from "William Tell"; Costa Brothers, catchy musical numbers; G. Eager, humourous stories; A. Serrantoni, piano selections, and A. Roncovieri, trombone selections.

William Edward Maxcey, a member of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, N.S.G.W., passed away recently in Santa Cruz, and the Parlor conducted the funeral ceremonies. There were many floral offerings and a large outpouring of the members of the several fraternal orders with which deceased was affiliated.

JUDGE CLARKE OF VENTURA TO SUCCEED GRAND TRUSTEE BUNDY.

A meeting of the Southern California delegates to the Lake Tahoe session of the N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor was held in Los Angeles, November 6th, for the purpose of selecting some one of the delegation to recommend to the Board of Grand Officers as a successor to the late Grand Trustee Nathan



Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, Ventura, Grand Trustee-elect.

P. Bundy. Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles Parlor, chairman of the delegation, presided, and secretary Edgar McFadyen of Grizzly Bear Parlor, Long Beach, was at his post. Twenty-five delegates responded to the roll-call.

Those seeking the honor were Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara Parlor, and Judge Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, Ventura. As the result of a secret ballot, Judge Clarke was declared to be the choice of the delegates for the vacancy,

and Grand First Vice-President H. C. Lichtenberger of Ramona Parlor, Los Angeles, was requested to place his name before the Board of Grand Officers.

The filling of this vacancy disposed of, those present, representing Parlors from all sections of the southern part of the State, discussed the matter of the appointment of a Grand Organizer for this section, by the Grand President.

After an open discussion concerning matters affecting the welfare of the Order in the southern part of the State, adjournment was taken by rising vote, out of respect to the memory of Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy, deceased.

Grand Officers Elect Clarke.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Officers in San Francisco, November 19th, at which Grand President Daniel A. Ryan presided, Judge Robert M. Clarke, of Cabrillo Parlor, Ventura, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Grand Trustees, caused by the death of Nathan P. Bundy. Every grand officer attended the meeting, and Grand First Vice-President H. C. Lichtenberger of Los Angeles was delegated to install Judge Clarke in his new position.

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PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

EDITED BY HARRY L. LELANDE

AMATEUR



SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE BASEBALL season, football has had the center of the stage and, judging from the results of some of the big college events, the game as now played is almost as uncertain as baseball. As an illustration, Yale was beaten by several of the smaller colleges, Wesley, Brown, and West Point having decidedly bested the New Haven college team; then, in turn, the Sons of old Eli defeated the supposedly strong Princeton team, and the following week played a 0-to-0 tie with Harvard, which practically amounted to a defeat for the latter.

Auto-racing, aviation, tennis, polo and cricket are also attracting considerable attention, and each has its quota of devotees. Many amateur baseball clubs are tending to keep the fire of enthusiasm at least smouldering in the baseball fans, and several winter leagues have been organized. Throughout California, Thanksgiving Day was so spring like, that outdoor sports were engaged in all over the State, and attracted thousands of spectators.

Portland Wins Pennant—New Faces.

The most successful season since the organization of the Pacific Coast League closed on November 6th. At a recent meeting of the directors of the League, the pennant was awarded to Portland, which club won first honors by consistent work. The decision of President Graham, by which three games won by Portland were decided in favor of Oakland, because Portland insisted on playing Helling—who belonged to another club—was affirmed by the National Commission, the supreme court of baseball. The loss of these games did not affect Portland's standing.

When the gong sounds for the opening in 1911 many new faces will be seen on the Pacific Coast circuit. Los Angeles in particular will have a reconstructed club, with about eight new ones; Portland, San Francisco and Oakland follow, with about five each; Vernon and Sacramento will have three or four. Manager Berry of the Angel bunch won the pennant two seasons ago, in 1908, and made the same mistake made by so many managers, of being satisfied to leave well enough alone, instead of endeavoring to strengthen by the addition of new material each year. He will now have to obtain an entirely new infield instead of changing only one position each year. Hulihan, a most promising youngster, has been drafted; Howard has decided to retire to his farm, rather than play in Los Angeles another season; Delmas wants a change, and Dillon expects to maoage from the bench. Our next issue will mention names of some of the new players that will be seen on the Coast.

California Bests Stanford.

In the fastest and most spectacular exhibition of Rugby ever witnessed on the Pacific Coast, the University of California football team won a clear victory from their Stanford rivals at California field, November 12th, by a score of 25 to 6. A record crowd of spectators, estimated at 23,000, was in attendance, and the game was played in a

sportsmanlike manner by both teams, the playing all the way through being clean-cut, hard and vigorous.

Jack Jenkinson of Vancouver, B. C., refereed the game, the touch judges were C. F. Laumeister and G. E. Bell, while David E. Brown and Judson Everett Brown served as timers. The line-up was as follows:

California	Position	Stanford
Dwiggins, c.....	F. B.....	Brown
Peart.....	Three-quarters.....	Geissler
Strond.....	Three-quarters.....	Mitchell
Watts.....	Three-quarters.....	Thoburn
Allen.....	Five-eighths.....	Harrigan
Evans.....	Five-eighths.....	Reeves
Morris.....	Half-back.....	Erb
Phleger.....	Forward.....	Cheda
Pauly.....	Forward.....	Arrel
Marwart.....	Forward.....	Dole, c.
Hardy.....	Forward.....	Miuturn
Ashley.....	Forward.....	Olmstead
Swartz.....	Forward.....	Frank
Jordan.....	Forward.....	Patridge
Harris.....	Forward.....	Boank
Blank.....	Wing Forward.....	Sundell

Santa Monica Auto Races.

It is estimated that not less than 60,000 people witnessed the great automobile road races at Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, on Thanksgiving Day. The day was a typical Southern California one, and the events were productive of great excitement.

In the free-for-all race, 202,008 miles, eight motors started. The Lozier car, driven by Teddy Tetzleff, won; time 2h 49.59m. Pope-Hartford car, driven by Bert Dingley, second; time 3h 4m 47.1-5s. The average speed of the Lozier was 71.42 miles an hour.

There were seven starters in the heavy stock car event, 151,506 miles. The Lozier won in 2h 4m 10.4-5s. The car averaged 73.27 miles an hour, breaking all American records. The Pope-Hartford was second, time, 2h 10m 3-5s.

The light and medium car race, 101,004 miles, which was run shortly after daylight, was won by the Durocar, J. McKeague, driver, in 1h 41m 4.3-5s. The Maxwell, Clarence Smith, driver, came second, in 1h, 42m, 44s.

So anxious were thousands of people to see the races that they went to Santa Monica the night before Thanksgiving, and many paraded the beach all night, in order to be on hand for the opening event, which was billed for an early hour. As many as five thousand automobiles, each crowded to full capacity of human freight, filled the park space along the course, set aside for chug-wagons.

The immense crowd was in good humor, and there was no difficulty in handling it. Those who have followed the auto races from place to place state that the Santa Monica affair was the most successful, from every point of view, ever held on this Coast.

Aviation Fests in Los Angeles.

Under the management of aviator Glenn Curtiss, an aviation meet will be held in Los Angeles, December 9th, 10th and 11th, in which all the Curtiss team will participate, in addition to the English aviator Radley with a Bleriot monoplane. The Aero Club of California is also making

preparations for a big "flying" fest in Los Angeles early in the new year. The meet last year was such a success in every particular that aviators are anxious to again come to the southern city; and the thousands who enjoyed the trials then, will no doubt come again, and bring other thousands with them. The flights will very likely be from Dominguez, a short distance from Los Angeles, the same place selected for last year's events.

To Fly in San Francisco.

Fifty San Francisco citizens have pledged a fund for prizes and accepted the tender of a big tract of land near Tanforan race track, for the holding of an aviation meet, so that city soon after the first of the year. Fifty thousand dollars in prizes will be guaranteed and the committee will gather a sum more closely approaching \$100,000. The meet will be conducted under the auspices of the committee to be known as the Panama-Pacific Aeronautics Company.

It is said that nearly all of the prominent aviators will take part, including Brookings and Hoxsey, of the Wright team; Glenn H. Curtiss, Ely and Willard, of the Curtiss team; Moissant, Latham, Garros, Andemars, Hamilton and probably de Lesseps. One of the features will be a flight from Sacramento, via Stockton to San Francisco, a distance of more than 100 miles.

Handsome New Structure.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club has secured a building permit for the erection of its elegant new quarters on Seventh and Olive streets, to cost \$650,000. The building will be of steel frame construction and fireproof. It will be one of the finest athletic club buildings in the country. Actual construction work has been begun.

While the ground floor will be devoted to store rooms, it will also contain an entrance lobby for the use of club members. The club portion of the building will contain a large and perfectly equipped gymnasium, luxurious lounging rooms and dormitory facilities, swimming tank, and every other conceivable adjunct of an up-to-date athletic club.

News of the State

Los Angeles—The Southern California Teachers' Association will be in session here the week of December 19th.

Ventura—The Lima Bean Growers' Association has shipped 500 cars of beans this year, returning \$600,000 to growers.

Pasadena—The annual tournament of roses will be held here, January 1st, and extensive preparations are under way.

Lodi—According to the California Almond Growers' Association, the season's almond crop of Northern California will run about 2000 tons.

Oakland—The semi-annual meeting of the Counties Committee of the California Development Board will be held here, January 6th and 7th.

Tracy—Articles of incorporation for the Tracy State Bank, with a \$50,000 capital, have been filed, and the institution will soon be ready for business.

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Los Angeles—According to recent Census Bureau announcements, this city has a population of 319,198, a gain in the last ten years of 21.5 per cent.

San Francisco—The returns from the recent census, as officially announced, give this city a population of 416,912, a gain of 21.6 per cent over the 1900 count.

Sacramento—Complete election returns show the following vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor: Johnson, 176,939; Bell, 155,098; Wallace, 168,003; Spellacy, 153,554.

San Rafael—The Marin Promotion League has been organized, with George Hansen chairman. The object of the league is to boost Marin County and advertise her many advantages.

Redlands—The Redlands Orange Festival Association, a boosting organization, has been organized here. The Association's first affair will be held in the spring, and will be known as the "Shower of Gold."

Oakland—The census returns give the principal Alameda County cities the following official populations: Oakland, 150,174, a gain of 124.3 per cent; Berkeley, 40,434, a gain of 206 per cent; Alameda, 23,383.

THE PROGRESSIVE LIST OF PARLORS INCREASING RAPIDLY.

During November, the following Parlors have subscribed for the Grizzly Bear Magazine, the official organ, for all their members, service commencing with this (December) issue:

Arcata Parlor, No. 20, N.S.G.W., Arcata.
Selma Parlor, No. 107, N.S.G.W., Selma.
Byron Parlor, No. 170, N.S.G.W., Byron.
Sutter Fort Parlor, No. 241, N.S.G.W., Sacramento.

If you would create an interest in the Order within your members, the sending of the official organ into your members' homes points an easy, inexpensive and appropriate way.

If your Parlor is not on the rapidly growing list of progressives, it should be. Full information regarding Parlor subscriptions will be furnished by addressing the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company, 248 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT!

If a team of horses pull together they are sure to accomplish something; and the same is true of men.

Importance of the Home Industry Movement

(BY W. B. WEBSTER.)



THE HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE OF California seems to have at last struck a responsive interest in our citizens as to the great want of a movement of this kind. California has too long suffered from apathy, or lack of interest, in connection with fostering our home-manufactured products, and they have been gradually dropping off for the last six years. It is true that the late destruction of San Francisco was the direct cause of a large number of manufacturing concerns going out of business, and the reason they then were discontinued was not from lack of capital or energy to build them up again, but from the poor encouragement received in the home market previous to the fire.

Why should we send our cream of tartar East, to be made into baking powder; or our beans to be cooked and canned for us in some other state, when both articles could be prepared for the market here? Such industries would give employment to our own people in the making of cans, printing of labels, making of packing boxes, etc., for all of which we now send our money East, when we can, and do, produce just as good, and at as cheap a price, in our own State. This applies not only to the above articles, but to hundreds of others of which we are heavy importers. How can we successfully bid for immigration, unless we can provide means of employment for the new arrivals when we get them here? They can't all be farmers and fruit raisers. How can we expect to attract other manufacturers to our vicinity when they cannot help but see how indifferent we are to the success of those already here?

We have a great State here, lavishly endowed by nature, and with an equable climate in which all enterprises can be conducted every day of the year. We have an abundance of cheap fuel right at our very door and yet, with all these natural advantages at our beck and call, we show less advance in improving our opportunities than most any state in the Union. This is a condition that

should not be allowed to exist, and our citizens must be aroused to a sense of civic pride to take up the slogan of "Made in California" and not only preach, but each individual religiously practice it and insist on his neighbor doing the same. This is a subject not entirely of sentiment—although that should enter largely into its solution—but our manufacturers and producers should strive to equal quality and price, which they probably would, and could, if our consumers can be persuaded to overcome their prejudice to the home-made article.

Do our people realize that less than eight years ago there were some 4500 manufacturing in and around San Francisco, and that to-day there are less than 1200? And this decrease is not entirely owing to the exactions of labor unions, although some of it can be traced to that cause. Certainly we should be able to prepare for market such raw materials as we produce, and not send it out of our State to be returned to us with freight added both ways, together with a profit in its preparation that we reap no benefit from.

A great deal of this lack of patronage of home products is no doubt owing to lack of information in regard to what we do produce, and this, to a large extent, is the fault of the manufacturers themselves. They do not seem to grasp the importance of continuous and judicious advertising, which is a subject that the Home Industry League of California is taking up in a thorough and intelligent manner, and they request every manufacturer and producer to send them a full report of what they make, giving price and quality, and they will give this information to the consumers in an attractive and comprehensive manner, with a strong plea for their patronage and support—and they have been promised that support by the different women's clubs, the Native Sons' and Native Daughters' organizations, and other civic clubs of the State.

With this campaign of publicity, the help of a live organization of this kind, and the co-operation of our consuming public, California should, in a great measure, emerge from its position of apathy in regard to its own resources and take that place in the front line of our commonwealths that its geographical position, its climate, and its wealth, as endowed by nature, entitle it to.

Too often instead of being sorry for our misdeeds we are merely ashamed that we have been found out.

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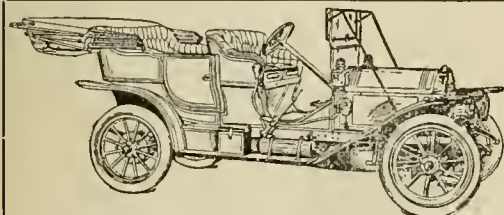
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AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



THE NEW YORK TIMES OF November 16th, has the following, in reference to the much-advertised theatrical war, that will be of interest to all theater-goers: "Announcement was made last night that an agreement had been reached between Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, and John Cort, representing the National Theater Owners' Association, whereby the attractions of the former will hereafter be booked in the houses controlled by the Theater Owners' Association. This agreement will tend to clear up the theatrical situation and to put an end to the so-called 'theatrical war' that has been waged for the last eight months or more. The Theater Owners' Association controls most of the 'one-night stands' in the United States, and when it was formed last spring, it announced its policy to be expressly that of 'open door' for all meritorious theatrical attractions. A clause in the by-laws prevented any theater manager in the association from booking attractions with an agent who represented more than two producing managers, thereby making it impossible for the members to accept bookings from Klaw & Erlanger as booking agents.

"About two weeks ago it became known that conferences were being held between Mr. Cort, president of the association, and Klaw & Erlanger, looking toward some sort of agreement between them that would be satisfactory to both sides. Up to a few days ago the parties concerned denied that any agreement had been made. The announcement of last night clears up any uncertainty.

"This arrangement means that the smaller cities will have the attractions of both the Theatrical Syndicate and the so-called independents. As matters stood at the beginning of this season, the theater manager was suffering for lack of attractions to fill his houses, and the producer of one side or the other had only a few places to send his plays. The arrangement will give both house manager and play manager more opportunity for financial success."

From the office of John Cort, representing the Theater Owners' Association, the following has been sent out: "An agreement was reached yesterday between Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, and John Cort, representing the National Theater Owners' Association, whereby the attractions of the former will hereafter be booked in the houses controlled by the National Theater Owners' Association. This clears up the general theatrical situation."

The New York Herald, commenting on the news, said: "There is a clearing of the theatrical skies that for months have been overcast by a 'war' waged between Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and Charles Frohman against the National Theater Owners' Association, of which John Cort is president. Mr. Cort obtained control of several theatrical circuits in the West, in which he has not booked any of the attractions handled by Messrs. Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, or the many producing firms allied with them. While Mr. Cort is affiliated with the Messrs. Shubert, the new agreement, it is said, will not affect the Shubert attractions or of their allies. In the future Mr. Cort will book in the circuits controlled by him any attraction that

Messrs. Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger send to him. The Messrs. Shubert themselves book their own attractions and those of their allied managers in the theaters under their control both in and out of New York."

The agreement above referred to will likely be little noticed, as we in California have not been lacking attractions—unless we would specify GOOD attractions. In fact, we have been having so many plays this season that it has been hard to keep track of them. And no small percentage, of the plays at least, if not the players, have been away below standard. It seems the so-called "war" was centered in this State, and as a result we got every traveling company that had the fare. Maybe the new arrangement will be of benefit to us, in that it may be the means of crossing off from the California bookings all but the best plays and the best players.

Eastern Notes of Familiar Stage People.

Frank Daniels is to star in "The Girl in the Train."

William Collier has a new play entitled, "I'll Be Hanged if I Do."

Blanche Bates is starring in New York in a new three-act comedy, "Nobody's Widow."

Ethel Barrymore is to be starred in a revival of Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells."

Mme. Melba sang for the first time this season to a New York audience, November 12th.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, now under John Cort's management, has a new play, "Two Women."

Lulu Glaser, under management of the Shuberts has a new operetta, "The Girl and the Kaiser."

An American circus is to tour the Hawaiian Islands, beginning at Honolulu, early in December.

Grace George is appearing in a new comedy, "Sance for the Goose," by Mrs. Geraldine Bonner.

Margaret Anglin is suffering with such severe throat trouble that her tour has been brought to an end.

May Irwin is appearing in an old piece, "If I Had Money," with a new name, "Getting a Polish."

Margaret Illington, in "The Whirlwind," opened a new \$63,000 opera house at Crookston, Ind., November 8th.

Anna Held is to go into vaudeville. Her engagement started in London, and she will also visit St. Petersburg.



PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA.

Above are two little native daughters—Nevea and Audrey Wilbur, children of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wilbur of Junesville, Lassen County. They are leaning against the trunk of a sturdy oak tree, which their Pioneer grandfather, Wiley Cornelison, when he first went to Lassen County, was able to bend to the ground by the top. The tree still stands on the Cornelison ranch; note its size now, and compare it with what it must have been when the old Pioneer first saw it.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt appeared recently in the English Opera House, Indianapolis, to the largest audience in the house's history.

John Philip Sousa, the band conductor and composer, is confined to the General Hospital in New Haven, suffering from an attack of malarial fever.

Olga Nethersole has returned from London with a new play, name unknown to the public, in which she will star under the management of Liebler & Co.

The Shuberts announce that another \$1,000 has been added to their order for the best operetta by American authors and composers, similar in type to "Madame Troubadour."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has come over from London to star in "The Foolish Virgin," under Charles Frohman's management. Mrs. Campbell will be remembered as the Sorceress, in Sardou's play of that name.

Henry W. Savage has taken under his wing the following attractions: "The Lieutenant's Ward," comedy; "Everywoman," drama; "The Great Name," comedy, and "Excuse Me," a light comedy in which one of the amusing features is a satire on the "Reno, Nevada," habit.

Russian Dancers Invade California.

Nothing theatrical that has been in California for some time has attracted so much attention as have the Russian dancers, Anna Pavlova and Mikail Mordkin, supported by the Imperial Russian ballet. It is reported that these dancers were only allowed to tour America after a special arrangement with the Russian Government. They were originally brought over to appear at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and met with so much success that a tour of this country was arranged, and these charming entertainers are now appearing in several California cities. They are accompanied by the famous orchestra of New York's Metropolitan Opera House, under direction of Theodore Stier.

The troupe presents spectacular ocular opera ballets and character dances, appearing in the "Giselle" ballet in two acts; the "Azyade" ballet ("The Arabian Nights") and the "Coppelia," variations. Five carloads of scenery are used in the productions, and the ballet consists of thirty Russian dancers. The interpretation of these "ocular operas"—operas in action—is a distinctly Russian art, and while the dancing of the principals, Pavlova and Mordkin, is inspiring, the effect of the performances in the whole is said to be wonderful. Much favorable comment has been given the attractions.

State Theatrical Notes.

Mme. Nazimova, the Russian delineator, has been appearing in Ibsen plays.

Ellen Terry, the eminent English actress, is giving a series of Shakespearean lectures.

That ever-delightful comedy, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," is again in our midst.

Countess Thamara De Swirsky has been thrilling large audiences with her barefoot dancing.

The name of Sullivan & Considine's San Diego house has been changed from the Garrick to the Queen.

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San Francisco business men have in mind the erection of a handsome million-dollar opera house in that city.

The Pantages vaudeville people have recently opened a house in San Diego. They are gradually getting a string of houses throughout the State.

Lillian Russell, in "In Search of a Sinner," is headed for California. Not particularly, however, because she hopes to meet with success in her search.

The "Girl of the Golden West," that produced so much discussion in these pages when played before California audiences, has been set to music by Giacomo Puccini, and it will soon be produced in New York.

The Schenk aerobatic troupe, consisting of Professor and Mrs. Schenk and four sons, now on the Pantages circuit, are old Sacramentans, the professor at one time being instructor for the Sacramento Athletic Club.

Los Angeles Belasco Attractions.

With the performance of November 27th, Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco stock company closed a highly successful production of Leila Burton Wells' new military play, "The Case of Sergeant Wilde."

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a stirring, powerful, American drama full of thrilling scenes and intensely dramatic situations, with an incomparable love story.

Commencing November 28th, the Belasco players will present Blanche Bates' success, "The Test," with Lewis S. Stone in the role of Richard Tretman. Eleanor Gordon will appear as Emma Eltyng; James K. Applebee, as Herr Brettner; Charles Giblyn as McVane; Frank Camp, as Arthur Thorne. Viola Berry, a pretty and talented actress, will be introduced as a regular member of the company. "The Test" is no stranger to the Belasco stage, as it was presented here two years ago, many of the company then enacting the same roles as assigned to them now.

"The Test" is an emotional play, and has a love tale for its foundation. In fact, love runs through the entire piece, and when the curtain falls on the final scene, the test of love has not failed. "Sherlock Holmes" and "The Girl With the Green Eyes" will follow "The Test."

Los Angeles' Popular Vaudeville House.

The week commencing Monday matinee, November 28th, Sullivan & Considine will present an exceptionally good vaudeville bill at the Los Angeles for the pleasure of their thousands of patrons. In addition to the mirth-provoking laugh-o-scope, the bill includes: Rice & Prevost, "Bumpy Bumps"; Carl Pantzer Trio, equilibristic feats; La Belle Meeker, physical culture maid; John and Bertha Gleeson and Fred Houlihan, dancing and singing; Nat Leffingwell & Co. in "A Night at the Lodge"; Harry Bloom, "The Prince of Song"; Signorina Bea Verera, "The Italian Nightingale."

The week commencing Monday afternoon, December 5th, the bill will include: Harry Van Fossen, late of Al G. Field's minstrels, in typical minstrel comedies; T. Nelson Downs, coin manipulator; Emerin Campbell and Aubrey Yates in a one-act comedy, "Two Hundred Miles from Broadway"; the three Escardos, bounding-table wonders; the three Imperials, Davis, Willis and Guhl, in music, song and mirth; Celest, the wire wonder; Marie Cheville, in classic dances.

BAKERSFIELD NATIVE DAUGHTERS START CLUB-ROOM MOVEMENT.

On October 28th the Native Daughters of Tejon Parlor, No. 136, Bakersfield, gave a Halloween ball, which was a success in every particular. The large hall was decorated with greenery and Halloween fancies, together with the flags and colors of the Order. Music was a special feature, and appropriate for the occasion. Seventeen numbers were on the dance program, and each was dedicated to something revered by the Native Daughters. The grand march was led by Miss Annie C. Train, District Deputy Grand President of the Parlor, and A. B. Johnson, the president and vice-president of the Parlor, following with their escorts. The gowns worn by the women were very beautiful and chosen with the idea of making a pretty blending to the color scheme as the couples counter-marched.

In a booth gay with flowers and festoons of yellow, two dainty Native Daughters served fruit punch from out huge pumpkins. A goodly sum was realized from the door receipts. The Parlor expects to give many such affairs this season, and with the proceeds hopes to build its own club-room.

Following is the order of dances, which was printed on yellow cards, with yellow cords and pencils attached: Grand march, "California;" waltz, "Native Daughters;" two step, "Native Sons;" waltz, "Tejon Parlor;" schottische, "Baker Parlor;" two step, "Grizzly Bear;" waltz, "Eschscholtzia;" lancers, "Pioneers;" two step, "The Drillers;" barn dance, "Chanticleer;" waltz, "San Francisco, 1915;" two step, "Golden West;" waltz, "Our Grand President;" two step, "Mission Bells;" waltz, "Mariposa;" two step, "Rosemite."

The committees responsible for the success of the affair were made up as follows: Arrangements--Misses Annie Foran, Dena Pesante, Marcelle Moritz, Mrs. Pearl Knapp. Reception--Mesdames Eliza Baker, Josie Nighbert, Etta Borgwardt, Frances Willow, Louise Herod, Miss Theo. McClasky. Decorations--Mesdames Hilda Gundlach, Lillian Carter, Eliza Dunlap, Laura Gunther, Evelyn Browning, Lucy Castro. Floor--Mesdames Daisy Jordan, Annie Baker, Diamond Brewer, Kate Adams, Misses Marcelle Moritz, Isma Semorile. Refreshments--Miss Anna Craig, Miss Hattie Carlock.



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Pioneer Story Unavoidably Omitted.

Owing to the illness of the writer, W. J. Organ, the Pioneer of Nevada City, by which he was unable to prepare the manuscript for this month's installment in time for this (December) number, the account of his experiences in California in early days, which has been appearing in the Grizzly Bear under the head, "A Pioneer in the Land of the Setting Sun," is unavoidably omitted. Mr. Organ has, however, completed the manuscript for the finale of the story, and it will be concluded in the next (January) number.—Editor.

Advertisement.

WHAT THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., OF CALIFORNIA, HAS ACCOMPLISHED SINCE 1906.

Innumerable business men throughout the United States have marveled at the remarkably clever financing accomplished by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. in successfully paying in one year the enormous fire loss of \$11,000,000, which the Company sustained in the great fire at San Francisco in April, 1906.

The assets of the Company on January 1, 1906, were \$7,232,552, which, with heavy contributions by the stockholders, enabled this great achievement to be consummated, and it closed the year 1907 with assets amounting to \$5,938,099, and a net surplus of \$806,922 over capital and all liabilities.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the fame of this reliable institution has spread far beyond the confines of its own country and that its marine policies are gladly accepted in those foreign ports in which it transacts business.

Reasonable profits, extending over many years, will be needed to reimburse the stockholders for the funds disbursed to meet the emergency of 1906; and it is pleasing to learn that the Company made fair profits in 1909 in both its underwriting and investment branches, three-fourths of which profits were added to surplus. With a capital of \$1,500,000, and a net surplus of \$2,014,857, the Company had, on January 1, 1910, prime resources aggregating \$7,431,402. The liabilities, exclusive of capital, amounted to \$3,916,545, thus leaving a policyholders' surplus of \$3,514,857.

Since its organization, the Fireman's Fund has received \$70,893,327 in premiums and paid \$42,027,470 for losses, while dividend disbursements have amounted to \$4,191,000. The Company's stock, worth less than nothing in May, 1906, now has a book value of \$234.32 per \$100 of par value.

Careful selection of risks, and a high degree of popularity, are manifested by a loss ratio last year of less than forty-seven per cent, with a normal expense ratio.

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California's Industrial Success

(Continued from Page 4, Column 3.)

To the ordinary citizen, the extremely low depression that affects manufacturing in California is not as evident or as important as it is to the manufacturers and producers of the State; but to the men who employ, the men who are employed, the result is so disastrous that we can only look to the citizens of this State to assist us in finding effective remedies. To them do we make this appeal, and to them do we look for the future of California's manufacturing prosperity. The seriousness of it all is heartbreaking, when we realize that the people we are dependent upon are the very ones that are sending East for their commodities. To the average citizen who has no business interest, the advantages of our great manufacturing sites are obviously the best to be had. To be sure, we have natural advantages—we have spur tracks and tide water facilities; we have excellent climatic conditions for working; we have electric power and oil for fuel that are necessary for manufacturing development—but as to the co-operation of the citizens that we are looking to for aid in our industries, we are woefully and deplorably lacking.

We have flowers, fruits and sunshine—we have all the great resources of an empire—but do you think that we use them to our advantage? Do we not content ourselves too often with being satisfied that these God-given advantages are sufficient? Do we make sufficient effort to make use of these great privileges? No, we certainly do not. The truth is, that the great bulk of our raw material is sent East, packed, and returned to us for consumption. Then we wonder why California is lacking in her manufacturing. We wonder why the Eastern manufacturers have such a grip upon our industrial life.

Why we are suffering; what the loss means to this State and to ourselves, is only half told, but we do appeal to every retailer of the State to buy California-made products—for, after all, the success of the individual, the success of the retailer, the jobber, the manufacturer and producer, is dependent upon what the Native Sons, Native Daughters and others buy from them. In other words, if every purchaser, man, woman or child, in California would ask for California products, and insist upon the California products, the dealer would be forced to carry them.

Early-day Incidents in Tuolumne County

(Continued from Page 11, Column 2.)

a table, washed the clots of blood from his body, and Dr. Cassidy, from Philadelphia, dressed his wounds, but he lived only a few hours.

Before he passed away, however, he told us that the night was very dark while hunting for his animal, and by the side of a bunch of chaparral he saw an object which he supposed was his animal. As he reached out to put a rope around his neck, for the purpose of leading him to camp, a grizzly bear struck him with his paws on the head, and he was left in the condition in which we found him.

Mrs. William Patch was the first white woman that entered Jacksonville in 1849. She and her husband William, on their arrival, opened a boarding tent. One rainy day the miners played freeze-out poker for mince pies. During the day, Mrs.

Patch made and baked in a stone oven thirty-two pies, for which she received thirty-two dollars in gold dust (coin being very scarce at that time). This William Patch was a brother to Samuel Patch, the great jumper, who lost his life by jumping from the top of Genesee Falls at Rochester, N. Y.

In the autumn of 1851, James M. Slocum and myself left Jacksonville and went to Garote (now called Groveland). This was a new mining camp in Tuolumne County, about ten miles from Jacksonville, and near Big Oak Flat. The first night we stopped in that camp we occupied a deserted log cabin. It was located in a pine grove on the side of a mountain, about a quarter of a mile from camp. There being no door to the castle, and grizzlies being numerous at that time, Mr. Slocum made a temporary door out of a barrel and a few shakes he found lying on the ground. While lying in bed, I told him that the door was of no use against animals, and that the only protection we would have would be our revolvers. Should a grizzly enter, there was no possible way to escape, as we could not break through the large pine logs, nor make an opening in the roof.

It was a beautiful night, the full moon and stars shining in all their brilliancy. Nothing was heard except the occasional fluttering of leaves, and the gentle breeze singing through the branches of the lofty pines, and we finally dropped to sleep. It must have been in the short hours of morning when I was suddenly awakened by the crash of the flimsy door. Mr. Slocum did not awake. As soon as my slumber was disturbed I looked toward the doorway and saw a figure. I sung out three times: "Who comes there!" There being no answer, my gun was discharged at the object. This awoke my partner, and he said he thought he was shot. He lighted a candle, went to the door, and there found a knife about ten inches in length, bright and keen as a razor. Whoever the party was, whether Mexican, Indian, or white man, he took leg bail, and escaped.

GRANITE PARLOR ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY DEPARTED.

At a recent meeting of Granite Parlor, No. 83, N.S.G.W., the following resolutions were adopted in memory of John M. Hoey, who died suddenly near Klamath Falls, Oregon, and who was in the employ of the S. P. Company. Deceased was born in Shasta County, in 1866.

Whereas, The Creator, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our honored and respected Bro., John M. Hoey, to the Eternal Parlor on High; and

Whereas, With the death of Bro. John M. Hoey, Granite Parlor, No. 83, and the Order of N. S. G. W., have lost a conscientious and loyal member, and his family a kind and loving brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, in memory of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy transmitted to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the Grizzly Bear and the Folsom Telegraph.

JAMES P. LOGUE,
R. D. McFARLAND,
FRANK H. HOUSTON,
Committee.

Our friends are like our clothes—unless they wear well, we get little satisfaction out of them.

PERSONALS

George Wheeler of Sacramento Parlor was a recent San Francisco visitor.

P. G. P. Charles M. Belshaw of San Francisco was a recent visitor to Los Angeles.

Judge Carroll Cook of Alcatraz Parlor, San Francisco, was a recent Los Angeles visitor.

There is a new native daughter at the Los Angeles home of Harry J. Leland of Ramona Parlor.

W. T. Calderwood of La Fiesta Parlor, Los Angeles, has been on a business trip to Mexico.

Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung of San Francisco paid a flying official visit to Los Angeles recently.

Harriet S. Lee of Woodland Parlor has been seriously ill for some time past, but is now on the road to recovery.

P. G. P. Joseph R. Knowland of Alameda Parlor, has departed for Washington, D. C., to resume his congressional duties.

Grand President Daniel A. Ryan of San Francisco entertained the Board of Grand Officers at luncheon, November 19th.

Mrs. Dr. Hardin of Nicolaus has resigned as recording secretary of Feather River Parlor, owing to a change in her place of residence.

Sheriff W. A. Hammell of Ramona Parlor, Los Angeles and Miss Kittie McKiernan of San Jose, were married in the latter city on Thanksgiving Day.

P. G. P. Emma W. Lillie of San Francisco, secretary of the Homeless Children's Agency, went to San Diego recently on official business, and incidentally looked after Agency matters in the southern cities.

Thomas McGuire of Cabrillo Parlor, Ventura, and Miss Gertrude Catharine McGann were recently married in the Catholic Church at Oxnard. The couple will reside in Oxnard, where Mr. McGuire has business interests.

Supervisor J. Emmett Hayden and wife of San Francisco were recent San Diego visitors. Mr. Hayden is a member of Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, and went to the southern city to attend the session of the League of Municipalities.

Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung of San Francisco, who was completely worked out after his arduous duties in connection with the recent Admission Day Festival, has returned to his official duties after a much-needed vacation around Emigrant Gap, Placer County.

Senator and Mrs. A. E. Campbell of San Luis Obispo are receiving congratulations over the advent of a little native daughter. Senator Campbell is a member of Cambria Parlor, N.S.G.W., and Mrs. Campbell is a member of San Luisita Parlor, N.D.G.W. Mrs. Campbell is an accomplished musician and has been organist in her Parlor for many terms.

Grand First Vice-President H. C. Lichtenberger of Los Angeles, Grand Second Vice-President Clarence E. Jarvis of Sutter Creek, Grand Third Vice-President Thomas Monahan of San Jose, and Grand Trustees Bismarck Bruck of St. Helena, Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee, J. E. Barber of Redding, and Emmet Seawell of Santa Rosa were visitors to San Francisco, November 19th.

STATE REVENUES FROM FORESTS—WHAT CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHES.

For the fiscal year ended June 30th, last, the United States Department of Agriculture announces, the 25 per cent of National Forest revenue which will go to the several States for road and school purposes amounted to \$506,194.84—\$67,492.03 more than last year, or an increase of a little over 15 per cent. The payments are an offset to the loss of income from taxable property through withdrawal of the forest land from entry under the public land laws.

Of the total amount, \$60,752.91 has been apportioned to California, an increase of over 25 per cent compared with last year.

The increases are the result of increased activity in National Forest timber sales, and are an earnest of what will happen as the timber supply which the Government is caring for comes into full demand. Since the cut of timber will always be limited to what forests will keep on growing, the income to the States will be permanent, not transitory, as would have been the case if hasty and improvident exploitation had been permitted. According to the calculations of the Department of Agriculture officials, the States will eventually receive many times what the forests are now yielding them, for there is as yet on the whole only a very restricted demand for the Government's timber.

Grizzly



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CONTENTS

xx

	Page
"Awful Fate of the Wing Family".....	1
"The Home Industry League".....	2
"California's Great Showing".....	3
California Fifty Years Ago.....	4
"A Pioneer in Land of Setting Sun".....	5
Editorial Page.....	6
"Palos Colorado".....	7
"Native Home Items".....	8
"With Our Western Books and Writers".....	9
Sporting Page.....	10
"Feminine World's Fads and Fancies".....	12
Dramatic Musical Page.....	14
Mining Department.....	16
"Strong Protest Against Discrimination".....	18
"Remember the Homeless Child".....	19
Native Sons Department.....	22
Native Daughters Department.....	24
Passing of the Pioneer.....	26
General California Information.....	

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FORMS CLOSE 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Contributions relat-
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OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE.
No attention will be given contributions unless
signed by some reliable party, but, when desired,
the contributor's name will be withheld from pub-
lication.

Yes, dearly beloved Tourist, this is the simon-
pure, unadulterated, made-in-California winter. Like
every other California product, it's the best on
earth.

A man named Byers is seeking, so press dis-
patches state, to represent Iowa in the National
Senate. If we are to believe all we have heard
about Senators purchasing their seats in the Na-
tional Congress, the Iowan's name would indicate
that he is on the road to success.

One of the best New Year resolutions is that of
the Santa Fe railroad, to prohibit the use of
cigarettes by its employees after January 1, 1911.
We trust this is one resolution that will stand the
test of time, for it is of inestimable benefit to the
employees themselves.

At a recent congress of eastern medical men, a
physician read a paper in which he stated that
graft was a disease, resultant from graft-hug infec-
tion.

Our medical friends are so accustomed to the use
of the knife that they might now begin to cut
out graft.

The first political news of the 1914 campaign has
been sent out: The county assessors, in conven-
tion assembled, have resolved that the tax rate
should be reduced. Resolving's all right, brothers,
but what the patiently suffering taxpayer wants is
action. If we read the signs of the times aright,
actions will speak considerably louder than resolu-
tions in politics in this State hereafter.

All honor to the Pasadena society women who
refused to attend a swell function in that city, and
dance with visiting Japanese naval officers!

May their commendable action be not only ap-
plauded by all men, but, as well, their example fol-
lowed by all women.

These women proved by their action that good
American blood courses through their veins. Now
let their brothers show their Americanism by deal-
ing with the party who insulted these women, by
offering the invitations, in a manner commensurate
with the enormity of the offense.

Quite a little storm has arisen in Stockton be-
cause a school principal suspended a girl student
who appeared in the classes near-clothed in a dress
having short sleeves and low neck, and her hair
bedecked with false curls.

The principal is to be commended, but what
about the short-brain parents of the miss? They
are the ones responsible for the girl's school dress,
and they are the ones that should be disciplined.

The only way to cure an evil is to get at its root.
The root of the school-dress evil is with the parents,
not the girls.

Awful Fate of the Wing Family (A TRUE STORY OF PIONEER DAYS)

BY SILAS MARDEN SWINNERTON.

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ONE AFTERNOON IN THE LATTER
part of August, 1857, a light two-
horse wagon, covered with canvas
and drawn by four stout little mules
driven by a man named Abel Wing,
was proceeding leisurely along the
banks of the Humboldt River. Wing
was a man of stalwart frame and
about six feet four inches tall. In
the wagon with him were his two
little boys, aged six and eight, his
wife and an eighteen-months-old
baby. Wing and his wife had crossed the plains
without any companions; they had pursued their
journey leisurely, and the mule team was in excel-
lent condition. Mrs. Wing was a short, well-built,
compact little woman, aged about thirty-five years.
She and her husband were congratulating them-
selves upon finishing their journey, whose end now
seemed very near, and were eagerly anticipating a
harvest of riches in the far-off and then wilderness-
like Golden State of California.

Suddenly Mrs. Wing caught her husband's arm
and pointed to some moving objects about a quar-
ter of a mile to the right of the road, moving in
a direction parallel with the direction in which the
Wing family were traveling. It took but one
glance for Wing's practiced eye to ascertain that
the objects composed a band of about thirty
Indians, who were endeavoring to get ahead of
him and thus cut him off from his direction. With-
out evincing any alarm, Wing started up his team
into a brisk trot, while the Indians, increasing
their speed, gradually began to draw down to the
road. Seeing that the Indians were no longer dis-
guising their intentions, Wing lashed his team into
a gallop, and then commenced one of the most ex-
citing races for life that Indian border warfare had
ever witnessed.

The heavy canvas cover upon the wagon, bulg-
ing out like a balloon, greatly impeded the pro-
gress of the fugitives. With remarkable presence
of mind, Mrs. Wing drew her husband's sheath
knife from his belt and cut the lashings which
held the cover to the wagon bows. In an instant
the cover lifted in the air, floated for a moment,
and dropped back in the dust. The game little
mule team, released from the strain of the cover,
dashed forward with increased speed. By this
time the pursuing Indians had drawn down to the
road, but in doing so had so lost ground that they
were now several hundred yards in the rear. Still
they kept up the chase, determined if possible to
overtake their victims. It was the work of an
instant for Mrs. Wing to throw out of the wagon a
ten-gallon keg of water; next went the family
bedding and a trunk; then the deck-boards of the
wagon; and finally, with superhuman strength, Mrs.
Wing succeeded in throwing out of the wagon a
chest of dishes, a provision chest, some sides of
bacon, and two one-hundred-pound sacks of flour.

Notwithstanding the lightening of the team's
load, and although Wing lashed them with energy,
the stubby little mules would not increase their
speed. The wagon was now nearly empty, con-
taining nothing but an ax, a double-barreled shot-
gun and the flying fugitives. Slowly the long-
winded and fleet-footed Piutes were gaining ground
upon their intended victims. Whenever they would
come upon a rise of ground, they would let fly a
shower of arrows at the fleeing family, but being
shot from a great distance, they either fell short
or went wide of their mark, and sometimes passed
over the heads of the human targets. When within
about two hundred yards, the Indians, from a little
rise of ground, let fly a volley of arrows, and one
of them, passing over Wing's head, struck the off
lead mule in the fleshy part of the rump, inflicting
a painful but not serious wound. With a snort of
pain, the wounded animal sprang into a run, and
the rest of the team, seeming to catch the spirit of
fright, was soon racing along the road at such a
pace that no human being on foot could keep up
with them.

Mrs. Wing glanced back and said to her hus-
band: "Thank God, we are safe! The Indians
are falling behind."

Wing did not try to check the speed of his team,

for he knew that in that alone lay the only salva-
tion of himself and family. As the road turned
around a small point of ground, the team going at
a fearful speed, the tire of the off hind wheel of
the wagon flew off. For a short distance the wheel
held together, but gradually disintegrated, and
soon there was nothing to support the hind axle
except the hub, which was rolling along the ground
in lieu of a wheel.

For two miles the fugitives continued their flight,
hoping against hope that they would overtake some
emigrants in large enough force to protect them.
But it was not to be. Years before, a man, in
hewing out a road through the timber, had cut
down a small tree about six inches in diameter
which stood on the edge of the roadway, and had
carelessly left a little stump about eight inches
high. As Wing's team plunged down into a little
gully through which the road passed, the hind axle
of the wagon caught upon the stump, and in an
instant the wagon was torn into fragments, and
the maddened mules, with the tongue and fore-
wheels of the wagon, dashed on out of sight. All
of the occupants of the wagon were thrown vio-
lently to the ground, and Mr. and Mrs. Wing lay
stunned for a moment, though the little boys and
the infant in Mrs. Wing's arms were unhurt.

Just as Wing regained consciousness and was ris-
ing from the ground, thirty yelling Piutes came
pouring over the embankment, scarcely a hundred
feet away. Wing caught up from the ground his
double-barrel shotgun, and being at close range,
literally tore the heads off of two of the savages,
and although filled with arrows, the stalwart mau
rushed into the midst of the yelling demons and
beat out the brains of two more with the butt of
his gun; then, with some fifty arrows in his body,
he fell forward among his murderers.

Mrs. Wing had just risen from the ground as the
Indians burst into view. She had her eighteen-
months-old baby clasped in her right arm, when
an arrow struck the back of her hand, passed
through the infant's heart and lodged in her right
breast. Fortunately the arrow had no barb upon
it, having only a hard-wood point. Another arrow
passed through her left shoulder, coming out through
the shoulder-blade at her back. A third arrow
struck her in the right side, but glancing upon the
ribs, passed out without inflicting a mortal wound.
Mrs. Wing fell to the ground in a semi-conscious
condition, unable to rise. The two little boys were
instantly caught and murdered by the savages.

The Indians, after stripping the clothing from
Wing's body, came up to where Mrs. Wing lay,
and one of them, identifying the arrows as his,
turned them around in the wounded woman's flesh,
but she made no outcry nor gave any sign that she
was alive. Mrs. Wing had a head of hair which
was over a yard long. An Indian looked at her for
a moment, stooped down, made an incision around
her head with a sheath knife, placed his foot upon
her face, thus covering her mouth, wrapped her hair
around his hand, and pulled the skin from the top
of her head. Then the Indians, going back upon
the road, gathered all the plunder that had been
thrown out by the Wings, and quickly sought a
hiding place in the wilderness, for they well knew
that avengers, in the form of hackwoodsmen,
trained in Indian craft, would be upon their track.

Mrs. Wing lay in a semi-conscious condition until
about sundown, when she succeeded in gaining
strength enough to rise. Seeing that all her family
were dead and stiff upon the ground, she went to
a brook near by, washed her wounds, tied her apron
over her head and, more dead than alive, started
on—sometimes staggering, sometimes crawling on
her hands and knees, often falling exhausted. She
traveled all night, and at daylight, discovering a
cold spring of water hidden in a thicket, secreted
herself and, in a semi-conscious condition, waited
the return of nightfall. About sundown, having
again dressed her wound and eaten a few berries
that grew about the spring, she again took the road
and toiled on wearily all night, making another
five miles.

About daylight, just as she was thinking of hid-
ing herself again, she discovered an encampment
of white men. The party proved to be a company
(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

The Home Industry League What It Has Done and Is Doing

(BY COLONEL GEO. H. PIPPY, CHAIRMAN AFFILIATED LEAGUES COMMITTEE OF THE HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE.)



HAT GREATER CONSTRUCTIVE building is there among the commercial or civic bodies in the State of California than the stupendous task of the Home Industry League has taken up in its successful efforts to induce Californians to buy California products? What more commendable endeavor is there in the great State of California, that flourishes and abounds in the productiveness of its soil, than the educational campaign of the League to establish the State as a manufacturing community, as well as an empire of natural resources?

And yet, strange as it may seem, with the magnificent results attained by the League in the short space of five months' existence, there are many people in the State who do not know, or realize to the full extent, or appreciate, the wisdom manifested in its economical principle and the teaching of the same to the people to bring the results that California needs for its industrial success. Nor do they recognize the multifarious detail that is necessary before the development of the State's manufacturing interests are fairly begun, or their own co-operative buying interest that will bring prosperity into the State.

However that may be, the burden of work accepted by the various officers and committees of the League, and their unselfish devotion to the cause, is particularly commendable in the attention they must also give to their own private business enterprises, and if similarly carried out by the individual consumer and buyer without the restriction of application to business, would result in greater prosperity for the State, the several counties, and the individual.

The pioneers of this movement, seeing the absolute necessity for the betterment of home industry, began their diversified efforts after a study for improvement in manufacturing conditions. In June, 1910, when they held their first meeting, composed of the best element among the manufacturing and producing industries in the State of California, the personnel of the League, representing the different industries, made up a strong campaign for the furtherance and continuance of home industry that had been attempted before by various commercial and civic bodies without real tangible results, and elected a directorate of eighteen members, twelve of whom must be manufacturers. They began with an impetuous that has carried them on successfully up to this time. Those directors are: Frederick C. Parker, president, manager Pacific Coast Biscuit Co.; Frederick J. Koster, first vice-president, president California Barrel Co.; A. C. Rulofson, second vice-president, president A. C. Rulofson Co.; Lonis Saroni, treasurer, sugar broker; J. M. Patrick, secretary, president Patrick Co.; D. J. Alberga, manager Alberga & Newcomb; Edward L. Baldwin, manufacturing druggist; A. C. Boldeman, president Boldeman Chocolate Co.; R. J. Davis, vice-president Van Emon Elevator Co.; Zoeth S. Eldredge, capitalist; J. O. Gantner, president Gantner & Mattern; Captain I. N. Hibberd, superintendent Barneson & Hibberd; J. A. Hieronimus, Union Brewing and Malting Co.; J. W. Hoyt, president White Star Laundry; P. I. Jacoby, president Standard Biscuit Co.; Wm. Mooser, architect; Geo. H. Pippy, attorney-at-law; R. E. Queen, president California Fig Syrup Co.; B. B. Rosenthal, delegate Labor Council; C. J. Wetmore, president Wetmore-Bowen Co.; W. B. Webster, manager W. W. Montague & Co.; B. J. Williams, president Standard Soap Co.; Eugene Clancy, delegate Building Trades Council.

The committees, as represented by these various directors as chairmen, began with: Executive Committee—R. J. Davis (chairman), R. E. Queen, Frederick J. Koster, Louis Saroni, A. C. Rulofson. Ways and Means—W. B. Webster (chairman), Ritchie L. Dunn, I. N. Hibberd, J. W. Hoyt, Byron Mauzy. Publicity and Advertising—R. E. Queen (chairman), D. H. Robert, Chas. De Young, C. W. Hornick, D. A. Ryan. Grievance Committee—A. C. Rulofson (chairman), J. C. Kortick, C. H. Workman, Wm. Mooser, D. J. Alberga. Affiliated Leagues—Geo. H. Pippy (chairman), D. J. Alberga, W. B. Dutton. Membership—Lonis Saroni (chairman), R. L. Dunn, D. J. Alberga.

Special Committees: Trade Mark—J. W. Hoyt

(chairman), Paul Rieger, D. J. Alberga, C. H. Workman, Edw. L. Baldwin, T. M. Earl, A. Patrick. Associate Membership—J. A. Hieronimus (chairman), D. J. Alberga, H. W. Kerrigan. Salesmanship—E. J. D. Price (chairman).

A new committee appointed for the "Made in California Week," to be held the latter part of February, is as follows: D. J. Alberga (chairman), R. L. Dunn, J. C. Kortick, C. H. Workman, W. H. Laurence, W. H. Hyman, Oscar Boldeman, P. G. Betts, A. Patrick, S. L. Samter, Chester Meyers, H. E. Holmes, Walter Degen, Aug. Lang, Dr. C. V. Cross, F. B. Connolly. This committee is made up under several different sub-heads for the success of this "week," when nothing but made-in-California goods will be displayed in every shop window in the city of San Francisco.

The duties of the various committees above mentioned, the names of which specify their particular line of work, have been varied and numerous, naturally as a result of the League's constructive work for the last five months. But the results obtained have been so satisfactory, and the progress made so healthy, that the future of the League presages wonderful possibilities—the field being so



COLONEL GEORGE H. PIPPY.

broad and vast that it is attracting the interest of the entire State.

As the League has but one object, that is, the fostering, protecting and up-building of the manufacturing and producing industries of the State of California, it therefore naturally follows that extraneous influences will not subdivide the work that is pointed out to do. The League recognizes no locality, class, corporation, trust, combination, or individual; it works for the benefit of all alike. Its object is one that every citizen of the State can indorse, and one that every patriotic citizen of the State of California should be in sympathy with. It is not only designed to revive the waning industries of the State, but to endeavor to create others which may be profitably established in this State, with its vast natural resources.

It has often been asked: "How can an association revive the manufacturing industries of the State, considering the great depletion of same, as people will always buy in the cheapest market?" This is true, and therein lies one of the chief duties of the Home Industry League. It is endeavoring to overcome the difficulties existing, which in many instances place the producer and manufacturer of this State on equal terms with the Eastern and foreign competition, and by overcoming that, it enables him to become "the cheapest market." "An important item," it finds, "will certainly be recognized in that of quantity. An increased output in most instances represents a decreased cost. The smaller demands on the Coast, it finds, as compared with Eastern States, place the manufacturer here

at a disadvantage in the matter of cost of production."

The League's efforts must be to overcome this, as far as possible, and each resident consumer is being taught to understand and know the advantage to his neighbor as well as to himself in patronizing home industry, and that each individual demand for an article made within the State brings the manufacturer one step nearer to that point where, by increased output, he is able to defy foreign competition. Many cases can be cited where California manufacturers, in order to dispose of their products, are obliged to use Eastern labels. A removal of this prejudice, the League points out, would in itself be a great accomplishment. "There exists in the State today," it maintains, "an unjust prejudice against California-made goods, a feeling that is encouraged and fostered by the retailers of Eastern products, and yet this very retailer is dependent upon local patronage, which patronage would find increase in employment of additional labor."

It must be apparent to the consumer of the State that the only logical end for the self-support and utilization of our own resources depends upon the buying of California-made products—that is why the League is endeavoring to create a greater demand for California products. It is decreasing the cost of same by increasing the output; thereby naturally employing more labor and increasing the purchasing population of the State that is created by the employing of more labor. This logically results in the circulation of more money. By educating people to buy California-made goods, it is eliminating that inveterate prejudice against home products. It further protects, preserves, develops, and advocates the boosting, buying and selling of our representative home industries. It is co-operating in a concerted movement with commercial, civic, and improvement bodies, corporations and individuals, by holding contracts here, and placing the producer and manufacturer of this State in a position to successfully compete with the world. In hundreds of ways, the League is lecturing on home industry, co-operating with retailers and jobbers, advertising, exploiting home industries individually through its members and collectively. It is issuing a series of pamphlets devoted to the various lines of industry throughout the State, trying to educate our people and proving, through quality and price, our ability to compete with the Eastern and foreign markets.

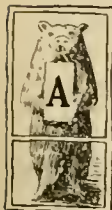
In its multitudinous efforts for the good of the manufacturer and producer of the State, it is carrying on, without friction or opposition, its manifold task by not touching upon the various objects of other organizations. It is not steeped in freight rates, the improvement of streets, the regulation of the budget, or particularizing on shipping interests, but working on in its logical way for the one object: the up-building of the manufacturing and producing industries—by greater publicity and the advocating of buying California products. The League is doing, and has done, more in its five months' existence than any other like body in the entire West. It is organizing new bodies throughout the entire State. It is creating a greater demand for California-made products, and affiliating with bodies already existing to work for the same object. It is issuing a general directory devoted to our members—their productions, locations of factories, offices, and other information of benefit to the jobber, retailer and ultimate consumer. The work has progressed with greater strides as each day passes, until now the membership has reached 553 strong.

The League has done, is doing, and can do, more for the betterment of manufacturing, producing and general business conditions of this State than any other body. But to successfully counteract the many endeavors of Eastern representatives and secure the greater bulk of the manufacturing business, it must have the proper co-operation of the people of the State. On June 17, 1910, when the Home Industry League adopted the name that identifies it as the most progressive organization in the State, it promised great results for its members, and has consistently carried out its plan of campaign. It has, through its exhibits and demonstrations in San Francisco and Oakland, doubled the sales and increased the output of many lines of industries. It has increased the accounts of many factories to such an extent that the capacity of many plants has had to be enlarged to meet the growing demand.

It has been proven that, where many other organizations in the past have taken up home industry for an ephemeral period, this latter movement of the Home Industry League is a logical one, for the various reasons that it has consistently and judiciously followed out regarding equal price and quality basis of competition. It has manifested conclusively that California-made goods equal, and in most cases surpass, the products that are being shipped in here daily for our consumption and use.

(Continued on Page 28, Column 1)

California's Great Showing in the Thirteenth Federal Census



ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL Government census, the population of California is 2,377,549, compared with 1,485,053 in 1900, and 1,208,130 in 1890. The increase the last ten years is 892,496. In 1860, the Federal census showed California's population to be but 375,949. Thus it will be seen that in the last half-century this State's population has increased from 375,949 to 2,377,549, or a gain of over 2,000,000. The population of the several counties, as officially announced, is as follows:

	1910	1900
Alameda	246,131	131,197
Alpine	309	509
Amador	9,086	11,116
Butte	27,301	17,117
Calaveras	9,171	11,200
Colusa	7,732	7,365
Contra Costa	31,674	18,046
Del Norte	2,417	2,408
El Dorado	7,492	8,986
Fresno	75,657	37,862
Glenn	7,172	3,150
Humboldt	33,857	27,104
Imperial	13,591	*
Inyo	6,974	4,377
Kern	37,715	16,480
Kings	16,230	9,871
Lake	5,526	6,017
Lassen	4,802	4,511
Los Angeles	504,131	170,298
Madera	8,368	6,364
Marin	25,114	15,702
Mariposa	3,956	4,720
Mendocino	23,929	20,465
Merced	15,148	9,215
Modoc	6,191	5,076
Mono	2,842	2,167
Monterey	24,146	19,380
Napa	19,800	16,451
Nevada	14,955	17,789
Orange	34,436	19,696
Placer	18,237	15,786
Plumas	5,259	4,657
Riverside	34,096	17,897
San Benito	8,041	6,633
San Bernardino	56,706	27,929
Sacramento	67,806	45,915
San Diego	61,665	35,090
San Francisco	416,912	342,783
San Joaquin	50,731	35,452
San Luis Obispo	19,383	16,737
San Mateo	26,585	12,094
Santa Barbara	27,738	18,934
Santa Clara	88,539	60,216
Santa Cruz	26,140	21,512
Shasta	18,920	17,318
Sierra	4,098	4,017
Siskiyou	18,801	16,962
Solano	27,559	24,143
Sonoma	48,394	38,480
Stanislaus	22,522	9,550
Sutter	6,328	5,886
Tehama	11,401	10,996
Trinity	3,301	4,483
Tulare	35,440	18,375
Tuolumne	9,979	11,166
Ventura	18,347	14,267
Yolo	13,926	13,618
Yuba	10,042	8,620

—*(County created since 1900 census.)

To one interested in California conditions, the 1910 census returns hold much food for thought. In 1900, the county of San Francisco was more than twice as large as that of Los Angeles; now Los Angeles County leads San Francisco in population by 87,219. The State's largest counties today are, in order: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, Fresno, Sacramento, San Diego, San Bernardino and San Joaquin.

A comparison of an equal number of the largest county populations, north and south of Tehachapi, shows that, while nearly every section in California has made gains, the counties in what we term Southern California are away in the lead. Here's the Government's figures:

Northern California Counties—1910	1900
San Francisco	416,912
Alameda	246,131
Santa Clara	88,539
Fresno	75,657
Sacramento	67,806
San Joaquin	50,731

Sonoma	48,394	38,480
Kern	37,715	16,480

Totals	1,031,885	707,385
Southern California Counties—1910		1900
Los Angeles	504,131	170,298
Imperial	13,591	
Orange	34,436	19,696
Riverside	34,696	17,897
San Bernardino	56,706	27,929
San Diego	61,665	35,090
Santa Barbara	27,738	18,934
Ventura	18,347	14,367

Totals	751,310	304,211
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Thus it will be seen that, while in 1900 the eight largest Northern California Counties had 403,174 more population than the Southern California Counties, the present census shows the same northern counties but 280,575 in the lead of the same southern counties. But what is more astonishing, while these same northern counties gained 324,496 in population the past decade, the same southern counties increased 447,099.

One of the saddest bits of information gleaned from the new census comes from a population comparison in the counties that did so much, during the early-day mining fever, to make California world famous. The counties of Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Trinity and Tuolumne show a decrease in population. In early days these were the mecca for the gold-seekers, but for the last twenty years residents have been gradually forsaking the mine for other pursuits, and the newcomers have not been sufficiently many to offset the out-goers. Many of these counties have lately come to the front as abounding in rich agricultural lands, and the next census will undoubtedly show a population even greater than in 1900.

Stanislaus County's population increased 12,972, due largely to the establishment of irrigation systems and the consequent subdivision of large acreages. On the other hand, Kern County's population increased 21,235, due almost entirely to the opening up of the numerous oil wells. Thus it is apparent that mining—for oil wells are mines—and agriculture are both doing their share toward increasing the population of California.

The largest gain in population was made by Los Angeles County—333,533. The smallest gain is noted in Del Norte County—9. The smallest county in the State, in population, is Alpine, with 309 residents—200 less than the 1900 census gave it.

There is not an agricultural or fruit-raising county in the State whose population has not shown a substantial increase in the past ten years. On the other hand, nearly every county whose chief resource is mining shows a decrease, and where there is any increase at all, it is very small. Another notable fact is that in those counties where large acreages have been subdivided, the population has increased materially, while in those where large land holdings still exist the increase has been very slight.

From a political viewpoint, the census figures are likewise interesting. The State's increased population will give us two, and possibly four, more representatives in the National Congress, and the several congressional district boundaries will have to be changed. Representation in the State Legislature will be from forty senatorial and eighty assembly districts, as usual, but the boundaries of these districts, fixed by population, will be considerably changed.

The State Constitution says that, "For the purpose of choosing members of the legislature, the State shall be divided into forty senatorial and eighty assembly districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and composed of contiguous territory. * * * In the formation of such districts no county, or city and county, shall be divided, unless it contains sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts, nor shall any part of any county, or of any city and county, be united with any other county, or city and county, in forming any district." The State's population being 2,377,549, the basis for senatorial representation will be 59,438 of population, and for assembly representation, 29,719 of population.

San Francisco, therefore, which heretofore had the largest legislative delegation—eighteen assemblymen and nine senators—will have her delegation cut down to fourteen assemblymen and seven senators, while Los Angeles, which has had nine assemblymen and five senators in the Legislature,

will now have the largest delegation—seventeen assemblymen and eight senators. Alameda and San Bernardino Counties will each gain one assemblyman, while Sacramento County will lose one.

There are only ten counties in the State—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, Fresno, Sacramento, San Diego, San Bernardino, San Joaquin and Sonoma—which have a sufficient population to entitle them to individual representation in the Legislature, and their total representation will amount to fifty-five assemblymen and twenty-seven senators. This will leave twenty-five assembly and thirteen senatorial districts to be divided between the remaining forty-eight counties, and the Legislature now about to assemble will be given this task.

The Population of the United States.

The total number of people enumerated throughout the states, territories, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, in the census which began April 15, 1910, is officially announced as 93,402,151, an increase of 16,145,521 in the past ten years. California is the twelfth largest state in the Union in population.

AWFUL FATE OF WING FAMILY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3)

of engineers and their assistants, who were engaged in locating a new wagon road. They were provided with an ambulance and a provision wagon, and each man was well armed and had a saddle mule or riding pony. As soon as Mrs. Wing had told her story, the ambulance was made ready, she was placed therein, and under an escort of several men, was taken rapidly forward about ten miles, to where a large emigrant train was camped.

The surveyors' party was composed of frontiersmen who were accustomed in their wild frontier life to seeing many gruesome sight. On seeing Mrs. Wing's condition, some shed tears, while others cursed in low tones; and when Mrs. Wing had left the camp a set look settled upon all their faces, and their eyes took on that glassy look which boded little good for any Piute Indian whom they might meet in the future. The chief engineer immediately gave orders to cache the instruments and extra camp equipage, saddle their animals, and take the trail. In two hours the party was on its mission of vengeance.

For two days and one night they pressed on, following the Indians' trail, led by a keen-scented trailing dog which they happened to have with them. Near sundown of the second day, from a little eminence of ground, the head engineer, by aid of an old-fashioned telescope, discovered the Indians encamped in a small valley, in the center of which was a little grove of cotton-woods which grew around a spring of water. At daylight the next morning the Indian camp had been surrounded, and an attack was made, under the orders to take no prisoners.

We pass over the bloody details of the attack. Suffice to say that, owing to the open nature of the ground and the whites being able to use their saddle animals, not one of the Indians escaped. Only one of the surveying party was wounded, and he only slightly with an arrow. When the surveying party returned to their camp, they brought back with them twenty-six bloody scalp-locks as evidences of the thoroughness of their retributive vengeance.

Mrs. Wing was kindly cared for by the party of emigrants into whose hands she had fallen, and brought into the mining regions of Plumas County, where the rough miners vied with one another in generous contributions to alleviate her distress and to provide funds to send her to her relatives in the Eastern states.

TURN OF THE YEAR.

When Summer blessed the Earth,
A thousand joys had birth;
Long days and short, sweet nights,
Blossom and fruit delights;
And walks amid the maze
Of vine-grown woodland ways;—
And then we prayed: "Dear Summer, stay,
Nor leave us grieving by the way."

Winter now rules the Earth,
And Nature's sounds of mirth
Are hushed, and stark and dead
Her treasures round are spread;
Short days and wind-blown nights,
Chill fields and barren beights;—
But, kindly housed and warmly clad,
Winter has charms to make us glad.
—From December Farm Journal.

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



WITH CHRISTMAS DAY, NEW Year's Day, 1861, was ushered in with a cold, blustering storm which commenced on New Year's Eve and continued for nearly a week. Mt. Diablo was given a covering of white, and the Sierra Nevadas, from the foothills to the summits, had a snowfall varying from a few inches to eight feet in depth. The day was celebrated in the usual manner. The bibulous resorts advertised toothsome spreads with the usual adjuncts, and many accepted the invitations thus extended to make merry.

The week following there was a heavy storm in the southern part of the State. The Los Angeles River overflowed its banks and there was considerable loss of property, while several people were drowned. Snow on Scott Mountain, in the north, was fifteen feet deep. Sleighs were used during the month for the transportation of mails, passengers and merchandise to Washoe, via the Placerville route. The inhabitants of La Porte and other mountain towns were enjoying coasting and snow shoeing. After the 15th, the weather became very cold, and in the valleys the exposed surfaces were white with frost every morning during the rest of the month.

The census returns for 1860 were published this month. California's population was counted as being 375,947. A howl of indignation went up from every section, the claim being made that the count was incorrect and incomplete. If these claims were correct, the population of California must have been a couple hundred thousand more than the census showed. A new apportionment and re-districting of the State in senatorial and assembly districts was a problem the Legislature was expected to handle, and with the uncertainty of future political conditions it was a proposition of much speculation.

There were 116 vinegrowers in Los Angeles County who had under cultivation 1,811,000 vines, and had produced in 1860 a total of 345,000 gallons of wine.

An apiarist named Hamilton, near Stockton, had obtained from thirty-five hives 13,000 pounds of honey, or an average of 57 pounds to a hive.

The paper mill on San Lorenzo Creek, near Santa Cruz, was in full operation, employing twenty hands and making one and one-half tons of paper a day. The product was wrapping paper for the San Francisco market.

A farmer named McGowan had harvested a large yield of peanuts from five acres of bottom land on the Sacramento River, and the price and quality were so good the planting of a large increase of acreage was intended during the coming year.

A fishing company was plying the waters near Catalina Island with the schooner General Harney and catching with seines an average per day of 120 barrels of mackerel worth \$8 a barrel.

A whaling station was established on Dead Man's Island, near San Pedro. Two whales had been harpooned and captured, yielding about forty-five barrels of oil each.

A railroad meeting at Placerville, January 19th, was largely attended and the citizens subscribed for 195 shares of stock, at \$100 a share, to build a railroad from Folsom to Placerville.

Some of the steamers on the Sacramento River, plying between San Francisco and Sacramento, began burning Mt. Diablo coal.

A band of wild horses, 570 in number, were brought from Lower California to San Francisco and were being sold at auction.

A new steam fire engine called the "Pennsylvania" was received in San Francisco from Philadelphia and was described as being almost perfect in its appearance and work.

The Legislature Fifty Years Ago.

The Legislature, then holding annual sessions, met in Sacramento on Monday, January 7th, and proceeded to organize. The Senate was composed of thirty-five members, of whom the Republicans had elected five, the Douglas party nineteen, and the Breckenridge party eleven. With the Douglas party in the majority, the Senate had little difficulty in selecting its officers and organizing for the transaction of business. Senator Pablo De La Guerra was elected president, Richard Irwin president pro tem, and C. W. Tozer, secretary. The Assembly was not in such a fortunate position. It was composed of nineteen Republicans, thirty-eight Douglas Democrats, twenty-two Breckenridge Democrats and one Bell or Union party member.

There not being a majority of either party, and some changes politically taking place since the election, the Assembly began a contest for speaker which lasted eleven days and was only settled when a combination was effected. The Douglas members presented John Conness for speaker and J. M. Anderson for chief clerk; the Republican Caucus favored F. Fargo for speaker and J. M. Taylor for chief clerk, while the Breckenridge wing favored Zack Montgomery for speaker. One hundred and nine ballots were taken, and the deadlock continued until January 17th, when a combination was made and the following were elected to fill their respective offices: R. Burnell of Amador, speaker; J. M. Anderson, chief clerk, and Michael Gray, sergeant-at-arms. The Senators had two California-borns among their number; eighteen were born in northern and fifteen in southern states. The oldest Senator was 60 and the youngest 23 years of age. Of the Assemblymen, forty were natives of northern states and twenty-nine of southern, five came from Ireland, one from Scotland, one from France, two from Germany, one from the West Indies, and one from Nova Scotia. The oldest member was 65 and the youngest 23 years of age.

The long contest of the Assembly in organizing had a disastrous effect upon the aspirants for clerical positions. There were but three committees in each body allowed clerks, and for these few positions there were more than one hundred applicants. In the Senate were the following who became prominent in the affairs of the State: T. G. Phelps, Sol. A. Sharp, Henry Edgerton, John A. Eagon, Pablo De La Guerra, Andreas Pico, A. L. Rhodes, Richard Irwin, Jas. M. McShaffer, E. H. Heacock, W. H. Parks and Chas. E. DeLong. In the Assembly were John Conness, R. Burnett, N. Greene Curtis, Charles Crocker, Alexander Campbell, and Zack Montgomery.

Secession Causes Much Debate.

Politics was assuming a condition of intense interest. Congress was in session and acrimonious debates upon the secession question were of daily occurrence. The President of the United States had proclaimed the 4th of January as a day of prayer to save the Union. One of California's Congressmen, J. C. Busch, had declared in favor of a Pacific Republic, in case the Union was dissolved and the other Congressman, C. L. Scott, had declared his intention of following Alabama out of the Union when it went. Senator Gwin was known to be in sympathy with the south, while Senator Latham after having first advocated a Pacific Republic, changed his opinion and was believed to be on the Union side of the fence. The extreme tension made itself felt in the California Legislature, and its effect on politics was great and far reaching.

Governor Downey in his annual message to the Legislature espoused the Union cause, and strong resolutions in favor of maintaining the Union were introduced by Senators De Long and Edgerton and debated on January 16th, followed by others in both the Senate and Assembly expressing the opinions of their authors upon the burning question.

Resolutions were made a special order for January 31st, when Senator Edgerton opened the discussion with an eloquent speech of over two hours duration in which he favored the preservation of the Union. He was replied to by Senator Watson of Santa Cruz County, who favored "state rights," and the linguistic battle was on.

Little else than politics received attention at this stage of the session. The threatening aspect of secession furnished the sole topic of discussion in every circle and new political lines began to be drawn. The Union Democrats and the Republicans came closer and closer together, while the "state rights" supporters began to flock together, and a stormy time was brewing.

On January 16th, a Pacific Republic flag was hoisted on a surveying vessel at Stockton. At first it was viewed with amusement, but this gave way to a feeling of violent resentment, and soon the city of Stockton had "Old Glory" floating from every flagstaff in the place, to show the people's true feeling. In the theaters the singing of "The Flag of Our Union" and other patriotic songs was receiving popular applause, and the Union sentiment grew warmer and warmer as the days passed on. Union cockades, consisting of red, white and blue feathers, fastened with an eagle pin, made their appearance and were sold in great numbers.

The income of the State during 1860 was \$1,508,698.95, and expenditures \$1,422,042.21.

The Insane Asylum at Stockton, in its annual report, showed 417 inmates, 332 being males and 85 females.

Successful Gold Seekers.

Chris Oatman, mining on Gopher Hill, Nevada County, struck gravel that was paying \$150 a day and had enough gravel in sight to make him a fortune.

Tulloch and Stacy, working a claim near Volcano, took out \$1800 in six days.

Cephas Wood and his son, mining near Lewiston, Trinity County, found a six-pound chunk of gold and took out \$1400 in one day.

A four-pound nugget was found at Rough and Ready, on January 19th.

Baneroft and Turner, near Hornitos, found six pieces of gold in their claim that together weighed over sixteen pounds.

The Cedar Spring tunnel mine, one mile east of Placerville, struck gravel that paid as high as \$11 to the pan, and took out \$720 in 125 small cars of dirt.

The Eureka and Badger mines at Sutter Creek, owned by Alvinza Hayward, were now in their best producing condition. Seventy tons of ore a day were being mined and milled, and the yield was many thousand of dollars a month. One hundred and sixty men were employed at high wages and Sutter Creek, on a pay day, was one of the liveliest towns in the State.

A Catholic church was being built by the miners of Sutter Creek.

Esmeralda District, in Nevada, was attracting more attention from fortune-hunters than Washoe. Ore assaying \$4000 to the ton had been struck, and claims were selling on the lode for \$25 a foot. A large number of prospectors were going into the district, and exaggerated stories of rich strikes were being told.

The Eureka Company, at North San Juan, cleaned up forty-four pounds of gold, worth \$9900, from a twelve-days' run.

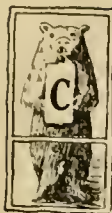
G. Atzel a miner on a prospecting trip in Old Woman's Gulch, Calaveras County, found an old tunnel which he entered and ventured into for a distance of 150 feet, when he fell into a shaft thirty-five feet deep, breaking some of his ribs and bruising his body. A large skunk that had also fallen into the shaft was at the bottom and immediately attacked him with the ferocity of a starving animal, biting him in numerous places and giving him no chance to rest. He was in the shaft two days, when a couple of miners, passing by, heard his cries for help and rescued him.

An Early-day Lottery Scheme.

G. G. Briggs, a prominent horticulturist living near Marysville, promoted a "gift entertainment" which came off at Marysville on the night of January 15th. His orchard of over 300 acres and valued at \$120,000 was the first prize, and another orchard at Oroville, valued at \$90,000 was the second prize. There were 124 other prizes, valued at \$215,000, with 107,800 tickets at \$2 each. His advertisement was rather nique and read as follows: "Those who have \$2 they can afford to lose (let no one buy who cannot afford to lose the money they spend for there are many chances of losing), will find it better to spend it for a ticket which may bring them a fortune than to spend it for liquor and cigars which are ruining the human race." Mr. Briggs evidently was a strict temperance man, but had no fault to find with gambling. The theater was crowded with expectant ticket-holders and a committee of nine prominent citizens was selected by the audience to conduct the drawing. A huge tin drum was produced, into which the numbered cubes were placed, and a little six-year-old girl named Frances Lattin was selected to draw the lucky numbers, one at a time, from the drum and place them upon a salver, after which they were called out by one of the committee. No. 9080 won the first prize. It was reported that the two principal prizes were won, respectively, by a bill poster in San Francisco and a young lady not out of her teens living in Nevada City.

The "Lady Adams Company," a mercantile concern having stores in San Francisco and Sacramento, failed for many thousands of dollars. The Sacramento partners of the company believed that they were solvent, and were unaware, until attachments were placed upon their property, that the San Francisco partner had involved the company hopelessly in debt. The partner responsible for

(Continued on Page 27, Column 1.)



HEEVER WAS ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS and resident agent of the townsite of Yuba City, while Braun and Keding were his partners in the enterprise. Samuel E. Kincaid and I had known each other for three or four years before we started to California on that long, slow, wearisome trip through mud, slush and water to the valley of the Platte, where we encountered swarms of mosquitoes and buffalo

gnats that were out for blood—humming, buzzing and singing to soothe their intended victim while they were inserting their bills to extract his blood—and in such swarms that, with a quick slap to the cheek, or neck, or back of your hand, you would kill a dozen or more at a whack. I started out with Sam Kincaid at the head of this paragraph, and got sidetracked.

Now, I will say what I started out to, about Sam. If you want to find out what kind of stuff a man is made of, just take a trip similar to that of crossing the plains in 1849, and you will, at the end of the trip, know all his goodness, his meanness, and his idiosyncrasies. These three qualities cover about all there is in the human composition, and, as they are cultivated, shape the actions and establish the character of the individual through life. Sam was generous, kind and courteous, and always ready to give a helping hand in an emergency. He was liked by all in the train.

I was now without a partner, and telling Sam of my plans for the future, suggested I would like to have him go with me for the approaching season. I had left in the cabin a month's grub and a good outfit of mining tools, and with the horse Oneille had ridden down and left at Yuba City and the mule I had purchased, we would be enabled to go higher up in the mountains as soon as the weather settled, and pass a month or two prospecting in a region where many rich strikes had been made during the season past. "I'll go," said Sam, "and glad to have the chance. I'm tired of staying here, doing nothing. When will you leave?" "Day after tomorrow," I told him. "Can you get ready in that time? You don't want to take any more than a change of clothes and plenty of blankets. Sometimes we have cold, frosty mornings in the higher-up mountains, and it's well to be prepared."

"Well, I'll wash my dirty shirts and socks and get a pair of heavy boots, and as for blankets, I have plenty, and I will be ready." While Sam was preparing I went over to Marysville and bought a few things that I wanted, such as reading matter, a pair of gold scales, a nest of sealed weights, and some wearing apparel. In early times we were supplied monthly with the principal newspapers of the states—Tribune and Herald from New York, two papers from Boston, New Orleans Picayune, and the Louisville Journal, edited by Geo. D. Prentiss, a young man from the North, whose sarcasms and biting pen on several occasions caused him to be called to the field of honor, according to the code then in use in the South. The Missouri Republican was not behind in circulation here in early days any of those I have mentioned. Many other papers and periodicals came by each monthly steamer, as well as letters from home. Steamer day had become a period in our isolated existence—relieving anxieties, inspiring renewed energy and hope, that the day would soon come when we could take that same steamer and return to embrace the loved ones at the old home.

Early in the morning on the day appointed, Sam and I rode out of Yuba City—he on Roseante, using his blankets for a saddle, and I on my dapple gray mule—not to seek out and rescue imprisoned maidens, but to seek for, and rescue from its virgin bed, the precious metal that's inspiring to mankind the world over. I intended to reach my cabin by sunset, if possible, but if not, to stop over night at Bidwell's Bar. We reached Bidwell's Bar before sunset, or at least before it began to get dark. It had clouded up during the day and the weather looked very threatening. I told Sam that we would get supper here and have our animals fed, before climbing the hill, over which the trail led to the cabin, three miles distant. Our hunger appeased and animals fed, we started out. Crossing the river in a ferryboat, we mounted our animals and rode to the steepest part of the trail, when we dismounted and walked, leading our animals. At the top the threatening clouds began to give down their moisture, and I told Sam to mount, as it would help to keep his blankets from getting wet. I got into the saddle on my mule, rode a short distance, and discovered that Sam was off the trail. I dismounted, began a search for the trail, and finally found it, but to make sure, got down on my hands and knees and crawled along for a short distance. It was so dark that a stone-blind man

A Pioneer in the Land of The Setting Sun

BY W. J. ORGAN.

(Continued from November Number.)

could see just as good as one with the best of eye sight. I did not ride, but walked, and led dapple by the bridle to the cabin.

We turned the animals loose after taking off their saddles and bridles, that they might feed on the bunch grass, of which there was an abundance near the cabin, or seek shelter from the rain under some of the large live-oaks near the cabin. Our animals disposed of, I pulled the secret latch-string and the door of the cabin swung open. Lighting a match to dispel some of the impenetrable darkness, I stepped forward to the shelf where the candles were kept, lit one, and made a hurried inspection. Everything was as I had left it, and in a few minutes a fire was blazing in the fireplace, radiating its glowing warmth and light throughout our comfortable quarters. As we sat by the fire we could hear the raindrops coming heavier and faster on the shake roof over us, and we congratulated ourselves on our timely escape from their discomforts.

The rain kept us indoors for three days, but I did not regret that, as it gave time to read up the newspapers which I had bought, as well as some back numbers that gave proceedings of Congress as far back as the admission of California as a State into the Union. In addition to the rain, snow was piling up in the mountains, delaying our departure for Rich Bar. How long we would have to lay idle, depended on the weather.

While waiting for the roads to open, we went to work on the bar below the cabin, packing the dirt in buckets about one hundred feet to the river, where the rocker was placed for washing. In this way we worked about a month, making from five to eight dollars per day each. The weather was getting hot, the pay grew less, and we quit.

We could now get through to Rich Bar, but I told Sam I wanted to do some prospecting on a bar about a mile below, before we left the river. After a late breakfast I started with pick, pan and shovel, prospecting some and examining closely the river on my way down. I knew there were men working a claim on the upper half of the bar—and had been all winter—packing the dirt from a twelve-foot bank in buckets, seventy-five feet to the river, where it was washed in a long tom. On arriving at the tom and passing the time of day with the man attending it, I inquired if there was anyone working below their claim on the bar. "No," he replied, "they have all quit; we are the only ones working on the bar now. They said they had worked up to where the pay dirt gave out." While in conversation with the man I could not avoid seeing many specks of gold every time a bucket of dirt was washed, and made the remark that it showed very well. "Yes, we make very good wages," said the attendant. "Clean up never less than three ounces, and as much as four and five ounces, for each day's work." This was the information that I most desired, and was obtained voluntarily. He showed me the lower boundary of their claim, and told me that beyond that all the bar was vacant or abandoned.

Before parting, I learned that he and his brother were from New Albany, Indiana, and their names were Cal and Lum Elliot (properly Calvin and Columbus), and their partner's name was Garvey, from Ohio, all '49ers. I took a look at the adjoining ground below and found it a mass of rocks, large and small, that had been turned over, the smaller ones thrown back, and the bedrock scraped except for about thirty feet adjoining the Elliot brothers' claim, which was covered with granite rocks that had slid down from the mountain—most of them as large as an army tent, and so close to each other that there were but few places where the pay dirt could be washed without the use of powder. On taking a look at the last and deepest stripping, I found a pit about four feet square at the bottom. I felt an inclination to find out why there had been such deep stripping, the bank on the upper side being about eight feet perpendicular to the bedrock. On the lower side the dirt had been thrown so as to not block up easy ingress or egress to the pit.

Getting down into the pit with my shovel, I soon had the bottom cleared of the loose dirt that had dropped in from the sides. At the back end, under the deepest part of the bank, I saw that there was

five or six inches of good-looking gravel, and with my pick I gouged out half a panful, went to the river, panned it clean, and called it fifty cents good, with the bedrock pitching. I went back to the pit, and with my pick sounded the bank overhead, pulled out some loose rocks, and down on my knees started to coyote under the bank, overhead. The dirt I was digging in was a combination of clayey earth and rocks, that had slid down from the mountain and found a lodging place on this bench, where this gravel containing gold had been deposited by the river thousands of years prior to the time of being covered by the debris from the mountain above. In half an hour I had coyoted under the bank nearly two feet, and to a width and height of four and three feet, respectively. Stripping off some of the top gravel and putting it aside to be washed by rocker process, I began panning. Getting twelve pans, I put them together and placed the contents in such a position in the sun as to allow the water to drain out of the prospect and dry the gold. Going back to the pit, I staked off two claims, the upper boundary being thirty feet below the Elliot brothers' claim. By this time the dirt had dried so that it could be put in a purse that I usually carried when out prospecting. Putting my pick, pan and shovel in the pit where I got my prospect—which gave notice to all whom it may concern that this ground was claimed—I hastened back to the cabin. On my way, I looked at the sun and saw it was all of three hours past meridian. I think now that I must have been excited. I had been in California one and a half years and had gotten today the biggest prospect I had ever found, and I was anxious to show it to Sam.

As I stepped in, Sam wanted to know what kept me so long. Drawing the purse from my pocket, I told Sam to get the blower and the gold scales. When these were produced I emptied the contents of the purse into the blower. "Where did you get that?" asked Sam. "Is there any more where it came from?" I told Sam what I have related here, and added that from appearances there was a summer's work for us if the pay should be as good as where this came from. The gold in the blower was weighed and found to contain twenty-five dollars in gold, the yield of twelve pans of dirt. The next morning Sam was up earlier than usual, and had breakfast ready before I was awake. Breakfast over, we gathered up the things that were indispensable for the work that was now to be done. A rocker, bucket, axe, shovel, pick and dipper made about as much as we cared to carry at one trip. Arriving at the bar and depositing our burdens near the river, Sam and I went up to the pit where the prospect was obtained. We filled the pan, took it to the river, washed it and had the same result as the day before. The rocker was then set up and the top gravel packed to the rocker and washed, from which we got over an ounce. This was still very encouraging, although the yield was not so good, compared with the amount of dirt panned.

We decided to sink a pit that would uncover the gravel ten or twelve feet farther back from the face of the bank. This would give us one hundred or more square feet on the bedrock, would thoroughly prospect our claims, and if as rich as calculated, would give us very good wages. It took two weeks to work out this stripping, from which we received eighteen ounces. The gravel had increased in thickness to two feet at the back end of the pit, the top foot yielding one dollar to one and a half dollars to each ten buckets, while the remaining foot on the bedrock averaged one dollar to each bucket. The bank at the back end of the pit was now twelve feet from the bedrock to the top. It was now very plain to us that our claims were a drifting proposition, a thing that neither of us knew anything about. I told Sam I knew some miners over at Stringtown who had worked in the lead mines in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and I would go over on Sunday to see if any of them would come over and work for a few days and show us how to timber to make the work safe. We had done enough development to assure us a summer's work here, and in a few weeks we would have to move out of the cabin, as it belonged to the company owning the river claim, and they were liable at any time to come to prepare for work.

We got moved before Sunday and had things in good shape in our new quarters. As previously decided, Sam and I went to Stringtown to make some purchases, and, if possible, hire an underground miner to assist and instruct us in opening our claim. We found several who had worked in the lead mines, but they all had claims they were working and could not leave very well. I had made it known when I first arrived that I would pay sixteen dollars per day for an experienced underground miner, but like all miners in early days, not one would work in a mine for wages at any price. When about to start for our camp, a middle-aged

(Continued on Page 27, Column 3)

Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

EXCLUDE JAPANESE FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

What are the legislators, who will soon assemble in Sacramento, going to do about the Japanese question, insofar as it affects California's public schools?

At the session two years ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature prohibiting the attendance of Japanese, along with white children, in our public schools. Through the interference of President Roosevelt, the measure failed of passage. The press dispatches inform us that, while Governor-elect Johnson was in Washington recently, President Taft called his attention to the necessity of California keeping its hands off the Japanese question entirely, which includes the public school question.

We do not know what opinion Governor Johnson holds regarding the Japanese question—or rather, the Japanese evil in our public schools. Neither do we know to what extent the State Government can go in its regulation of this evil, without trespassing upon the sacred rights and privileges of the Federal Government.

But this we do know: The greatest permitted evil in this State to-day is that which allows Japanese **MEN** to attend our public schools in company with white **GIRLS**.

It is easy enough for men in Washington to say that no harm can come from such association, but we who live in California, pay the cost of maintaining our public schools, and are forced to permit Japanese being made the daily associates of our daughters, know that there is grave danger in the continuance of this evil.

The laws of California prohibit the marriage of Japanese and whites, and the Federal Government does not say hands off; an attempt is made to pass laws in California prohibiting the association in our public schools of Japanese and whites, and the Federal Government says hands off. Surely that is consistency for you! The Federal Government evidently thinks it much more important to protect our women than to throw protection around our school-girls.

No one will deny the right of Japanese who are permitted to come to California to have their children educated, and the taxpayers of this State are willing to share the burden of such education, but separate schools must be maintained for the purpose. If the Japanese object to this, let them either send their children to Japan to be educated, or devise some other means.

There has been considerable publicity given to the statements of certain high government officials that, any action on the part of California to prohibit the attendance of Japanese men at our public schools along with white girls, will precipitate war.

Well, if it has come to the pass that, in order to protect the welfare and future happiness of our daughters we must war with an undesirable people, we say, on with the war.

Is it possible that the American Nation has fallen so low in the human scale that it values more highly the friendliness of a foreign nation than the best interests of American school-girls? We think not. We know there is not a man in California—and do not believe there is one in the whole United States—who would not gladly and willingly sacrifice his life, if need be, in defense of the public school-girls of this great State.

But all this Japanese war talk is, in our opinion, but a bugaboo set up by certain interests who are profiting by the employment of Japanese laborers in preference to white men. It has no foundation in fact, and is being made use of for purely commercial reasons. War with Japan would mean that practically every Japanese in this country would depart for his native land, and as a consequence, those waxing rich from the profits of Japanese labor would suffer financially.

We do not believe the exclusion of Japanese from our public schools would precipitate war. It perhaps would call forth a strenuous protest from the government of Japan, but in the end that same government would unquestionably look upon us with greater favor than ever. It would recognize the real value of the friendship of a government which holds the welfare of its school-girls above all commercial interests.

But whether any such action of California's does or does not bring about war, should not be considered. There is entirely too much Japanese war talk—so much, in fact, that it is becoming nauseating to American citizens. Why, it is even getting to the point where, in order to prevent imaginative war, our women must give up their street car seats to Japanese, and our fathers and mothers must look with favor upon the thought of their daughters becoming the mothers of Japanese children. Presently, no doubt, we will be called upon to seek a new place of residence, in order that the Japanese may

have full and undisputed possession of this favored land.

We are not Japanese-haters. We believe that, as long as they are permitted to come to this country, they should be given full protection from insult and violence, the same as any other foreigner, provided they, in turn, are willing to submit to all our laws that are within reason. The refusal to Japanese men of permission to attend school as companions of white girls, is manifestly within reason, and if they do not care to submit to such a regulation, it is their privilege to not come here or, if here, to go elsewhere.

There are more Japanese in California than in any other State, and necessarily the people here are more familiar with their customs and inclinations than the people of the Eastern states. If the people of other states believe it unjust for us to legislate against permitting Japanese to attend our public schools, it is their privilege to open wide their school doors and encourage the Japanese to settle among them. We will not object. But at the same time, we demand the privilege of saying who shall, and who shall not, attend our schools.

As stated above, this question of compelling our girls to daily associate in school with Japanese men, is one of great importance to the future welfare of California. It is a question that, affecting California alone, California's Legislature should be permitted, unhampered by Federal interference, to settle. If its settlement for our best interests will bring about war, it will be a war for the Right, and the Federal Government should not hesitate to hack up one of the sovereign states of the Union in any legislation that has Right for its foundation.

The future of California is largely within the keeping of her present-day school-girls.

The sacred duty of California's law-making body is to enact laws that will throw every protection around those school-girls.

Let the Legislature do its full and simple duty, and the Japanese will be excluded from our public schools. The people of California demand such action, and the people of the Nation will approve the demand.

Any legislator who opposes, through fear or talk of war, the passage of such a regulating measure, is a derelict and a coward, and not a representative of the people of the great State of California.

HOME INDUSTRY MOVEMENT MUST HAVE ASSISTANCE OF ALL

The Home Industry movement recently inaugurated in San Francisco has awakened a responsive chord in the heart of every Californian who is interested in the State's commercial welfare. It is a movement deserving of careful consideration, for upon its success rests the industrial future of this Commonwealth.

California, with its wonderful resources, should be one of the greatest manufacturing states in the Union, yet it is a fact that we are dropping away to the rear in the list of manufacturing states. We have every inducement to offer manufacturers—more than has any other state—but with all our natural advantages we are not making progress—in truth, we are retrograding.

There is a reason for this, and the Home Industry movement has for its object the pointing out of this reason to all Californians, in the hope that, when we have been enlightened, loyalty to our State and its industries will bring about conditions that are of advantage to ourselves and the whole State.

Following the example set by San Francisco, other manufacturing sections have seen the necessity for a Home Industry League, and formation of branch leagues is now in progress. Recently one was organized in Sacramento, with the idea of fostering those factories already in existence and encouraging others to locate there.

The Home Industry movement is not, in any sense of the term, a selfish proposition. It does not attempt to influence the purchase of the products of one section in preference to those of another. It is a movement in the best interests of the whole

State, and through the establishment of branch leagues, each manufacturing section is urged to educate its clientele to the use of its own products in particular, and California products in general.

There is no denying the fact that every interest which should be doing its just share toward promoting the industrial development of the State has, in the past, been sitting idly by and allowing our manufacturing resources to continue undeveloped, and the Home Industry League hopes to unite all these interests under the banner of 'Industrial Progress.'

The producer, the manufacturer, the jobber, and the consumer, are each equally guilty of treason to the State's industries. They have been guided largely by selfishness, to the detriment of the whole State. Their interests are really in common, and it is hoped by unanimity of action, through the Home Industry League, to banish Selfishness, and in its stead make Loyalty to the State's Resources the guiding star of each and all.

The producer is at fault, because he has consented to have California products sold to Eastern manufacturers and sent back here to be retailed as the products of Eastern states. The manufacturer is at fault, because he has not offered a fair price for all our raw material, to be turned out as finished products here at home. The jobber is at fault, because he has been inveigled, by the thought of a few more cents' profit, to push the sales of Eastern products in preference to home products. And the consumer is at fault, because he has not been sufficiently interested in the State's industries to demand California-made goods; and even when he does

demand them, he has not had the backbone to insist that his demand must be met by the retailer.

The faults of the producer, manufacturer, and jobber, are largely traceable to a monetary consideration. While the saving of a few cents on the price asked may be, in slight degree, responsible for the consumer's apathy, we believe his fault is one born almost entirely of ignorance as to what is manufactured in this State. The manufacturer alone is responsible for the latter state of affairs. In not giving publicity to what he produces, he has failed to reap the harvest such publicity would, in large measure, yield.

If, through a niggardly advertising policy, the manufacturer does not make known his products through those channels of publicity which will reach a class of consumers anxious and willing to give preference to home products, he can blame no one but himself, should his investment show poor returns. Several of our manufacturers spend their advertising funds with Eastern publications, and then complain bitterly because the home consumer does not purchase his products in preference to Eastern goods. Let him spend his money in advertising in California publications, and he will have little cause for complaint at the lack of home consumption of his products.

The Home Industry League, it is hoped, will point the way to a correction of all these faults. It will encourage the transformation of California's raw material into home-made products; it will endeavor to point out to the manufacturer the necessity for his making use of our raw materials; it will make the consumer familiar with California

products, get his assistance to the extent of demanding home-made goods, and the jobber will then get into line, for he can be depended upon to supply just what is demanded; and it will also show the manufacturer the necessity of judicious advertising of his products at home.

If we are to make California a successful manufacturing State, each of us must do our part—the producer, the manufacturer, the jobber, and the consumer. If any one shirks his duty, the task will be made the harder for the faithful; but if we all work together, with a common aim—the development of California's manufacturing resources—the burden will fall lightly upon each of us, and the success of our endeavors will be assured.

We stand for California products. Do you?

There is indeed much meat for thought in the 1910 census, as regards California, at least. There is a good and sufficient reason for either the increase or decrease in each county's population. Whatever the cause, it is within our power, as residents of the several counties, to bring about conditions that should cause the 1920 census to show a percentage of gain in each county.

Every county in the State has in Los Angeles County an example of what a progressive people, backed by a unanimity of purpose, can accomplish in the way of development. There are just as great opportunities for development work in every county in this State as are to be found in Los Angeles, but, unlike the people of our southern county, the people of other sections have either been unmindful of their wonderful resources, or have devoted that time and energy which the Los Angeles have given to boosting, to a development of petty jealousies and bickerings.

Every Californian, not blinded by sectional jealousy, must feel proud of the great strides made by Los Angeles County. And his praiseworthy devotion to his home county should inspire in him a longing to have his section equal, if not exceed, the wonderful progress made by his southern sister.

Let the new year find each and every one of us engaged in doing our utmost to develop our home county, and then we will all be diligently working for the best interests of the great State of California.

* * *

An envelope came into our possession the other day, bearing the inscription, "Return to—, San Fran, Calif." Isn't that an outrage?

To think that a resident of San Francisco hasn't any more respect for her home city than to chop off its name until even the oldest inhabitant would not recognize it. And also, to think that any Californian—and in this instance, a native—hasn't any more love for the great State of California than to abortionize its name into "Calif."

It does not cost any more to print the full name "California," nor the full name of any city, town or hamlet therein. So why this needless butchering?

California is a big State—in area, in population, in past development, in present resources, and in future possibilities—and necessarily has a big name. Any attempt to abbreviate or shorten its name can only be accounted for from either one of two causes: Ignorance of the State's greatness, or a desire to belittle its importance.

Better not use the word "California" at all, than to make use of it in sections, as we want no sections here, either in name, territory, or sentiment. This is CALIFORNIA, and everything about it must be preserved intact.

* * *

Here's a problem in arithmetic: If a railroad allows a fruit-shipping agency \$100 rebate on each car of fruit sent over its lines, and an aviator charges \$1000 an hour for flying services, how many cars must be shipped to provide sufficient dollars to get an aviator to fly from Los Angeles to Pasadena and back?

Answers must be sent through Express.

* * *

Many much-needed reforms are promised at the hands of the coming Legislature. Let us suggest that, first of all, a goodly sum be appropriated to purchase a sufficient quantity of oil wherewith the wheels of Justice can be made to revolve more speedily.

* * *

Automobiles lead to joy rides, joy rides to affinities, affinities to the divorce courts, and the divorce courts to exclusive society. Isn't that one good reason why the chug-wagon is so popular and high priced?

* * *

In Pasadena's tournament of roses, the women of that city who snubbed the Japanese naval officers should be accorded a place of highest honor. They are the real flowers of American Womanhood.

* * *

The Legislature is about to assemble in Sacramento. The people of the Capital City had better

Palos Colorados—By Mabel Elinor Phillips.

Have you heard the ancient legend
Of the sentinel so tall
That guards fair Santa Clara,
Rarest valley of them all?

In the days before Portola,
Or his joyous little band,
Ever dreamed of San Francisco
Or this sun-kissed flower land,

Dwelt two mighty Indian warriors,
Each the bravest of his tribe,
And each claiming Santa Clara
For his winsome, lissom bride.

But the dainty Indian maiden
Of the sainted Spanish name,
Baptized later by the padres,
When a convert she became,

Vowed she'd wed not either warrior
Till great prowess he could boast
In a bout with San Mateo,
The rich Spaniard of the coast.

So for love of Santa Clara,
On a morning calm and bright,
Entered Palos Colorados
In a fierce and bloody fight.

But the rifle of Mateo
Was a match for any bow;
In a moment Colorado
By the creek was lying low.

At the downfall of his rival
Palo Alto whooped in glee;
Ne'ertheless the shock, subconscious,
Petrified him to a tree.

When the fair, sweet Santa Clara
Was bereft, all in a day,
The Great Spirit compensated
And gave youth to her for aye.

So through all her years of blooming,
Garbed in gorgeous, radiant robes,
Palo Alto guards the maiden
Where San Francisco flows.



Palo Alto Tree.



San Francisquito Creek, Stanford University.

start the subscription list for contributions for the prevention of the removal of the State Capital.

California is the twelfth State in the Nation in population, but in everything else it leads not only all the other states, but as well, the whole world.

The frozen East must be largely populated by aviators, else why are so many flying to California, where Old Sol has his winter quarters?

Here's wishing you a happy and prosperous new year. Let progress be the watchword for 1911, and our march ever upward and onward.

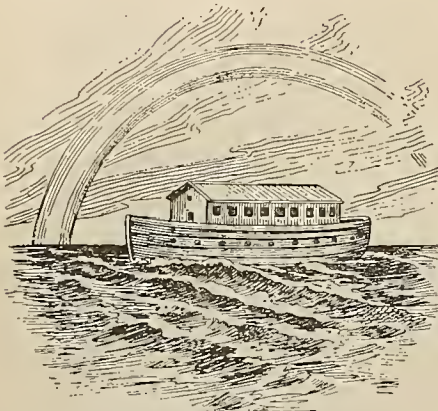
A Sacramento banker's home was robbed of \$5000 during December. What's that? You didn't know the Legislature met until January!

This is fly-time in California, although the almanac says it's winter-time. Note how all our cities are advertising aviation meets.

Petaluma Parlor, in the purchase of an old landmark, and Las Positas Parlor, in the establishment of a California section in the Livermore library, have seen the real light that should point the way of our future existence. Let the good work spread!

Native Home Items—for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



The Children of California.

Sown is the golden grain, planted the vines,
Fall swift, O loving rain, lift prayers, O pines;
O gold land, O green land, fair land by the sea,
The trust of thy children reposes in thee.



HUS SINGS "OUR LILLIAN," who crossed the plains when she was a babe-in-arms, now Mrs. Lillian H. S. Bailey, the true California poet of our State. This poem should be inscribed on banners of gold satin and hung in every Parlor of our Orders. Each line is perfect in its fitness to our land, out here by the Pacific. I always think, in our wet season, of that line, "Fall swift O loving rain," for who else but a poet, who is part and parcel of our glorious California, would have called rain, "loving?" The most of people consider rain hateful; not so with our poet, who has lived close to the heart of Nature and knows the voice of the rain-fairies as they bring wealth and gladness to all growing things—which also includes children. Likewise it is quite natural that that last line, "The trust of thy children reposes in thee," should appeal to us all. Of course our trust reposes in California. We expect her to do everything for us—to give us of her bounty, to furnish us our homes in a climate unsurpassed in the great world, to drop loaves of bread and bottles of milk at our doorsteps each morning, to enable us to find nickels enough so we shall walk as little as possible and ride instead, to let us own her from Modoc to San Diego, a splendid kingdom of our own, and finally, to take us in her arms, to sleep in her hallowed soil peacefully and contentedly, at the end of our pilgrimage.

But what I should like to know is this: **WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO FOR HER, IN RETURN FOR ALL THIS?** It is all well enough for us to have our trust reposing in her. But how about her trust reposing in us? Ought we to be receiving all this, and giving nothing? If in a lethargy, we ought to be hiring a watchman up aloft to tell us of the hour, so as to waken in time to know what is going on. There are few of us who do realize that a great revival of the good old California spirit is needed, in order to do something for our State. A little leaven leaveneth the lump—that is our only hope. But, brothers and sisters, you must all set up a little leaven, like so much bread, to rise, in order to do your duty to your State. What do I mean by that? Just this, that we all have troubles of our own—wories, debts, sick, crippled and weak-minded relatives, all of whom we must help to pull with us along this rough road of life. But that is no excuse for not realizing that we must also give our fealty and our devotion to our **MOTHER, CALIFORNIA.**

We must be more public-spirited. I know of a Native Son of great wealth whom I asked sixteen years ago this question: "Why do you not take your millions and go to Ireland and qualify yourself to become a member of Parliament at Westminster, and mingle with the cultured and noble in the chief center of English-speaking civilization? You could do it easy enough if you wanted to." I shall never forget his reply: "I do not do that because I love my native State better than any spot in the whole world. When I am traveling abroad and see any beautiful things of art I have but one feeling—to fetch it with me and set it up in San Francisco to share with those who cannot have these privileges which have been mine."

Even I caught fire from the thought. When the day came that I went to Europe that idea underlay every desire I experienced. I wanted to bring the British Museum home with me. The picture gallery at Liverpool I wish I could abstract and set up here in my home-city. And during all these years that Native Son has been working for our State and our city against a thousand wills set up against his, because they were all set upon themselves and not for the good of our civic life.

Last month I told you about the snarl of the wolf in us which should be suppressed and the kindly word given instead. And on the opposite page were such words on Christmas as are not to be found in any other paper or magazine in our bookstores, excepting none. Those words came from the heart of a Sacramento Native Son who clings to the good old ideas of our early times, and it should awaken a response in every heart to read them, because they are **leaven**—because they are **living words for California.** You need them, and I need them, and everybody needs them. If we are too busy to do things ourselves, we must at least give applause to those who are doing these public-spirited things for us—we must hold them up and encourage them. We must create sentiment toward making it possible for them to survive. I have found no other publication like the Grizzly Bear, since my return from abroad, ready to stand alone, if need be, in defense of our STATE, absolutely imbued by the sense of civic duty. As long as this feeling survives, no one can bring about the division of our State into two little states. We must recognize how much this quality is needed for the protection of our native empire, and join hands, as well as hearts, to enable this publication to continue its watchful care over us.

It is not my way to talk about what we don't want. But at last the moment has come when I must, so let me get it over as quickly as possible. I would conjure you, in the name of the **CHILDREN OF CALIFORNIA.** Can we not stand together for them? There are hateful influences at work trying to debauch the minds of our lambkins. Shall we permit them to continue? At this present moment there is a ribald song which has won its way into California, because of our respect for the bear on our earliest flag, as it claims that name for its title. In Sacramento, the dealers have been told to suppress it, and the creature who came to sing it has been ordered to cease her lowness and vulgarity. If finally good shall come because this will awaken us to the need of safeguarding our children, then we shall be glad. But meanwhile, these lambkins are singing this bestial thing **right in the homes.** Two boys who have been preparing for their first communion, came to see me this morning, with chaste white blossoms in their button-holes and brand new suits on, all spick and span as mother's love and father's money could make them, and as clean within as the holy fathers could produce. They caught sight of my Grizzly Bear, and all at once the beauty of a chastened boyhood disappeared. They began to look devilish and sang the words which I have forbidden to be brought into my house.

What, O my brothers and sisters, are we going to do? Shall we abandon the lambkins to the wolves altogether? Are these, the lewd and the horrible, to undo the State by undoing our children before our very eyes? Shall the white blossom be shriveled by the scorch of wickedness while we are sleeping and unconscious of what is going on? I say, for the sake of our State **being able to repose trust in our children,** that we give them a chance for their lives. For as the children are, so shall the State be. We must make it our personal affair, each and every neighbor of us, to interrupt the children in the singing of such ribaldry and begin clapping our hands to start a new rhythm and raise the stirring measure they used to give forth when crossing the plains in the early days, as one would drive devils away:

We are pilgrims, and we are brothers,
We can tarry, we can tarry but a night.
Do not detain us, for we are going
To where Love's fountains are ever flowing.
We are pilgrims, Great Spirit help us,
We can tarry, we can tarry but a night.

My Pioneer Mother cured many an ill by her clever art of substituting good things for bad. Can we not be clever, too?

Christmas Pantomime of "Princess California."

You may remember that the symbolical story of the "Princess California" was given in the Grizzly Bear in the May number of a year ago. She has a

shadow on her face, which nothing can dispel—neither gems nor gold nor silver, not laces, not music, sweet nor glorious. When the White Prince of the United States arrives to see for her hand, she arises and gives it to him, but the shadow is still on her face. So her father, King Pacifico, and her mother, Queen Sierra Nevada, heg of him what can be done. And in reply, he says eloquently: "What wonder the shadow lies on the Princess' face! How can she be happy, receiving all and giving nothing." He urges that the nations of all lands of the Atlantic be sent for, to dwell with them, that she might share with them all her treasure. This is done, and to the delight of all, the shadow passes, never to return, and all danced a farandole on that happy Christmas night when evergreens made sweet the air, and all hearts turned kindly toward each other.

It took about one minute for our Deejers to erect the throne for the Princess, as soon as the story was told them. It was a screen background of gold and black, with a fringed yellow canopy, delightfully swung from above, while a satin embroidered tablecloth of golden color covered the chair where royalty should sit. Then arose the question, "Who was to be King, and Queen, and Princess, and the White Prince?" You would have thought them actors of years' standing. I was to repeat the story, and they would give it in pantomime. "I'll be the Chink and you can kick me out," generously agreed one blonde boy. His offer was accepted at once. Well, we rehearsed the pantomime every day with whom-ever happened to be present, so that they all are learning the story.

Even poor little Ruth (the orphan whose mother has to work hard every day and who lingers with us after school till her mother can get through with her work and come for her) played the Princess the other day for an unexpected group that came in to see what it was all about. Yet only a few days before, Ruth had never heard of such a thing as a King, nor a Queen, nor a Princess. "But you know what a president is?" I insisted. "No, ma'am," she replied. "Well, then a mayor—you know what a mayor is?" I kept on. "No, ma'am," she repeated. "Well, then, Mayor McCarthy—you understand—who is he?" "I never heard of him," said the child. That was unbelievable. For when I had asked the other Deejers to whom the United States belonged, they had cried, "To P. H. McCarthy." And that was months ago. So I gave it up, and took her in to see the throne where great people sat and ruled their subjects.

She looked it over and said, "I should call that a wagon." "Why?" I queried, "Has it got wheels or horses? What makes you think it is a wagon?" "Because I saw things like that in the Potlota." She meant canopies. Then she went to dusting the books in our library and presently she came to me, holding a volume in her hand. It was about Alfred the Great, and there was a picture of him on the cover. "Is this a King?" asked the child, "and is he sitting on a throne?" My heart gave a leap in my bosom. And the next day little Ruth herself sat on the throne and played the Princess. And on Christmas Eve our Deejers are going to fill a coaster with bundles gathered from the neighbors—pound packages of nice groceries—and take them down to the humble home of the little girl and leave them there, so as to carry out the ideas of the White Prince of the United States—that we all shall be happy by giving instead of always receiving.

RARE RELIC LEFT BY PIONEER.

(Modesto Herald, Nov. 23rd.)

Dr. C. V. Jones of this city has been offered \$150 for a \$50 gold slug, dated 1851, which was left to him in the will of J. W. Purdy, a former well-known citizen of Sonora and a distant relative of Dr. Jones. Mr. Purdy was one of the "forty-niners" and was one of the Pioneer mining men of Tuolumne County. He came to California in 1850 and began the development of mining property soon after he settled in Tuolumne County. The slug is about the diameter of a silver dollar, hexagonal in shape, and has the inscription "In God We Trust," the eagle, and the words, "United States Assay Office," on one side and a concentric circle design on the other. The pieces are extremely rare and valued highly by coin collectors. They were made in the early fifties by the United States assay offices and passed freely as legal tender at that time.

Bogus counts sometimes win American girls, and hogus counts quite frequently win elections.

The days are shortest in December, and so are a good many men—say, about the twenty-fifth.

With Our Western Books and Writers

CONDUCTED BY NETTIE S. GAINES

NINETEEN-FIFTEEN.

We have tunneled the heart of darkness, we have traversed the upper air;

For who shall write in the Book of Man, "This thing thou shalt not dare?"

So we of the Race of Dominance, masters of laud and brain,

Have wielded the staff of Moses now and smitten the Lands in twain,

Saying, "Let two ocean tides never be sundered more

Salt of the East and salt of the West mingle from shore to shore;

For our land is an undivided Land, and surely, if we be One,

Then a Union of Seas shall aid our strength as a Union of States has done."

O open the gates, my people! to the mingled seas give sway,

To the ships of peace and the ships of war that furrow the cloven way,

To our steel constructed watch dog pack charged with destruction fleet,

To our peaceful train of merchantmen laden with coal and wheat.

For the races of men shall mingle when the seas of the earth are wed

And the ships of a hundred kingdoms the paths of the sun must thread,

Till the treasure galleys of Commerce, borne by the winds of Fate,

Shall cast their magnificent anchors down in the tides of the Western Gate.

—Wallace Irwin, in December Sunset.

HEROES OF CALIFORNIA.

An exceedingly valuable contribution to our Californiana is a volume just from George Wharton James' publishers, entitled "Heroes of California." Mr. James, for many years, has been making a close and exhaustive study of all that is connected with California's history and literature, and it is safe to assume that no one in this State is better fitted than he to direct a course of reading along these lines. In the introduction to this book he has given a list of books which he considers California classics and therefore believes should be in every school library of the State. As Mr. James suggests, the youth of our land will know nothing of these people who have built so well unless we of more mature years make known the existence of the wealth of material that can be procured. A most excellent idea set forth by Mr.

James is quoted: "If the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West would take hold of this matter with one-tenth the energy displayed by their Pioneer ancestors, the thing would be done in less than a year, and with this noble aim these organizations would do more good to the rising generation than any other one thing they could accomplish."

Some of the heroes of whom Mr. James has written have divulged to him their own stories and he has given their own words, while others are from the best of information to be obtained. "The Midnight Heroine of the Plains, Virginia Reed," is the theme of a most interesting chapter. "The Self-Sacrificing, Self-Disciplining Pioneer Missionary Hero, Junipero Serra," "The Typical Hero of Early Gold Days, John Bidwell," "The Daring Heroes of the Pony Express and Overland Stage," "The Building Heroes of the Central Pacific, Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins," "The Stedions Hero of the Mountains, John Muir," "The Tender Heroine of Indian Friendship, Helen Hunt Jackson," and "The Patient Hero of Agriculture, Luther Burbank," are but a few of the many notable personages to which Mr. James has directed our attention.

After the reviewer has finally reached the end of the book he will be fully convinced that if there is any one book which should have its place in every school library of the State is certainly this book by Mr. James. Therein, in concise form for the young, is to be found much of value. The volume is quite large, numbering about 500 pages, and contains many helpful and attractive illustrations. Typographically it is all that the most critical could wish for.

"Heroes of California," by George Wharton James; published by Little, Brown & Co., of Chicago; price \$2.00 net.

THE SEA HAWK.

Californians should read with interest "The Sea Hawk," a story having its setting along our coast, and written by a Californian, Bailey Millard, whose last book, "The Lure O' Gold," was one of the ten best sellers of 1904. This story has to do with pirates, Chinese junks, and pearl fishing, each of which is sufficient of itself to give dramatic power but, when all combined, the story becomes so wonderfully dramatic that were it not for a bit of love interwoven which soothes and quiets, the reader would be quite overcome at times.

"The Sea Hawk" is the name given to Mrs. Thrale, the wife of the captain of the stolen yacht. Throughout the story, the reader is impressed with

the wonderful courage and executive ability of this strange character, but at no time is he drawn toward her in a kindly way until Mr. Millard very prettily makes him see that under the rough exterior there is the beautiful soul. One likes Hazel Braisled from the beginning, and has every reason to believe that Levis will make good and win her from the disagreeable Englishman, but it is finally all done so simply and quietly that one is quite unprepared for the closing scene.

It was the author's purpose to depict life along our coast in the days when pirates and Chinese junks ruled the waters, then this is a valuable book to read; while, on the other hand, if it be but a romantic tale, it proves intensely interesting reading, a thread of mystery along with intense action leaving no dull pages.

WHAT OUR WRITERS ARE DOING.

During the fall months California writers have contributed much to the literature of the West. In glancing through the leading magazines of the East one is convinced that our writers have a far greater percentage of articles, stories, and so forth, than writers from any other section of the United States.

Then a great number of books have come from the publishing houses: Jack London has given us, "Burning Daylight," "When God Laughs" and "Theft." George Wharton James has contributed "The Grand Canyon of Arizona—How to See It" and "Heroes of California." "The Sea Hawk" is by Bailey Millard. Henry Meade Bland has issued a book of poems entitled, "Sierran Pan and Other Poems. Ernest Peixotto has written of "Romantic California," Lucia Chamberlain's last novel is entitled "The Song of the Wind." "Ulrich Von Hutten" is by David Starr Jordan. "The King's Highway" is by John S. McGroarty, who promises another book early in 1911 entitled, "California, Its History and Romance."

THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER.

Mark Twain's great book has long demanded a genuinely fine foundation, and now the publishers believe such a book will meet with a welcome wide enough to justify the outlay. That the pictures might have the accuracy and atmosphere essential to a book like "Tom Sawyer," the artist went to Missouri and spend some time in the actual localities. His pictures will satisfy every "Tom Sawyer" admirer. The book has been made throughout with every care for painstaking workmanship. It is printed from entirely new plates made especially for this edition.

OLD MEXICAN WAR SOLDIER PASSES BEYOND AFTER INTERESTING CAREER.

(By L. L. Kimerer, secretary Rainbow Parlor.)

"They are resting; who are resting?"

Soldiers, weary from their toil."

Morris De Lafayette Dowane, who answered death's roll-call at Wheatland, Yuba County, December 10th, came from fighting stock, his grandfather and father having fought in the Revolutionary War, the latter entering the army as drummer boy at the age of fourteen. Deceased was born in Arendia, Wayne County, New York, December 31, 1822, and joined the army at an early age, serving his country for ten years; at the close of the Mexican War in 1848, the soldiers were returned to East Pensacola, Mississippi, where they camped on the old "Jeff Davis Farm," and at this place the volunteers were mustered out, while the regulars were distributed among the different camps and posts. Mr. Dowane's company was sent from East Pensacola to New York, and from there immediately to Fort Mackinac, Michigan, where it was stationed until the summer of 1852, when it was transferred back to New York. It was at Fort Mackinac that deceased wooed and won the girl that was his life companion.

Immediately re-enlisting at New York in Company A, Fourth Regular Infantry, under command of Lieutenants Russel and Dryer, Mr. Dowane and wife took passage on the sailing bark, "Fredonia" which, after a long and stormy passage around the Horn, landed at Vancouver, Washington. From there the company marched to Stillcomb, arriving in the fall of 1853, and here deceased was stationed for three years, or until he was discharged in December, 1856. Leaving immediately, he and his wife took passage for San Francisco, went up the

Sacramento River to Sacramento City, and thence by stage to camp "Far West," in Yuba County. During his stay there, which was for over a year, Dowane conducted a carpenter shop in what had been the hospital building of the old fort. His next move was across Bear River, into Placer County, where he resided for several years, finally coming to Wheatland, where he made his home during his declining years, surrounded by his six children—his wife having passed away some two years ago—and honored and respected by all. By request of Mr. Dowane, his casket was draped with the flag he loved so well—the Stars and Stripes.

NATIVE SONS PARLOR

ORGANIZED AT WILLOWS.

Through the efforts of Grand Organizer Andrew Mocker, Willows Parlor, No. 255, N.S.G.W., was instituted at Willows, Glenn County, December 15th, with a membership of twenty-five. The following institution officers had charge of the ceremonies: Acting junior past grand president, J. T. Gardiner of South San Francisco, No. 187; acting grand president, Grand Organizer Andrew Mocker; acting grand first vice-president, M. Stokes of Claremont, No. 240; acting grand second vice-president, P. V. Berkeley of Colusa, No. 69; acting grand third vice-president, F. Roche of Colusa, No. 69; acting grand secretary, C. C. Welch of Williams, No. 264; acting grand treasurer, F. Fogalsang of Colusa, No. 69; acting grand marshal, N. A. Britton of Williams, No. 164; acting grand inside sentinel, H. F. Clark of Williams, No. 164; acting grand outside sentinel, M. A. Jacobs of Selma, No. 107; acting grand trustees—T. Sullivan, G. Kammerer, J. W. Kaerth, E.

St. Louis, L. Seaggins, B. Beckwith and Geo. St. Louis, all of Colusa, No. 69.

The Parlor's first corps of officers were duly installed, as follows: Junior past president, J. M. Monrie; president, E. W. Talcott; first vice-president, Earl L. Stetson; second vice-president, A. H. Chlver; third vice-president, M. E. Crete; recording secretary, R. F. West; financial secretary, A. L. Crete; treasurer, Wm. Barham; marshal, J. C. Francy; inside sentinel, Ernest R. Eibe; outside sentinel, Wilfred Rainville; trustees—T. W. Harlan, J. M. Nye and D. A. Shelloe; surgeon, J. T. Gardiner.

COUNTIES COMMITTEE MEETING

AT OAKLAND, THIS MONTH.

The semi-annual meeting of the Counties Committee of the California Development Board promises to be the most successful meeting of the kind ever held in this State. Although the program has not as yet been formally announced, it is well understood that the efforts to secure speakers of high reputation have been very successful. Present indications would show that nearly every county organization in the State is planning to send at least one delegate to Oakland, where the meeting will be held January 6th and 7th. On the closing night of the session, a banquet will be spread for the visiting delegates.

If California is good enough to live in, California's products ought to be good enough to live on. Think it over, brothers and sisters, and begin the new year by purchasing only made-in-California goods.

The end of an argument is better than either side of it.

PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

EDITED BY HARRY L. LELANDE

AMATEUR



THE SECOND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL aviation meet opened at Dominguez, near Los Angeles, December 24th, under auspicious conditions, and will continue until January 4th, excepting January 2nd, when there will be no contests owing to the annual rose tournament in Pasadena. A large number of European and American manipulators of biplanes, aeroplanes and man kites are on hand to give zest to the several contests, for which immense cash prizes have been offered. In all, seventy machines will participate in the various events that are scheduled for the ten days' meet.

The executive committee in charge of the affair is made up of William M. Garland (chairman), John B. Miller, Martin C. Neuner, William G. Kerekhoff, Howard E. Huntington, Motley H. Flint, Fred L. Baker, Frank A. Garbutt, Perry W. Weidner, Isaac Millbank, Eugene E. Hewlett. The judges are H. La V. Twining, George B. Harrison, Charles E. Rillet, Prof. E. E. Allen, Ralph Hamlin and R. J. Blasleslee.

The following list of prizes has been made public: Altitude contest, for world's record only, \$3000; speed contest, world's record only, \$3000; duration contest, \$1000, \$500, \$250; Southern California daily prizes, (in which at least one lap over the 2800-meter course must be made daily), \$150, \$75, \$25; daily altitude prizes, \$100, \$50, \$25; daily speed prizes, \$100, \$50, \$25; daily prize passenger-carrying contest, \$100, \$50, \$25; daily quick-start prize, \$50; daily accuracy-in-landing prize, \$50; daily bomb-throwing prize, \$50.

Official world's records in aviation circles are recognized as follows: Altitude, \$10,499; duration, 8 h, 23 m; distance, 320 miles; speed, 76.8 miles. It is predicted that some, if not all, of these records will be equaled during the Los Angeles aviation meet, and it is confidently expected by some of the more enthusiastic air-fans that more than one world's record will go-a-glimmering.

All the bird-men will assemble in San Francisco in January, where there will be a meet of several days' duration, and for which large cash prizes have been guaranteed. The contests will take place at Tanforan Park, January 6th to 16th.

San Diego also plans an aviation meet the third week in January, and from San Francisco the aviators will remove their paraphernalia to the southern city. One feature promised for this meet is a race from San Diego to Los Angeles and return.

Hunters Cannot Invade Private Property.

The Third District Court of Appeal, sitting at Sacramento, has just handed down an interesting decision relative to the rights of hunters to pursue game on private lands—in this instance, premises in Napa County, known as Fly Bay. In the Superior Court, the presiding judge had decided that, as wild game belonged to the people, hunters could invade private property in pursuit of same.

The Appellate Court, however, takes an entirely different view of the case, and in a unanimous decision says that while "the wild game of the State belongs to the people in their sovereign capacity, and is not subject to private dominion to any greater extent than the people, through the Legislature, may see fit to make, yet under section 656, Civil Code, while wild birds are within a person's enclosure, he has such rights in them as entitle him to protect them from invasion by those not authorized to be there, and any person violating such rights is as much a trespasser as though entering unbidden the plaintiff's dwelling."

Shortage of Geese in Glenn County.

Hunters of Glenn County, which has been regarded as the best goose-hunting section in the world, report that the flocks have been so decimated that now there is but one goose where several years ago there were twenty. To a disease that has attacked the flocks in the breeding grounds in Alaska and on the North Pacific coast is ascribed this falling off in numbers. Fabulous amounts were spent by the farmers in Glenn County in bygone years to keep the geese from the grain fields, according to the Willows Journal, and it was formerly the custom to have one goose-herder for every section of land. The cost for his ammunition in a day would reach as high as \$10 or \$12. On the Glenn

estate \$12,000 was paid one year for ammunition used in driving the geese away from the fields of growing grain on that ranch.

Midwinter Golf Tourney.

A midwinter golf tournament will be held at Del Monte, from February 11th to 18th, inclusive, and the events are open to all amateur players. On the opening day, Saturday, the qualifying rounds in the men's competition will be played and the following Monday the first match play in the men's competition and the women's qualifying round will be played. Wednesday will see the finals in the men's competition. Thursday will witness finals in the women's competition and Friday a mixed foursome. Special events are set for the concluding Saturday.

Rowing Back on "Recognized" List.

As a result of rowing being re-established as a recognized intercollegiate sport, after one year on the "prohibited" list, much interest has been awakened in the oar-lovers among the students of the University of California and Stanford University, and many contests are already being planned. The student bodies of both universities, for the present year at least, have decided again to foster boating and it is expected that the change will revive the old days when the crew man was almost as great a hero as the football player.

National League 1911 Schedule.

At a meeting held in New York, December 16th, the National Baseball League decided on a season of 154 games for 1911, the season to begin on April 12th, and end on, or about, October 12th. Last season 154 games were played. This schedule plan was adopted after consultation with the American League.

Pacific Coast League in 1911.

There has been a great deal of high-class baseball dispensed to the patrons of the Pacific Coast League during its existence, but the season of 1911, from all indications, will be the banner year in all respects, as every club will go into the fight strengthened over last year. No expense has been spared in adding new and seasoned material, many men having been secured from the two big leagues, many of whom will go to the big brush after one or two seasons' additional experience in this fast company, as finished players.

At the present writing, it is indeed difficult to make any predictions, as some of the managers have not concluded negotiations for some of the players desired. Managers Hogan and Berry of Vernon and Los Angeles, respectively, are putting forth every effort to land promising talent from American and National League clubs.

Berry has his eye on the pennant again, as three years without the flag would be more than the jovial, but determined magnate could stand, while Hogan says that he is going to defeat Berry's aggregation worse than in 1910.

Portland has made some fine exchanges with Cleveland, and McCreddie expects to excel his last year's record.

Nothing but first honors will suit Long, Ewing & Co., as they still have in mind the gate receipts of 1909 when they won the championship.

The Oakland bunch came so near the pennant last season, they believe they can add the necessary strength to land the goal.

Sacramento believes they have the candy club, being nearly all recruits from the Boston Americans.

Athletics in Public Schools.

In the annual report of General George W. Wingate, president of the New York Public Schools Athletic League, just made public, he commends the introduction of systematic athletics in the public schools in the following language: "The day of experiments in this matter of athletics has now long passed. It has now become established on such a firm foundation in both the schools and the public estimation that its future is assured. With every year the standard of athletic ability in our public schools becomes higher and records which were considered wonderful when made are surpassed, alertness of mind and body and the general air of strength and health resulting from the athletic exercises which the children have pursued.

Gratifying as this is, from the physical side, the improvement on the side of ethics, school discipline and esprit duty corps is even greater, a fact which has converted the supervising and teaching force of the school into firm supporters of the work. The New York Public Schools Athletic League, formed in 1903, is now the largest athletic organization in the world. Its success has caused the formation of similar leagues in sixteen of the great cities of the country and more are constantly adopting its methods. A hundred thousand school children took active part in the league's competitions during the last year. For example, 32,750 children participated in jumping contests, while 14,500 boys competed in 'chinning,' and 8000 in class running. Thirty thousand were entered in the various field day games, at which 3700 medals and 150 banners were awarded."

National Licenses for Autos.

If the plans of the Federal House Committee on Interstate Commerce are carried out, the Congress will pass a law providing for a Federal license for all automobiles. Should this measure be passed, it will enable an automobile to pass from state to state without the annoyance of procuring a new license every time a state line is crossed. The great difficulty in the way of such a law is to have one drawn that will not be declared unconstitutional in the courts, and the committee is now working on a bill with that end in view. The bill proposed will assume to license the owner of a car in any state, so that an automobile owner will not be required to pay a license in every state through which his car may pass en tour.

There is no doubt but that any attempt to pass such legislation will call forth vigorous protests from many states, including California, which derive a great deal of revenue from automobile licenses. Under the proposed bill, the Federal Government would naturally collect the license, which would entitle its owner to traverse any part of the United States without paying additional license. Whether the Government has the right to take such licensing power from the several states is, of course, the vital point with which the committee is concerned, and upon a determination of this question rests the fate of the proposed bill.

PERSONALS

Colonel E. A. Forbes of Marysville Parlor, and his family, have returned from an extended trip abroad.

Mrs. Allie Dixon of Los Angeles Parlor, has taken up her residence in Huntington Park, near Los Angeles.

J. E. Belleu of La Fiesta Parlor, Los Angeles, was a recent guest at Hotel Argonaut, San Francisco.

Grand President Mamie G. Peyton was a recent guest at the home of Lilla Bisbee of Princess Parlor, Angels.

W. G. Duncan of Truckee, a past president and popular members of Donner Parlor, has taken up his residence in San Francisco.

Peter H. Muller of Corona Parlor, Los Angeles, who is residing at Maricopa, was a holiday visitor in his home city.

Guy Eddie of Ramona Parlor, Los Angeles city prosecutor, is the proud father of twins—a native son and a native daughter.

William H. Maris, the genial and popular financial secretary of Santa Barbara Parlor, has gone to Sacramento to remain during the legislative session.

Past Grand Presidents A. F. Jones of Oroville and C. E. McLaughlin of Sacramento were recent Los Angeles visitors, being in attendance on the State Bar Association meeting.

Past Grand President Frank H. Dunne, Superior Judge of San Francisco, was married in that city, December 14th, to Miss Edith Bonnell. After a wedding journey, the couple will take up their residence in San Francisco.

Past Grand President Louis F. Byington of San Francisco, temporary chairman of the N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor Landmarks Committee, visited the

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mission at Santa Ynez, December 11th, in company with Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara Parlor. The visit had to do with the use of Grand Parlor funds toward restoring the mission.

L. F. Morgan of Auburn Parlor and Miss Agnes Murphy of San Francisco were married in the latter city, December 11th, at St. Agnes Church, Rev. Father O'Malley officiating. After a honeymoon at San Jose and Del Monte, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will take up their residence in Auburn, where the groom was born and raised, and where he holds the position of City Clerk.

A. E. Grigsby of Sacramento Parlor, who for the past nine years has resided in Valdez, Alaska, where he has met with much success, has been spending the holidays, accompanied by his wife and two sons, with friends and relatives in San Diego. For many years, Mr. Grigsby was a resident of the Capital City, but shortly after his marriage there in 1901, he and his bride went to Valdez, where they will make their permanent home, and where their two sons were born. Mr. Grigsby is much enthused over Alaskan conditions, and believes unlimited opportunities are there for the young, hustling Californian. Although his family have spent several winters in California, this is the first time Mr. Grigsby has been away from Valdez in nine years.

STATE FARM AT DAVIS BEING RAPIDLY DEVELOPED.

The University Farm School, conducted by the State at Davis, Yolo County, will complete its second year this month. The enrollment during the Fall of 1910 has been 77. The Farm School has a regular course of three years to which boys are admitted who are at least fifteen years of age and have completed the eighth grade of the grammar schools. In addition, young men who possess similar educational qualifications and are eighteen years or more of age are admitted for one term or longer to pursue any studies in the curriculum for which they are prepared.

The equipment of the Farm is steadily growing. It is now a little more than four years since the 780 acres were purchased, and a great transformation has taken place upon the bare grain fields of the original area. The first buildings were erected in 1907 and the first meeting, a Farmers' Institute, was held in October of the same year. The buildings, large and small, for farming and educational purposes now number fifteen and among them are

dormitory, dining hall, creamery, pavilion, horticultural hall, wood and blacksmith shop, veterinary clinic, livestock building, dairy, horse and sheep barns, cereal laboratory, grafting house, water tower, pump house and poultry houses.

Experimentation looking to the improvement of California agriculture occupies a large place and is being conducted in irrigation to determine the duty of water for alfalfa and other crops; in grain growing to increase the yield and quality of wheat, barley and oats, and to determine practicable methods of improving and conserving soil fertility; in fruit growing to study varieties and methods of culture and control of various diseases; in forage crops to study new and promising varieties of alfalfa, corn, sorghum and legumes for green manuring; in livestock to gain further knowledge of how to combat tuberculosis and other diseases; in poultry to determine the best types of houses for California and study methods of feeding and breeding for best laying strains; in dairying to improve quality of butter and secure larger returns to the dairyman.

The Third Annual Picnic at the University Farm will occur Saturday, May 6, 1911.

To Celebrate Thirtieth Anniversary.

Placerville—Placerville Parlor, No. 9, will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary January 2nd. At the meeting of December 13th, the following officers were elected: Past president, J. H. Quigley; president, Ed G. Atwood; first vice-president, Clarence E. Curran; second vice-president, Clarence Rasier; third vice-president, Ted C. Atwood; mar-

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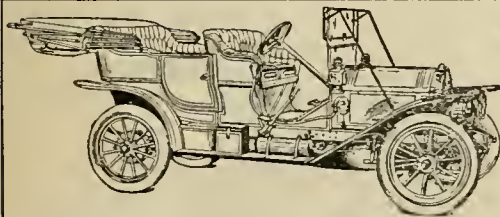
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BANK DIVIDENDS—San Francisco.

ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK, SAN FRANCISCO—For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1911. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from January 1, 1911. Money deposited on or before January 10th, 1911, will earn interest from January 1st.

A. E. SBARBORO, Cashier.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market St., opposite 3rd—For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1911.

GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, THE GERMAN BANK, (Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 526 California St.; Mission Branch, 2572 Mission St., near 22nd; Richmond District Branch, 432 Clement St. bet. 5th & 6th Aves.—For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. A dividend not called for will be added to the deposit account, and earn dividends from January 1, 1911.

GEORGE TOURNEY, Manager.

BANK OF ITALY, (Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), S. E. corner Montgomery and Clay Sts.; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts.; West Branch, 1221 Polk St., corner Fern Ave.—For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after January 3, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1, 1911. Money deposited on or before January 10th, will earn interest from January 1st.

L. SCATENA, President; A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 789 Market Street, near 4th, San Francisco—For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1911.

H. C. KLEVESAHLE, Cashier.

SAVINGS UNION BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO (Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), Northwest corner California and Montgomery Sts., after Jan. 3, 1911, Market St., at Grant Ave. and O'Farrell St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof, and earn dividends from January 1, 1911. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1911, will earn interest from January 1st.

R. M. WELCH, Cashier.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery St., San Francisco—For the half year ending December 31, 1910, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 3, 1911.

FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAIT



THE SEASON'S GREETINGS, WITH due respect to the mythical Janus, in whose honor our glorious New Year received its name. Though the god of snow and ice does not rule in this "land of the setting sun," it is always and ever the same, and doubtless will be so long as time lasts and this old world wags round, for January sounds cold, and cold brings thoughts of suitable clothing, especially in the

long coat line.

The Blanket Polo, full length coat in white, with immense outside pockets, is decidedly fetching and comes in white and black wool. The wide "sweater collar" rolls up close around the ears, or folds back as desired. Wide belts help to give it that air of snugness, now so much sought after. The long, fur-trimmed or lined motor coats, of both black and white broadcloth, are something that reaches way down into the pocketbook, as well as the heart. Remember, the straight silhouette effects are quite the thing now, as shown in the late models of some

Evening and Afternoon Gowns.

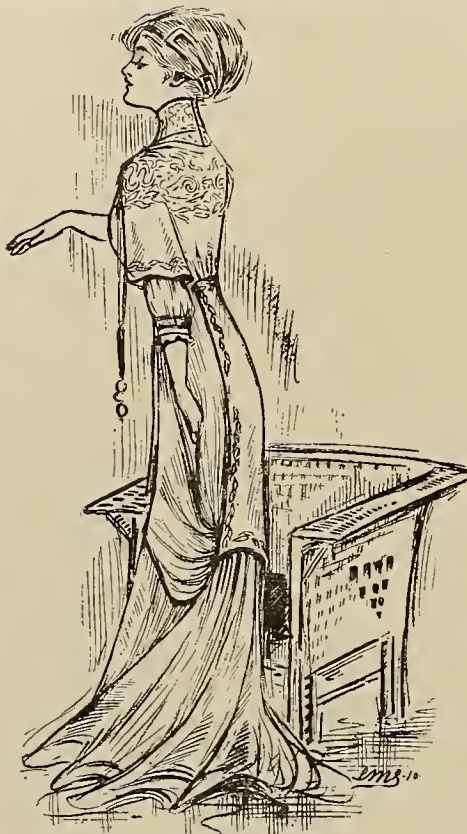
Sheer crepe-de-chine and chiffon seem to lead in materials for dancing frocks, evening or reception gowns. Light blue, cream, or pure white, combined with lace for yokes, stocks, short or long sleeves, or if decolette, sheer lace or hand embroidered net is shirred into the neck instead of the regulation yoke, sometimes in the low Dutch effect, the "V" or square neck. Just a hint of the shirred net is visible when the "V" or square effect is used. A unique design had a wide black velvet band of about twenty inches around the bottom of the skirt, which just cleared the floor, and two wide flounces of messaline above the black velvet, with a folded velvet girdle coming up to a point at the left front, and a shirred rosette at the back. Narrow black velvet ribbon edged the low square neck and short kimono sleeves, with a row of tiny chiffon roses and leaves on the waist below the velvet ribbon.

Atlantic blue chiffon is used over sea-shell pink messaline, with hand embroidered net yoke and undersleeves, with the messaline undersleeves extending below the chiffon, which is also used as girdle and bands on the short sleeves; with rows of tiny buttons on waist, and sleeves over the shoulders.

Hand embroidered Crepe-Royal with a round lace yoke beaded in the Persian effect, makes a charming afternoon gown. Any delicate shade to suit the complexion may be used. Double pleated or shirred flounces, set on a different shade of messaline, or the cream chiffon with a deep Paisley border at the bottom, with the high waistline, folded girdles, sash ends at the back, or just rosettes of the Paisley effects, are what many are wearing now.

Some New Wool Challies

and other fabrics that this coming season will feature are even now being displayed in the shops. In fact, they are at present used for house gowns, and come with wide borders in the Paisley and Persian effects. Some are wavy with small white dots, and a scroll design as border. The white ground with white dots, has the Paisley border.



Evening Gown of Liberty Satin and Chiffon, with Demi-train.
—Design from Coulter's, Los Angeles.

Oriental designs with delicate colorings are beautiful for the house as kimonos, either long or short, or fancy dressing-sacks in the shawl style, tied under the arms with narrow ribbon, about No. 5 or 7, to match. French flannels, for negligee, in all that the word implies, are correct.

But what promises to be a boon to mothers with growing girls is a new fabric—"Visjella"—which comes in all the newest delicate shades and designs for the season, including plain colors, plaids and stripes. It is claimed to be absolutely unshrinkable and, not only the children will profit by it, but it is used for negligee wear, shirt waists, and last, but not least, for gentlemen's soft shirts. It is so dainty in the delicate shades and stripes that a very nice garment may be made of it, and the wearer may rest assured it will be correct. For golf and tennis suits, where the wear should be considered as well as the style, it will be the solving of many knotty problems.

The silk-mixed orandy is another dainty fabric for full gowns for either afternoon receptions,

dancing parties, or informal "at-homes." The rose design in both the small and large sprays is beautiful and one can always find her own particular idea to work out in such goods, as they come in nearly all colors on a white ground.

Now for Nifty Models in

three-piece street suits. Though fully exploited in many fashion journals, there may be a few new ideas for midwinter wear. A three-piece rose color Zibeline, with bands of same piped with black satin on both the coat and skirt, and a large black satin covered button to finish each strap, forms a "V" on each front and back gore of the skirt, and on the front and back of the coat.

The waist may be of chiffon, net or messaline, with hand embroidered net in squares across the front, and very fine val lace set in between. Kimono short or three-quarter sleeves are mostly used, while the back may be tucked in clusters of pin tucks, either from the neck to the waist line, or if a yoke is set in, from that down. Tiny crocheted buttons are used for closing at the back, and as trimming on the front.

Another nifty model is the fur trimmed suit. The rolling collar and cuffs are edged with narrow bands of fur, while the bottom of the coat is also edged with fur. The skirt may be either a plain "tube" or box-pleated right to the bottom, and a fur band to finish, or about a twenty-inch band with the narrow fur to edge the top of it. The waist must be in the color of the suit, but any sheer material may be used, with lace yoke and stock, and either long close-fitting sleeves, or the short kimono style with lace undersleeves. A tiny fur band edges the lace yoke, making it a unique and natty costume. A rose color with dark fur made in the above mode is decidedly striking. The close-fitting skirts continue in vogue, and though not so easy to walk in, we will have to submit to the mandates of fashion, and humbly bow our heads and bend our knees—where we can—to the inevitable, and as they seem to have at least two good (?) points—economy and novelty—we will go a-huying, and so forth, and save up our extra coin for the other extreme, which is sure to follow in the wake of this fad, so be ready to catch it on the rebound.

Black and gray mixture in boucle (that is French and is pronounced boo-ca) is a pretty weave and makes up beautifully with black satin, for deep rolling collar and cuffs, and bone buttons for closing the coat. The skirt is about two or two and one-half yards, and either plain or box-pleated to within a foot of the bottom. Finished with a wide band of the black satin that only comes to the front breadth, and rather small bone buttons to trim each side of the band at the front, it is a natty model. The waist must be of gray soft silk with either a pin stripe or tiny black figures. Hand embroidered net seems to lead in material for yokes and stocks. Kimono sleeves are still about all that are displayed now, though Fashion's devotees are expecting something quite different and racy for early spring.

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in our general make-up. The large hat is now really more in favor, though many fur turbans and silk folded ones will be worn till the spring styles are in full swing. Hat pins are mostly in the oval and flat effects, with rhinestone, sapphire and imitation tourmaline settings.

As velvet takes the lead in late models in suits and gowns, we find that velvet footwear is also in the lead. For both the high button or low pump it is correct and natty. The twelve and fourteen button boot, with high cuban heel, circular vamp and round toe, is now the latest. The brown, as well as black velvet, is also shown in late models. The four-strap high sandals for street wear are worn with lace hose and look chic on a dainty miss. They come in patent, dull leather, or suede, and some are headed to match the color of the shoe. For heavy people, or those who are troubled with tired feet, there is a new make shaped like the foot, and the way the heel is adjusted causes an equal weight on the entire sole.

The inner man should deserve a little attention, in order that we may the better shine in all our glory, so will add a few timely recipes:

Nut Roast.

Two cups of stale bread crumbs, one cup of chopped nuts, two eggs, and water enough to soak up the crumbs and nuts; a little sage and finely chopped onion, with salt and pepper to suit the taste. Bake about an hour or a little less in a moderate oven.

Rocks.

One cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, three eggs, one level teaspoon of soda, one and one-half tablespoons of hot water, three cups of flour, one-half cup of currants, one cup of chopped walnuts, one-half tablespoon salt, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon of allspice. Cream butter and sugar and add the eggs well beaten; dissolve the soda in water; take half of the flour and mix well with salt and cinnamon, then add the nuts and fruit and the remaining flour. Drop by spoonfuls, an inch apart, on buttered dripping-pan and bake in moderate oven.

HIGHER EDUCATION COSTS

STATE ENORMOUS SUM.

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in Lodge Books and Stationery.

State University, at Berkeley; State Normal Schools at San Jose, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chico, San Diego, and Santa Barbara; University Farm School, at Davis; California Polytechnic School, at San Luis Obispo; California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, at Berkeley; reformatory schools, at Lone and Whittier. Besides financing these, the State the past year contributed \$270,332.11 toward the maintenance of the several orphanages throughout the State.

The instructors and professors in the several higher educational institutions were: State University, 297, of whom six were women; State Normal Schools, 133, of whom ninety-six were women and thirty-seven men; Polytechnic School 14, of whom three were women. The receipts of the State University for the fiscal year ending June 30th, were \$2,725,222.57, of which the State contributed \$1,060,125; the expenses amounted to \$1,160,948.51. The State Normal Schools received \$388,058.58, of which \$280,210.54 was expended.

CHRISTMAS MORN.

Ring, joyous bells, ring loud and long,
'Tis Christmas Day, the Lord is born.
On that wondrous, glorious night,
The Star of Bethlehem shown bright;
The loving kine bent humble knee;—
The Lord was born in Galilee.

Triumphant bells, ring ye with praise,
The Christ, the Lord, hath come to raise.
Let all our grief forgotten be,
Sing every heart in jubilee.
'Tis Christmas Tide, and Love is here,
Rejoice, rejoice, and banish fear.

Ye Christmas bells, O music, sweet;
Let Love and Gladness be complete;
Faith be steadfast, Love be true
As gleaming depths of ocean's blue.
The Lord is here, a Savior born,
Glory be to God, on this bright morn.

'Tis the promised day, to hope divine,
Of faith, and bliss, and life sublime.
The sky bends o'er, in azure blue,
The sun takes on his golden hue.
Praise ye Our Father's tenderest love,
Then raise to Him our souls above.

A happy Christmas, one and all!
May all be blessed; sweet voices call;
Rose leaves fall o'er each path;
Friendships scatter every wrath.
Praise God, and raise our souls above,
For Christ is here, and He is Love.
—Rose L. Bushnell-Donnelly,
Los Angeles, California.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

To the Sons and Daughters of Pioneers, and
the Native Sons and Native Daughters of
our Golden State—California, from a Pioneer
of 1846.

Mrs. Patty Reed-Lewis,
(Member of the Donner Party.)
Capitola, California.

PARLOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

MEAN PARLOR PROGRESSIVENESS.

During the month just passed these Parlors have subscribed for the official organ, the Grizzly Bear, for all their members, service commencing with this (January) issue:

Golden Anchor Parlor, No. 182, N.S.G.W., La Porte, Plumas County.

Angels Parlor, No. 70, N.S.G.W., Angels Camp, Calaveras County.

Redwood Parlor, No. 66, N.S.G.W., Redwood City, San Mateo County.

Observatory Parlor, No. 177, N.S.G.W., San Jose, Santa Clara County.

Silver Star Parlor, No. 63, N.S.G.W., Lincoln, Placer County.

It may be the Parlor of which you are a member does not know the advantages to be derived from having the official organ go into your members' homes.

There are many good reasons why every Parlor of Native Sons and Native Daughters should send the official organ direct to the fireside of each member.

The Grizzly Bear, as the official organ, is anxious to do its share in promoting your Parlor's interests, and in order to make it possible for each Parlor to benefit its members by sending them the official organ, has made a rate within the reach of every Parlor of Native Sons and Native Daughters.

If you haven't considered this interest-promoting proposition, you should do so without further delay. If particulars are desired, address the publisher of the official organ, Grizzly Bear Publishing

Company, 248 Wilcox building, Los Angeles, and full information will be sent.

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AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST HAS been awakened in California since the announcement that Maestro Puccini, the Italian composer, had set to music David Belasco's "Girl of the Golden West," a California romance. The music drama made its initial appearance before an audience in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, December 10th and was enthusiastically received.

In writing of the final dress rehearsal, in which he marvels at Puccini's being able so vividly to express the spirit and life of California's days of forty-nine without ever having visited the State, Colgate Baker, in the New York Review, says: "David Belasco appeared to be in a state bordering upon delirium. He had good reason to be, for his play is dwarfed into insignificance by Puccini's score. There is more of the real California in the music that Puccini has written than there is in all the plays ever written about the Golden State. We have had Bret Harte, and a host of imitators; Frank Norris, Richard Walton Tully and others, giving us pen pictures of California life, vivid and true, but they have never done more than scratch the surface. It has remained for an Italian musical genius, a man who has never set foot on the soil of the State, to divine the soul of California, and express it in music, how wonderful.

"It seemed to me that this music must have been born under the branches of the redwoods, on the slopes of the Sierra Nevadas, within sight of the vineyards and the orange groves and the blue Pacific. It is redolent of the soil, more descriptive than the advertising matter of the Southern Pacific passenger department, more appealing than the sonnets of George Stirling, more wistful than the impressionistic paintings of Charles Rollo Peters, more characteristic than all. The days of old, the days of gold, the days of 'forty-nine gave birth to the California spirit. You cannot define it and you cannot paint it, but Maestro Puccini shows that it can be expressed in music in all the glory of its romance, its barbarity, its dare of death and reckless prodigality."

Puccini's secret of success is found in his own words, as given to his interviewer: "The California writers have thought too much about the people who were but a passing element. Generations come and go, but the mountains endure, the snow falls every winter, the trees bud again in spring. There is always nature, ever changing but the same. Yes, all things in us, every thought, every inspiration we have, comes from nature. Music especially goes back to nature. To write music we must be close to the heart of things—the woods, the sea, the mountains. When I first decided to write music to 'The Girl of the Golden West' I did contemplate taking a trip to California and devoting some years to studying the people and the country, but when I came to the final analysis of my task I decided that this would be an utterly futile thing to do.

"In the first place, the California of today, while it may be the same in spirit, is not the same on the surface as it was in 1849. Then I considered what California was in those days of '49—it was a wilderness with a few mining camps and ranches scattered here and there. In these camps there

was no distinctive national life. The men came from all parts of the world; they were typical fortune hunters and adventurers. The big thing was not the men, but the wilderness of mountain and forest about them. So I asked myself, why should I go to California to study mountain and forest? Have we not mountain and forest in plenty in northern Italy, near my home? Do we not grow orange and olive on the mountain foothills and cultivate vines just as they do in California? What I needed to get into my music was the wilderness. I went into it. I left my home with a gun and a blanket and marched off into the mountains and stayed there. It took about three years



A Girl of the Golden West.

to compose 'The Girl of the Golden West,' and eight months of each year I spent in the mountains and forest. I had my rifle and a fowling piece. I got a few ducks now and then; sometimes a chamois, but I am not a strenuous hunter. I hunt for the psychological effect of the sport, not to kill things. I believe that we should kill just enough to eat, no more. However, all the time the music is growing; the music of the mountains and the forest. The Italian Alps are the Sierras to me; the pine trees are redwoods, the peasants are Indians, the Girl is some dark-eyed senorita of the mountains. We have them in Italy as well as in California."

So at last we have an American grand opera, with California—its history and its beauties—as the foundation.

Eastern Notes of Familiar Stage Folk.

Truly Shattuck is playing the lead in "Alma, Where Do You Live?"

Henry Miller is to have a new play, "The Havoc," by H. S. Shedon.

Madame Nordica will appear in "Il Trovatore" in Kansas City next month.

Dustin Farnum is to star in a new play by Edwin Milton Royle, "The Silent Call."

Mande Adams will appear in New York, January 16th in Rostand's "Chanteceleur."

Charles Dillingham is rehearsing "Sentimental Sally," by David and Milton Higgins.

Marie Dressler is being presented by Lew Fields in the musical fantasy, "Tillie's Nightmare."

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe are appearing in New York in Shakespearean repertoire.

"Rossita" is the name given to Fritz Scheff's new musical play, the scenes of which are laid in Paris.

Henry Arthur Jones' new play, "We Can't Be as Bad as All That," will be given a production next month.

Margaret Anglin, who has been seriously ill in Chicago, is rapidly recovering, and will soon begin rehearsing a new comedy.

The latest stage gossip from Paris is that Emma Eames and Emilio De Gorgorza, famous operatic and concert singers, will be wedded in March.

Liebler & Co. have decided to put Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," on tour. During holiday week, the play will be given at daily matinees in New York.

Mrs. Julia Wyatt, famous in her day as an actress, and particularly in the part of Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 1st, at the age of 87 years.

Stage Notes of California.

The Orpheum's annual road show will start from San Francisco, December 26th.

Lillian Russell, now on another farewell tour, will spend the holiday week in Los Angeles.

"The Old Town," will be seen shortly in California, with Montgomery and Stone in the leads.

"Polly of the Circus," with Ida St. Lion in the title role, is now playing in this State.

Rumor has it that the Bert Levey vaudeville theater will soon erect a \$300,000 theater in Los Angeles.

There are one hundred players in the company which Charles Frohman will send to our big cities to produce "The Dollar Princess."

The Cypress Theater Company has been incorporated in Sacramento. It will operate in Oak Park, the Capital City's chief suburb.

"A Man's World," in which Mary Mannering is touring California, has not yet been produced in the country's theatrical clearing-house, New York.

The Bevani Grand Opera Co. has been incorporated, and began a Coast tour at San Francisco December 11th, where it appeared eight nights.

The Empress, a new San Francisco theater, was opened December 11th to an immense audience. The Sullivan & Considine vaudeville attractions will be booked.

Max Dill, formerly of Kolb & Dill, is appearing at the San Francisco Garrick, supported by Maud Lillian Berri and Percy Bronson. Kolb has been appearing in the East.

California Singer in Concert Tour.

George W. Piner of Kelseyville Parlor and Miss Corabelle Knight will appear in several cities around San Francisco in concert. Professor Personne will act as accompanist, and also will assist in some trio work. Mr. Piner, who is a native of Kelseyville, has studied under the best European masters, and has a rich operatic voice that pleases his auditors. He is a master of his art, and in his high notes especially, shows a superb ease and assured mastery.

"The Other Fellow."

Healdsburg Parlor, No. 68, N.S.G.W., presented the comedy, "The Other Fellow," to a packed house, December 29th, and following the production, the participants and audience indulged in a social dance. The character cast follows: Richard Aylward (Lord Seynecourt), Herbert Amesbury; Gerald Hartly, Arthur Cochran; Capt. Thomas Chatfield (in the Scots Guard), Claude Howard; William Mixer (millionaire American Yachtman), Fred

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People Given Christmas Treat.

Madame Luisa Tetrazzini, the famous singer who made her first public appearance in the old Tivoli in 1900, gave 25,000 persons a Christmas song treat at Lotta's fountain, San Francisco, December 25th. Among the selections were "The Last Rose of Summer" and the waltz song from "Juliet." The diva was enthusiastically cheered, and as her matchless notes died away, she flung back kisses to the frenzied throng.

Madame Tetrazzini will appear in concert in the city, but realizing that many people who would enjoy her far famed singing could not afford to pay the price, volunteered to appear in the public thoroughfare and sing for the benefit of the populace. Late in January, Tetrazzini will appear in concert in Los Angeles.

New Comedy at Los Angeles Belasco.

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco company, at a matinee at the Los Angeles Belasco, December 26th, gave the first production to "The Way Out," a new comedy by Mrs. A. S. Steele and Mrs. H. C. De Mille. The piece is in four acts, the scenes being laid in a small town in New York State. The comedy is unique in its treatment of a novel idea and tells a story of frivolities that turn to serious aims in the end. It outlines the adventures of a

number of the smart set in New York who, wearied of the gay life there, turn to the old country home of the leading character, a young widow, and there take a great deal of satisfaction in shocking the simple neighbors. It is expected that Lillian Russell will star in the piece next season. "The Call of the North," a George Broadhurst play, will follow, with Mr. Stone in the role of Ned Trent.

Great Holiday Offering at Los Angeles.

For the week commencing December 26th, the Los Angeles Theater presented a mammoth holiday bill, with Harry Leonard's pantomime company in "Tolly Pickles Pets" as the top-liner. Other features included "Lind," in a series of dances, including "La Dansone Paraguay," Pistol and Cushing, "The Stranded Minstrels," Tom McGuire and his "Wee Bit o' Scotch," Flo Adler with a repertoire of popular songs, and Dewitt Young and sister, "The College Boy Juggler." The laugh-o-scope showed new comedy pictures.

News of the State

Auburn—Placer County is arranging for an agricultural course in the public schools.

Byron—This thriving little Contra Costa County city is to have a bank at an early date.

Porterville—In the hope of giving this city a first-class water works system, the city council will expend \$75,000 in extensions of the mains.

Sonoma City—Sonoma County has been selected as the place for establishing the State Trades School, authorized by the 1909 Legislature.

Sacramento—A citrus fair will be held here, in conjunction with the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association convention, February 15th to 18th.

Placerville—It is estimated that over 100,000 fruit trees will be set out in this county during the coming planting season, as against 50,000 last year.

Fresno—A big colony of Iowans has purchased on the co-operative plan a tract of nearly 6000 acres sixteen miles north of this city in Madera County.

Willows—This city has been selected by the Federal Department of Agriculture for the establishment of a viticultural experiment station for Northern California.

Modesto—Local capitalists have made application to Washington, D. C., for permission to organize a national bank, to be known as the Commercial National Bank of Modesto.

Stockton—Table grape shipments from northern San Joaquin County this season totaled 1810 cars, as against 1618 last season. The vineyardists received about \$2,000,000 for their crop.

Fresno—A corporation capitalized at \$100,000, to be known as the California Raisin Warehouse Company, has been organized here to receive and store raisins and issue negotiable storage certificates.

Los Angeles—Southern California expects this season to gather the record citrus crop, which is estimated at 55,000 carloads. Last year it was 30,000, and the highest mark ever attained was 40,000.

Turlock—The Turlock irrigation district has voted by a large majority for the issue of \$1,260,000 in bonds for the building of a great storage reservoir and the enlargement of the irrigation canal which serves the section.

San Bernardino—The report of the county statistician shows \$17,578,084 of products for the year just closed, \$621,000 more than last year. Oranges brought \$5,023,000; other fruits, \$1,133,000; mining, \$188,000; manufactures, \$6,836,000.

San Francisco—The Western States Gas and Electric Company, with a \$15,000,000 capital, has filed articles of incorporation here. It will take over the gas and electric plants at Stockton, Richmond, Eureka and San Diego, and acquire plants in other cities.

Many Things Planned for January.

San Francisco—At the meeting of Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, December 14th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Junior past president, I. J. Ryan; president, John W. Mackey; first vice-president, Roy Gottheimer; second vice-president, M. T. Dower; third vice-president, James Rudy; marshal, John T. Ward; outside sentinel, Frank Salette; inside sentinel, Geo. H. O'Leary; trustees—Ed. Primet, Frank Gavin, John E. Webster; recording secretary, J. J. Morgan; financial secretary, L. L. Hunter. On January 1st the Parlor will move to its permanent headquarters, in Franklin Hall, No. 1881 Fillmore street; on January 13th, a public installation and dance will be held; on January 28th will be given a grand ball at Puckett's cotillion hall.

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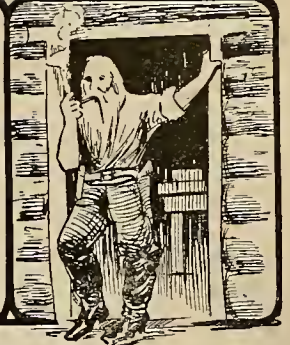


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MINING DEPARTMENT



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UNDER THE CAPTION, "MINES Are Made, Not Found," the Salt Lake Mining Review of a recent date has the following timely editorial: "Contrary to the belief of the public in general, mines are made, not found. Dame Nature is very firm, very exacting on this point, and refuses to deal in 'ready made' producers or 'hand-me-down' bonanzas, demanding from the prospector and miner, in exchange for her gifts,

that a certain amount of honest toil be expended before the keys to her treasure vaults are handed over, unreservedly, to the searcher for mineral wealth galore. And, as a matter of fact, if the search for the precious metals were unattended by hard labor, the expenditure of money and by strenuous exertion, and mines were to be found 'ready-made,' gold and silver, because of over-production and supply, would cease to have any intrinsic value, aside from a commodity value such as regulates the market price of iron and copper; the scarcity of the precious metals and the hardships and toil involved in their discovery and recovery being the main factor which enables them to maintain their exalted position throughout the world as money metals. If mines were found and all that the lucky finder had to do was to shovel out \$20-gold pieces, the discovery would really be of but little value. But the mining man never looks for a 'ready-made' bonanza. It is the prospect that first attracts his attention. The mineral-stained rift in the rock attracts his observant eye; the bold outcrop suggests the existence of the big ore bodies below. The float on the hillside leads him to the vein further up the mountain, and the blossom on the rocks is an indication to him that the ground in that locality is mineral-bearing. Here he has the making of a mine. He has found a good prospect; but, he must make the mine.

"To begin with, he starts a tunnel or shaft; he makes an open cut, or strips the vein at intervals along the surface. In the performance of this work he has made a beginning. Gathering up his samples of vein matter or ore, he seeks the valley, where tests for values are made by fire. If the showing is such as to warrant further exploitation, arrangements are made and perfected for a continuance of work. Supplies are laid in, tools are provided; a few friends and acquaintances are interested in the enterprise, and all chip in their little mite for the development of the prospect. Cabins and blacksmith shop are built, and, when all is ready, two or three men begin their arduous work. From sun-up to sun-down they pound the drill, push the wheelbarrow and work at the forge, and, after working all day, do their own cooking, their makeshift at housekeeping, and attend to innumerable duties around camp. Courage and hope is ever within their breasts. For months they toil away, believing that every shift, every shot, will reveal to them the treasure for which they are seeking. If the prospect is as good as the surface showings would indicate, ore bodies are finally uncovered. Here new difficulties arise. The mine, perchance, is inaccessible from the outside world. Trails and wagon roads must be built. Shipments to the market could be made, but the embryo mine is not sufficiently developed to maintain regular or heavy shipments, and the profits from small and irregular consignments are about eaten up by heavy freight and smelter charges. More help must be secured and more capital must be put into the enterprise before it can be listed as a financial success. The windlass and horse whim must give way to more heavy equipment. Hand drilling is slow and steam power is needed, with compressor and drills. A point has been reached in the development of the property where primitive methods must give way to more advanced ideas in mining operations, for the owners have the making of a mine, but not a mine as yet. Here is where the investor,

the capitalist, the syndicate step in. They buy the prospect for \$25,000, \$40,000, \$50,000, \$75,000 or \$100,000, according to indicated value. The small miner and prospector is satisfied. He has made a 'pile' that looks good to him. The newcomers, either from their own resources, or from the sale of treasury stock, begin the development of the property on a more extensive scale. The prospect is equipped with the necessary machinery. Shafts are sunk to the deep, tunnels are run a long way into the mountain. Winzes are sunk, upraises are made, and drifts are run until the whole property is honey-combed, and ore bodies are blocked out and room made so that a small army of men can be employed in ore extraction. When this is done, when thousands of dollars have been expended in development and equipment, then the mine is made; a mine that has millions in sight in its workings, and a mine that will be able to maintain an output of hundreds of tons daily, and a mine that will be able to pay regular monthly dividends to owners and stockholders until the profits have run up into the millions. This is a mine, but it is a made mine, and all of our great dividend-payers have passed through this transformation, from a prospect to a producer, before they were able to make millionaires out of their owners."

Rich Strike in Humboldt.

What bids fair to be one of the most important gold strikes in the history of Humboldt County, was made a few days ago at the new camp of Oro, on the Oro No. 2 claim. Some weeks ago Dutch Flat operators located several claims four miles south of the old camp, and in prospecting on the claim mentioned discovered a four-foot ledge. The samples taken out are free milling and rich, as the gold can be seen with the naked eye. Although the camp is less than two weeks old, a large number of claims have been staked, upon which the location work is being performed.

Amador County's Sandstone Quarry.

According to the Ione Valley Echo, Amador County has a sandstone quarry whose product is equal to any in the world. Both white and red sandstone are mined, and an analysis of the two stones, with practical test of their resistant qualities, show that they will withstand immense pressure, equal to the heaviest buildings. The white stone has the distinction of being the only pure white sandstone being quarried in this State. Many business buildings in Northern and Central California have been constructed of the red stone, and the white has been used for mantels and entrances in several others and also in the construction of many residences.

As an indication of the extent of this valuable asset of the county, the Echo says that, that part of the white ledge now uncovered and in sight on the point of the hill is 15 feet wide, 40 feet deep and 1010 feet long, exposing about 200,000 tons of white stone. This can be taken out in blocks of forty feet long and ten feet square, without a blemish. The stone is fireproof and waterproof, containing no lime.

Coram Smelter Again Closed.

Some time ago the Government compelled the

closing down of the big smelter at Coram, Shasta County, for the reason that sulphur fumes from the plant destroyed all vegetation, and was working untold injury to the fruit-growers of that section. The Balaklala Company, operating the smelter, installed the Cottrell process of fume consumption to remove all objections on the part of the Government and fruit-growers, but it appears the attempt has been a failure. The Anderson Valley News says that at a meeting of the Shasta County Farmers' Protective Association held in Anderson, December 10th, which was largely attended, considerable dissatisfaction was shown by many of the members in regard to the Cottrell process which has been installed by the Balaklala Copper Company at Coram, and a resolution was adopted demanding that the company "no longer operate its smelter at Coram except in strict conformity with the decree entered in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of California, on July 8, 1910." A copy of the resolution was mailed to the company immediately.

After hearing the complaint of the fruit-growers, a representative of the company asked for an extension of time to perfect the Cottrell device, and keep the furnaces going. The farmers insisted upon enforcement of the decree, and consequently the big plant was shut down. It will remain idle four or five weeks, and in the interim an attempt will be made to so perfect the fume-consuming device as to necessitate no further unfavorable action on the part of those whose property interests are at stake.

Oil and Coal in California.

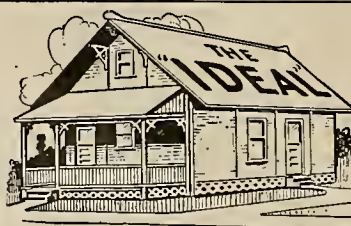
According to the report of the United States Geological Survey regarding coal-mining states, "The development of bituminous coal properties in Monterey and San Benito Counties, California, has been retarded by an enormous increase in the production of petroleum, which has practically eliminated coal as a steam-raising fuel in that State. The production of crude petroleum increased from 33,098,598 barrels in 1906, to 54,433,010 barrels in 1909. By far the larger part of this product is used as fuel and, estimating three and one-half barrels of oil as equivalent in efficiency to a ton of coal, the total production of California petroleum in 1909 was equivalent to more than 15,500,000 tons of bituminous coal. The State's petroleum production in 1909 was larger than the entire output of the United States in any year prior to 1896."

As to coal, the report says that "the total production of coal in California in 1909 was 45,836 short tons, having a spot value of \$95,042, an increase of 27,081 tons, or 144 per cent in quantity and of \$54,840, or 73 per cent, in value from 1908, a larger percentage of increase than was shown by any other state in the Union."

A large percentage of the coal is mined in Monterey County, while Amador and Riverside Counties help to make up the output.

Big Strike in Sierra County.

News comes from the mining city of Sierra City, Sierra County, to the effect that one of the most important gold strikes that has been made for years has just been made by the firm of Miller & Westal, one mile west of Loganville and 500 feet



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north of the main road that connects Sierra City and Downieville. A bonanza has been found and opened by a vein of ribbon quartz fourteen inches wide, with gold lavishly sprinkled all through it. It lies between two walls of porphyry and shale, and, being a contact, is perfectly in place.

Piping Natural Gas Long Distance.

The California Natural Gas Company, with properties near Bakersfield, is laying a pipe line to carry its product to the large cities. A contract has been entered into with the San Joaquin Light and Power Company to supply the natural gas, in place of the manufactured product. The company plans eventually to extend its pipe lines to Los Angeles and San Francisco, which will naturally mean the serving of all cities between both these places and Bakersfield. The advent of natural gas means a reduced cost to consumers, and as gas has become a popular fuel for cooking and heating purposes in this State, the company piping the natural product will find many customers.

EARLY-DAY STORY OF LOSS OF CHEST OF GOLD RECALLED.

(Redding Courier Press Press, Dec. 2nd.)

The finding of a \$10 gold piece of 1849, in one of his sluice boxes, by William Diestelhorst, who is dredging with a dip bucket on Clear Creek, recalls to old-timers the tale of the loss in that vicinity of a chest containing \$40,000, and so far as known, the solitary gold piece referred to is the only one obtained in all these years. It is stated, and while almost legendary is regarded as an actuality, that a band of Mormons, on crossing Clear Creek, in the vicinity of Horsetown, when the stream was running high, lost from the tailboard of their wagon a chest containing \$40,000 in gold pieces, and owing to the state of the creek it was impossible then to recover any of the treasure, and in the following spring, when efforts were made towards the same end, all trace of the ford was gone and thousands of yards of gravel, sand and rock had flowed on over the vicinity.

Diestelhorst, who mined in the Sacramento River, moved onto Clear Creek a decade or more ago and has diligently dredged, with generally good results, but he is redoubling his energies since the discovery of the \$10 piece. Wednesday of this week the dredge operator called on McCoy Fitzgerald, who owns the ranch below the Horsetown placer field, to pay a hay bill and proffered the \$10 piece, remarking on its unique history. Fitzgerald told Diestelhorst that he would accept the coin, but also suggested that it was worth more than \$10. Diestelhorst was satisfied to pay his bill as originally arranged, and did so. When Mr. Fitzgerald came to Redding and displayed the beautifully chased piece of early California coinage, he was promptly offered by one man \$25 for it and by another \$50.

In the early days of California, it may be news to many of our readers to know that, there being no mint in the State, Government assayers coined the gold money and upon each piece the assayer who coined it, placed his initials. The coin in the possession of Mr. Fitzgerald bears the initials "S. M. V." and around the rim is printed "California gold." The piece is very chaste, and having little,

if any alloy in it, remains the dull yellow color so peculiar to the gold of this State.

ACTIVITY IN LARGER CITIES.

Following are the bank clearings and building permits of California's principal cities from October 29th to November 28th, inclusive:

City	Bank Clearings	Building Permits
San Francisco	\$203,621,828.48	\$1,048,071.00
Los Angeles	70,930,078.00	2,240,997.00
Oakland	13,139,764.36	659,541.00
Sacramento	7,328,343.65	No Report
San Diego	5,498,410.49	758,855.00
Stockton	3,254,253.43	78,097.00
Pasadena	3,154,973.56	137,936.00
San Jose	2,580,676.00	No Report

MONEY FOR STATE RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The rivers and harbors bill, passed by the National Congress, December 10th, contains the following appropriations affecting California:

Los Angeles Harbor (Wilmington Harbor entrance),	\$220,000.
Wilmington inner Harbor,	\$50,000.
Oakland Harbor,	\$150,000.
Humboldt Harbor and Bay,	\$15,000.
San Joaquin River,	\$25,000.
Mokelumne River,	\$5,000.
Petaluma Creek and Napa River,	\$11,000.
Sacramento and Feather Rivers,	\$25,000.

Mr. Cityman is hereby informed in response to his inquiry, that wrinkles on a cow's horn are not caused by trouble or worry.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PIONEER OF PIONEERS.

An Anomaly—A Pioneer as years advance, growing ever young, and catering to the youth of the State. Born in 1863, still advancing in 1910, and promising to be more vigorous in 1911; nearly a half-century old—yet as young and vigorous as a Native Son just admitted to the Order.

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Any young man or woman thinking of a Commercial, Shorthand or Engineering Course will do well to visit the school or secure a catalogue by mail.

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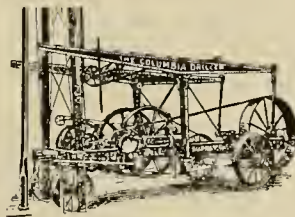
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Strong Protest Filed Account Discrimination Against Building Materials



IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONCLUSIONS reached at a recent conference of the advocates of promoting home industries of California, State Mineralogist Lewis E. Anbury has mailed to the President of the United States a strong protest against the discriminations unfavorable to California that have been made by the supervising architect of the Federal Treasury Department.

The California congressional delegation has also been addressed personally, and the individual members have been requested to call upon the President in a body, that the cause of the State may be presented as ably as possible. The Home Industry League of California is co-operating with the State Mineralogist in the fight to have California structural materials used in the construction of Federal buildings in this State, in preference to those produced elsewhere.

In Anbury's letter to President Taft, words are not minced. Accusations are made against the supervising architect, and an offer is made to furnish the President specific facts in support of each and every allegation of a general sort relating to the supervising architect's discrimination against this State in the preparation of plans and specifications for the Los Angeles postoffice, Santa Cruz postoffice, Santa Rosa Federal Building, San Francisco postoffice, and also concerning work at Mare Island, where specifications were so drawn that

California cement had no chance to compete in a large work. The letter says, in part:

"California produces a great variety of building and structural materials, the use of which in large buildings constructed by the State of California and by the expenditure of individual capital, has been approved by time and long experience. Their fitness for use, the durability of the same, their comparative cheapness, their beauty and large variety, their nearness to all important points where costly construction has taken place, and the fact that not only this State, but the entire United States, is interested in building up on the western seaboard of our common country a self-supporting and populous commonwealth, are all conditions germane to the consideration of the best public good. * * *

"While California has abundant building materials, of mineral origin, in its own borders and a skilled population fully competent to develop native resources—and capital in the hands of enterprising men, who patriotically desire to subserve the public welfare by building up home industries, it is a fact that large quantities of material for use in the construction of Federal buildings in this State, have been shipped into California from abroad, involving large transportation costs which were unnecessary. Specifications and plans have proceeded from the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, so drawn as to preclude the possibility of competition on the part of California in the matter of furnishing materials produced at home. This has not only resulted in direct financial loss to this State, for the benefit of individual producers situated thousands of miles distant, and possibly for the benefit of transportation lines, but it has seriously discredited the just claims made in behalf of California structural materials, and so has discouraged the incoming of capital from abroad, and the encouragement of home industries that have public, as well as private reasons for existence and continuance. * * *

"California is situated far remote from the Eastern centers of wealth and population," and " * * * is compelled to make its resources known through publications, in which the facts are officially and reliably recorded. Such publications have been productive of good. Their value is minimized and the field of California industries is measurably circumscribed by the useless and persistent discredit unjustly brought upon them by the unjust and unnecessary acts of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department. * * *

"Specific instances relating to discriminations against California by the supervising architect of the Treasury Department are not lacking. * * * Details will be furnished in relation to each and every one of the instances mentioned. * * * The matter has excited wide interest and general protest in California, it appearing that no remedy can be reached by simply appealing to the supervising architect."

To Purchase New Building Site.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Native Sons Hall Association of Sacramento, it was decided to sell the 80x160 lot owned by the association on K street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, and purchase a corner 60x160 lot on Eleventh and J streets. It is hoped to begin building operations early in the spring.

There is much interest displayed by the members of both the Native Sons and Native Daughters Parlors in the Capital City, and stock in the proposed structure is being rapidly disposed of.

The report of Secretary P. G. West, for the year ending October 31st, shows that of the \$75,000

authorized capitalization, \$36,000 has been subscribed and \$19,800 fully paid. This is accounted for from the fact that stock is sold at \$100 per share, payable in monthly installments of \$2.50. Estimating the association's property on K street, which is fully paid for, as worth \$50,000, the assets amount to \$72,483.48, of which \$15,059.68 is cash in bank.

Work on San Francisco Hall Began.

Workmen are now actually engaged in the erection of the cement foundation and steel work for the handsome Native Sons' Temple to be erected in San Francisco, and the contracts entered into for those portions of the building construction call for their completion about April 1st. The delay in active constructive work has worked no harm to the hall association—on the contrary, the drop in price of steel has more than compensated for the loss in rents, etc.

The cornerstone of the new building, which is being erected on the site of the old hall on Mason street, will be laid on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, with appropriate exercises. It is planned to make this a gala occasion in Native Sons' circles, and previous to the cornerstone-laying exercises there will be a parade and other enthusiasm-producing features.

SEEDS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THOSE WHO WILL CO-OPERATE.

The seed and plant distribution of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California, Berkeley, is assuming new phases and is becoming specialized in its purposes because those in charge of different divisions of plant industry are undertaking to supply individuals, who undertake co-operation with them in plant testing, the seeds or plants which are necessary to start the growths. In this line of work special distributions have been made by the cereal, horticultural and viticultural divisions and, more recently, the division of agricultural education has undertaken wide distribution of seeds for use in school gardens when the local teachers comply with the conditions which are prescribed, one of the main points of which is to report the results of trials of the plants which are introduced. It is desired to know of both successes and failures, of both value and worthlessness found in the plants, in order that their behavior in the hands of co-operating experimenters may be clearly made out. The applicant is required to pay a small amount for each article, partly to bear the cost of collection and distribution, but chiefly as a guaranty that he has not merely an idle desire for what can be had for nothing, but intends to make trial for a definite end and will report results to us. As the year has proved so scant of early rainfall, field seeds, which for the most part require early sowing to furnish a fair chance to determine value, are withdrawn, and offerings restricted to garden plants, which have always met with wider welcome.

Seeds now ready for distribution include the following: Hardy Flowering Plants—Papaver Somniferum (double red opium poppy), rarely grown in California; it is one of the most brilliant and showy of garden plants. Cupid Sweet Pea "Beanty," a dwarf pea which originated in California; has a pink flower of considerable fragrance. Garden Vegetables—Stringless Green Pod Beans, claimed to be the best variety of its type, a feature being the comparative stringless character of its pods. Rust Proof Wax Butter Bean, while not held to be absolutely rust proof, is superior in this respect to other strains. French Breakfast Radish, the best variety of all radish, with a nice contrast of red and white color, symmetry in form, pleasing and appetizing in appearance, and with exceedingly good eating qualities. Pepper Grass, a garden plant much used with mustard seedlings to make sandwiches.

These seeds will be sent to any address for five cents per packet, postpaid, and application should be made early, as it is impossible to continue the distribution throughout the year. Address E. J. Wickson, Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, California.



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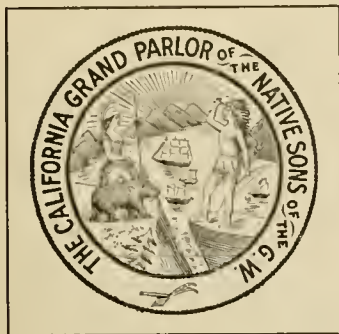
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Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W. Remember the Homeless Child During the Yuletide Season

OFFICIAL NOTICES



San Francisco, December 31, 1910.

To All Members of the N. S. G. W.—Dear Sirs and Brothers: I have arranged, through the courtesy of National Parlor, No. 118, N. S. G. W., for an exemplification of the ritual of our Order on the afternoon of SUNDAY, January 15, 1910, at TWO O'CLOCK P. M., in the hall of National Parlor, Santa Clara Bldg., No. 172 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

The exemplification is primarily intended as a school of instruction, and those having the responsibility for the proper rendition of the ritual, Presidents-elect and Deputy Grand Presidents especially, are urged to be present and qualify themselves to direct the performance of the ritualistic work of the Order. Presidents-elect are especially asked to arrange for as many of the initiatory officers of their Parlor as possible to be in attendance.

Arrangements have been made for round-trip rates from all Southern Pacific or Santa Fe points in California, coming to San Francisco, January 12 to 15, 1910, and returning January 15 to 17, 1910, of one and one-third the regular single fare. Stop-over privilege may be arranged for on trip coming to San Francisco, by application to station agent on purchase of ticket. IN ORDER TO SECURE THE BENEFIT OF THE REDUCED RATE A RECEIPT-CERTIFICATE MUST BE ASKED AT THE TIME OF PURCHASING TICKET TO SAN FRANCISCO. THIS CERTIFICATE WILL BE COUNTERSIGNED AT THE EXEMPLIFICATION AND WILL ENTITLE YOU TO PURCHASE RETURN TICKET AT ONE-THIRD OF THE REGULAR FARE. ASK YOUR AGENT FOR RECEIPT-CERTIFICATE TO THE N. S. G. W. CONVENTION AT SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 15, 1910. The rate will be open to all attending the exemplification and the ladies accompanying them.

Fraternally yours,

Fred H. Jung

Grand Secretary, N. S. G. W.

P.S. Be sure you have the new "password" or your official receipt.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICIAL NOTICE, NO. 13.

To the Subordinate Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Please to take notice of the appointment by Grand President Daniel A. Ryan of the following Deputy Grand Presidents:

District No. 28, Solano and Napa—Solano No. 39, St. Helena No. 53, Napa No. 62, Vallejo No. 77, Calistoga No. 86. Geo. L. Farmer of Calistoga No. 86, vice J. C. Siemsen, resigned.

District No. 54, Ventura and Santa Barbara—Carrillo No. 114, Santa Barbara No. 116, Santa Paula No. 191. E. L. Hitchcock of Santa Barbara No. 116, Santa Barbara, vice W. Maris, resigned.

By order of the Grand President,

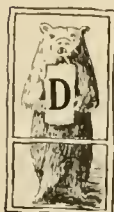
Fred H. Jung

(Seal)

Grand Secretary, N. S. G. W.

Activity in Claremont.

Oakland—At a meeting December 6th, Claremont Parlor, No. 240, chose the following officers: Past



ON'T YOU KNOW SOMEBODY who would like to be a mother to a homeless child? Some child loving woman with a yearning love in her heart for a warm, dependent, wee bundle of flesh, with all its hopes and possibilities? All children are entitled to a mother's love and, without it, they drop like an improperly nourished plant. So, it is mothers that the Native Sons and Native Daughters are looking for. They are searching all over this great big State of ours for the people whose homes lack the sunshine of a baby's smile.

Should you happen to drop into the office of the Native Sons and Native Daughters Central Committee on Homeless Children, at 855 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, some day between the hours of two and four, you would no doubt find the room full of people who are intensely interested in this project, which promises to be the greatest of its kind ever inaugurated. Judging from the personal application and the scores of letters which arrive every day from those who want information concerning the work and what papers they must sign in order to get a child from the Committee, it would appear there are about as many persons who desire these children as there are children needing homes. The Native Sons and Native Daughters have realized this condition and are now doing their best to bring together the desire on the one hand and the need on the other.

Many may consider that the dependent and homeless child who falls into a home where it will be cared for with love and tenderness, is the most fortunate one in this little transaction. A prominent Native Son, however, whose little adopted girl has been a source of untold happiness to him, says that all the congratulations should not fall on one side, for he is certain that it is a pretty even game. Since August 7th, the Native Sons and Native Daughters Central Committee has placed

president, G. Phillips; president, W. B. Murden; first vice-president, E. Finger; second vice-president, F. De Costa; third vice-president, A. Capparo; marshal, V. O'Connor; inside sentinel, Chas. O'Connor; outside sentinel, G. Forrest; financial secretary, G. K. Ingraham; recording secretary, Chas. B. Clark; treasurer, A. O'Connor; trustees—B. Stone, E. Torney and H. Klinkner.

eighteen children in good homes. Fifty applications are on file pending investigation.

The Homeless Children's Committee of each of the 350 Parlors in the State, is interesting itself in the cause, and besides donating liberally to the funds to carry on the work, they are looking after the children placed in their respective districts. Over fifty children who in the past were placed by the Associated Charities of California, have been given to the Central Committee and the local committees of the Parlors are making the monthly visits and sending very interesting reports to headquarters. Excellent results are obtained through this system of supervision. Because of the wide territory over which the membership is spread, these organizations have peculiar facilities for finding homes and afterward exercising supervision over the children until they are able to do for themselves.

The people of California are noted for their generosity, and when a movement as worthy as this is started they can always be depended upon to contribute liberally. The Central Committee appreciates the interest that the people in general have taken in their efforts on behalf of the homeless child, and particularly appreciative are the several Parlors in the State, for the splendid patronage given the entertainments on California's Day for the homeless child.

The happy Christmas season is coming. As the bells ring out their glad tidings on Christmas morn, don't you think that their music will be sweeter if it is accompanied by a child's voice of delight at the sight of a gayly-decked tree beside the fireplace, the Santa Claus books, the stocking full of candy and things—and, well you know the kind of a Christmas your mother enjoyed with you.

If you really want a real Christmas in your house this year, the Native Sons and Native Daughters can send you what you most need to make your Christmas worth while—a child who wants to know about Santa Claus, a mother's love, and a lot of other things that he will miss if somebody don't take him soon.

On the 13th the Parlor held a whist tournament for the benefit of the Homeless Children's Fund, which was a great success. November 16th, the Parlor gave a dance for the benefit of its baseball team, and expects to turn out a team of twelve ball-tossers for next season. Many features are planned for the coming season, the first being a grand anniversary dance, February 14th.



MEMORIAL TREE IN YOSEMITE.

During the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W., session in Yosemite Valley in 1908, a little Sequoia Gigantea tree was planted, with solemn services, on the floor of the Valley in commemoration of the event. Later a Grand Parlor committee erected a brass railing, bearing a suitable tablet, around the tree and plot of ground. The tree died.

Now, Troluume Parlor, No. 144, N. S. G. W., of Sonora, has asked of, and been granted by Yosemite Parlor, No. 24, N. S. G. W. of Merced (as the entertainers of the 1908 Grand Parlor) permission to plant another tree in place of the one that died. The photograph above shows the original tree and the railing and tablet.

Official Directory of Parlors of the N. S. G. W.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Alameda, No. 47—Richard L. Werner, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 434 Central Ave., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Oakland, No. 50—W. J. Kremer, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Castle Hall, 377 12th St.
Las Positas, No. 96—M. Victor, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Egen, No. 113—J. W. Bockman, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Piedmont, No. 120—Frank M. Craddock, Pres.; John H. Lühr, Sec., 356 Moss Ave., Oakland; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 13th St.
Wisteria, No. 127—A. J. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandepier, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Halcyon, No. 146—Louis Larsen, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—Wm. J. deBois, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathiesen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Leon H. Rewig, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 916 Chestnut St., Oakland; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St.
Berkeley, No. 210—Fred Meneheit, Pres.; Frank McAllister, Sec., 1918 Channing Way, Berkeley; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Estudillo, No. 223—I. B. Ury, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 484, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Bay View, No. 238—Fred B. Walsh, Pres.; L. E. Scotte, Sec., 864 Willow St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
Claremont, No. 240—W. B. Murden, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).
Pleasanton, No. 244—George Frimingham, Pres.; Peter C. Madsen, Sec., Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
Niles, No. 250—Clarence E. Martenstein, Pres.; H. B. Green, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—W. M. Manning, Pres.; Irwin L. Gracier, Sec., 1436 39th Ave., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Amador, No. 17—P. Shearor, Pres.; Leo Williams, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.
Excelsior, No. 31—Thos. J. Burrows, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ione, No. 33—Clarence Scully, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Plymouth, No. 45—Geo. A. Upton, Pres.; Trevor W. Westen, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Keystone, No. 173—Howard Dynan, Pres.; W. E. Whitehead, Sec., Amador City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; K. of P. Hall.

BUTTE COUNTY.

Argonaut, No. 8—John E. Donnelly, Pres.; A. M. Smith, Sec., 627 Myers St., Oroville; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Chico, No. 21—Frank M. Moore, Pres.; A. J. Kesselring, Sec., Box 505, Chico; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Calaveras, No. 67—Oscar Gale, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.
Angels, No. 80—M. P. Marshal, Pres.; Geo. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.
Chispa, No. 139—Tom Malaspina, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphy; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Colusa, No. 69—G. J. Kammerer, Pres.; M. W. Burrows, Sec., Colusa; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Williams, No. 164—R. W. Camper, Pres.; C. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen Winn, No. 32—A. Dunton, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2d and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.
Mt. Diablo, No. 101—E. W. Hunt, Pres.; J. A. Schweinitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Byron, No. 170—V. A. Byer, Pres.; W. J. Livingston, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Carquinez, No. 205—M. C. Shea, Pres.; Thomas Cabalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Richmond, No. 217—Tom Summers, Pres.; Andy Summers, Sec., Box 84, Richmond; Wednesday; Richmond Hall.
Concord, No. 245—Chas. Gray, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Diamond, No. 246—Austin Mortimore, Pres.; Francis A. Irving, Sec., Black Diamond; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.
San Ramon Valley, No. 249—Harvey R. Eddy, Pres.; S. H. Flournoy, Sec., Danville; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontokett, No. 156—Geo. W. Howe, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Placerville, No. 9—Edward G. Atwood, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Georgetown, No. 91—T. P. Kenna, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 25—Grover B. Hill, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 J St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.
Selma, No. 107—H. C. Wilson, Pres.; S. T. Luce, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

GRAND OFFICERS.

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969 Broadway, Oakland.
Daniel A. Ryan.....Grand President
785 Market St., San Francisco.
H. C. Lichtenberger.....Grand First Vice-Pres.
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Angelo J. Rossi.....Grand Marshal
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Frank McAllister.....Grand Inside Sentinel
1918 Channing Way, Berkeley.
Thos. J. Curtin.....Grand Outside Sentinel
739 Market St., San Francisco.
H. G. W. Dinkelspiel.....Grand Organist
Call Bldg., San Francisco.

GRAND TRUSTEES.

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John F. Davis.....1404 Humboldt Sav. Bk. Bldg.
San Francisco.
Louis H. Mooser.....155 Sutter St., San Francisco
Robert M. Clarke.....Ventura

GLENN COUNTY.

Willows, No. 255—Frederick William Valcott, Pres.; Richard Franklin West, Sec., Willows; 2nd Monday; Odd Fellows Hall.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Humboldt, No. 14—J. M. Light, Pres.; Geo. B. Aibee, Sec., 1412 B St., Eureka; Monday; Pioneer Hall, 623 Third St.
Arcata, No. 20—Frank H. Seely, Pres.; Henry S. Seely, Sec., Arcata; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Golden Star, No. 88—Milton Moore, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Alton; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Ferndale, No. 93—August Johanson, Pres.; E. C. Mills, Sec., Ferndale; 1st and 3rd Mondays; K. of P. Hall.
Commodore Sloat, No. 197—Frank Dabner, Pres.; J. H. Brown Sec., Blue Lake; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Fortuna, No. 218—Harry P. Monroe, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

KERN COUNTY.

Baker, No. 42—J. R. Williams, Pres.; Frank A. Brown, Sec., Care P. O., Bakersfield; Wednesday; Mauds Hall.

KINGS COUNTY.

Hanford, No. 37—G. H. Phillips, Pres.; Lyman D. Farmer, Sec., Hanford; Thursday; Dewey Hall.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lakeport, No. 147—R. A. Morrison, Pres.; Jas. F. Battist, Sec., Lakeport; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Lower Lake, No. 159—G. B. Smith, Pres.; W. B. Rannells, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Kelseyville, No. 219—L. E. Allison, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Box 122, Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—L. E. DeForest, Pres.; Chas. Boggs, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Honey Lake, No. 198—Geo. W. Randrup, Pres.; J. B. Christie, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; Janesville Hall.
Big Valley, No. 211 F. C. Reno, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Los Angeles, No. 45—George W. Perdue, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 109 E. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Ramona, No. 109—Lucius P. Green, Pres.; S. S. Williams, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Corona, No. 196—Henry N. Ireland, Pres.; Wm. C. Allen, Sec., c. S. Nordlinger & Sons, Los Angeles; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Sierra Madre, No. 235—Samuel Jay, Pres.; H. C. Anderson, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
La Fiesta, No. 236—Geo. F. Vaughan, Pres.; E. L. Claridge, Sec., 2928 Van Buren Place, Los Angeles; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Santa Monica, No. 237—W. O. Stamps, Pres.; James P. Whelan, Sec., Box 353, Santa Monica; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Arcanum Hall.
Grizzly Bear, No. 238—William Sweitzer, Pres.; Clyde Deane, Sec., care of Y. M. C. A., Long Beach; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall.

MADERA COUNTY.

Madera, No. 130—James L. Davis, Pres.; A. Armouth, Sec.; Madera; Monday; Masonic Hall.

MARIN COUNTY.

Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64—James T. Redmond, Pres.; W. F. Magee, Sec., 619 Fourth St., San Rafael; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.
Sea Point, No. 153—Manuel Santos, Pres.; D. C. Whaley, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.
Nicasio, No. 183—H. R. Wake, Pres.; H. M. Anderson, Sec., Nicasio; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; U. A. O. D. Hall.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES!

NOTICE OF CHANGES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE CORRECTION IN NEXT ISSUE OF DIRECTORY.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Hornitos, No. 133—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cavanaugh, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Broderick, No. 117—W. S. Williams, Pres.; J. P. Connor, Sec., Point Arena; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Alder Glen, No. 200—Chester Balfour, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—Manuel Thomas, Pres.; A. W. Meany, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Ray A. Summers, Pres.; John Stile, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—P. H. Goncalves, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
Santa Lucia, No. 97—Frank J. Pontes, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
San Lucas, No. 115—H. D. Bunte, Pres.; Chas. Winchell, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Gabilan, No. 132—J. B. Lyons, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castroville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St. Helena, No. 53—Arthur P. Forni, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.
Napa, No. 62—E. M. Aldersley, Pres.; H. J. Hoerule, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.
Caustoga, No. 86—Ralph Williams, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—H. A. Curnow, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; Pythian Castle.
Quartz, No. 58—Carroll McAdams, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 128 Richardson St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.
Donner, No. 162—E. Blackman, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Box M, Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Santiago, No. 74—W. H. Spurgeon, Jr., Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—Carroll Locher, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Silver Star, No. 63—Barney Barry, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Sierra, No. 85—C. M. Langstaff, Pres.; A. Gonzales, Sec., Forest Hill; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Mountain, No. 126—W. D. Dunn, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Rocklin, No. 233—Horace P. Dewey, Pres.; I. L. Burns, Sec., Roseville; Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—A. J. Watson, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Golden Anchor, No. 182—George Burrelle, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.
Plumas, No. 228—Leonard Donnenwirth, Pres.; John Donnenwirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Riverside, No. 161—A. A. Wood, Pres.; Wirt P. Boggs, Sec., 1044 Eighth St., Riverside; Thursdays; Freeman Hall.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento, No. 3—Roy C. Cothern, Pres.; J. F. Didion, Sec., P. O. Box 128, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.
Sunset, No. 26—Harold J. Thielan, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., 711 Eighth St., Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.
Elk Grove, No. 41—A. B. Leimbach, Pres.; A. E. Elliott, Sec., c. Franklin R.F.D., Sacramento; 2d and 4th Fridays; Masonic Hall, Elk Grove.
Granite, No. 83—Luis Russi, Pres.; Jas. P. Logue, Sec., Folsom; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Courtland, No. 106—E. A. Lample, Pres.; A. C. Ostrman, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.
Oak Park, No. 213—C. E. Blahr, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.
Sunset, No. 241—T. F. Hall, Pres.; Carleton L. Katzenstein, Sec., 704 J St., Sacramento; Wednesday; Elks' Hall.
Galt, No. 243—James Whitaker, Pres.; T. W. Dooling, Sec., Galt; Friday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

Fremont, No. 44—S. R. Crosby, Pres.; Erastus G. Nash, Sec., Hollister; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; I.O. O.F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Arrowhead, No. 110—Cyrus B. French, Pres.; Isaac S. Jackson, Sec., 451 H St., San Bernardino; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Redlands, No. 168—L. R. Van Leuven, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGinniss Hall.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

San Diego, No. 108—Edgar A. Luce, Pres.; Edgar Eugene Miller, Sec., 905 Brookes Ave., San Diego; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—Henry F. Pernan, Pres.; Chas. A. Boldemann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday, Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Pacific, No. 10—R. B. Miller, Pres.; J. C. Miller, Sec., 467 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Golden Gate, No. 23—William R. Connors, Pres.; Adolph Eberhart, Sec., 1464 Union St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Mission, No. 38—R. A. Schwarzmann, Pres.; Welner A. Koch, Sec., 1231 12th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.
San Francisco, No. 49—Andrew Antibolo, Pres.; David Capurro, Sec., 652 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
El Dorado, No. 52—George W. Hall, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec., 643 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Rincon, No. 72—Wm. A. Grodt, Pres.; John A. Gilmour, Sec., 2067 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Stanford, No. 76—A. Kleinhaus, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec., 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Tuesday; 149 Eddy St.

Yeaven Buena, No. 84—J. G. Saxton, Jr., Pres.; J. D. Abrams, Sec., 50 Kearny St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Bay City, No. 104—Leon E. Morris, Pres.; H. L. Gunzburger, Sec., 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; 149 Eddy St.

Niantic, No. 105—C. T. Collins, Pres.; John Reedy, Sec., 153 Redvillere St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.

National, No. 115—L. J. Mehrens, Pres.; M. M. Ratigan, Sec., 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Hesperian, No. 137—E. P. Norman, Pres.; Jas. H. Roxburgh, Sec., 510 Devisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 3009 16th St.

Alcatraz, No. 145—Dr. J. C. Ezeberg, Pres.; Henry Lichtenstein, Sec., 1564 Haight St., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Aralde, No. 154—Chas. N. Banfield, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Fred Ommert, Pres.; John T. Reagan, Sec., 1489 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Aves.

Sacajawia, No. 160—Peter H. Otten, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec., 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

Precita, No. 187—Geo. F. Welch, Pres.; Harry E. Curtis, Sec., 438A Tehama St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Phillip J. Vantor, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec., 1362 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps Hall, 321 Devisadero St.

Prudlio, No. 191—James M. Greevy, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steinke Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Edward Shaw, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec., 1416 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia.

Army and Navy, No. 207—Ignatius J. Ryan, Pres.; J. J. Morgan, Sec., 2011 Geary St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Dolores, No. 208—James Cameron, Pres.; John A. Zollver, Sec., 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Matt Hecker, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—David Kron, Pres.; E. G. Cahn, Sec., 1842 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—D. J. Behan, Pres.; E. F. McCarthy, Sec., 1120 Page Street, San Francisco; Wednesday; Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Gundalup, No. 231—Paul Hischer, Pres.; Geo. Buchn, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 451 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—Jas. A. McBride, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—G. E. Mitchell, Jr., Pres.; T. F. Hardy, Sec., 346 4th Ave., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

James Lick, No. 242—Clarence J. Dunnigan, Pres.; Thos. J. Fahey, Sec., 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.
Stockton, No. 7—J. W. Fitzgerald, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec., 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.

Lodi, No. 18—John A. Stein, Pres.; John M. McMahon, Sec., City Hall, Lodi; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—D. J. Looney, Pres.; Harry J. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Los Osos, No. 61—Richard Leland, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 794 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec., Nipomo; Saturday; Runnels Hall.

San Marcos, No. 150—John C. Curtin, Jr., Pres.; Geo. Sonenberg, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Joseph Suza, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rignold Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.
San Mateo, No. 23—Vernon Early, Pres.; Geo. W. Hall, Sec., San Mateo; 1st and 3rd Fridays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Redwood, No. 66—Albert Mansfield, Pres.; A. S. Liguel, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Redmen's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—A. S. Hatch, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec., Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 183—F. P. Roach, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec., P. O. Box 82, Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

Pacific Beach, No. 250—John McCormick, Pres.; A. T. Enos, Sec., Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.
Santa Barbara, No. 116—J. H. Stewart, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—Frank Rose, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, 430 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—Geo. M. Kelly, Pres.; Henry W. McGowan, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—Robt. T. Castro, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—J. M. Waterman, Pres.; Jos. A. Deslunne, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Temple.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—James Farmer, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—W. A. East, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—R. H. Rountree, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SHASTA COUNTY.

McCloud, No. 149—Roy Mullen, Pres.; Harry W. Glover, Sec., Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Jacobson Hall.

Anderson, No. 253—E. M. Downing, Pres.; J. W. Cunningham, Sec., Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downieville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec., Downieville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sierraville, No. 225—John Blinman, Pres.; F. H. Turner, Sec., Sierraville; 4th Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Monroe, Pres.; Harry A. Burch, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Fred E. Evans, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—M. F. Smith, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Milton R. Dunphy, Pres.; Theodore H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Sisson, No. 220—W. S. Russell, Pres.; C. W. Arens, Sec., Sisson; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—Kenneth I. Jones, Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Benjamin E. Silveira, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—V. C. Mattei, Pres.; Ivan M. McAllister, Sec., 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesdays; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Dr. Jackson Temple, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—C. O. Howard, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—George P. Cobb, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—Fred McFarlane, Pres.; Tony A. Kneibman, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Lewell Gunn, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—D. E. Ryan, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—G. W. Hall, Pres.; Simon Levy, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dinuba, No. 243—J. E. Greene, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec., Dinuba; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Fythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—F. G. Nicely, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—J. H. Kraft, Pres.; Ed. P. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Eddie Graf, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. Galligan, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 40—Anderson, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

In Memoriam

HARRY J. LUTTRELL.

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our friend and brother, Harry J. Luttrell, who died November 8, 1910, and who was always a true and loyal Native Son and a valued member of Athens Parlor, No. 195; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss to our Order of a staunch member honored and loved by all with whom he came in contact; and

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife, in the loss of so devoted and true a husband; to the children, in the loss of so noble and so kind a father; and to all the friends, in their deep sorrow; and

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Parlor, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and be published in the Grizzly Bear, the official organ of our Order.

Respectfully submitted by

J. L. FLYNN,
E. F. GARRISON,
ROY S. LOOSMA,
Resolutions Committee.

Oakland, California.

JOHN L. AUSTIN.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has in His infinite wisdom, removed from our midst one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, John L. Austin; and whereas, the long and intimate relation held with him as a member of St. Helena Parlor, No. 53, N.S.G.W., and of this community makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him as a man and a brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a great loss to this Parlor and to the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of J. L. Austin, we express our hope that even so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him Who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family, and published in the Grizzly Bear.

ARTHUR FORNI,
ARTHUR G. ROSSI,
HARRY THORSEN,
Committee.

St. Helena, December 5th.

FRANCIS J. COLLINS.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our honored and respected brother, Francis J. Collins, to the Eternal Parlor on High; and, whereas, We recognized in Brother Collins' life, the distinguishing features that mark a loyal "Native Son," an honest and pure citizen, a loving husband and a devoted father; and, whereas, Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, N.S.G.W., has lost a faithful and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Army and Navy Parlor, while bowing in humble submission to the decree of our Heavenly Father, Who doeth all things well, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That this Parlor's charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions sent to the family of our deceased brother; a copy spread on the minutes of this Parlor, and a copy sent to the Grizzly Bear for publication.

JOHN M. GLENNAN, P.P.
TIMOTHY O'LEARY JR., P.P.
JOHN E. WEBSTER,
Committee.

San Francisco, December 1st.

To Install January 9th.

San Rafael—Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, No. 64, has elected the following officers: President, Thomas Daley; first vice-president, H. DeSota; second vice-president, Paul Miller; third vice-president, E. T. Barnes; junior past president, J. T. Redmond; trustees—Geo. Murray, Marshall, Steve Richardson. Installation of officers will be held January 9th.

It takes nine tailors to make a man, but one woman can easily make a goose of a man.

Native Sons of The Golden West

Native Daughters Special Guests.

San Francisco—El Capitan Parlor, No. 222, entertained their many friends and had as special guests the members of Portola Parlor, No. 172, N. D. G. W., at a grand ball on November 30th in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The floor was in charge of President Dave Kron, assisted by Messrs. J. Hanna, H. Blumenthal, H. Cahn, S. F. Solley, Leo Kahu and W. Bassett.

California Section in Library.

Livermore—Las Positas Parlor, No. 96, has appointed a committee composed of A. L. Henry, Wm. McDonald and D. J. Murphy to draw up a resolution to be presented to the Board of Library Trustees, asking that a section in the new Carnegie Library building here be set aside for California history and literature. The Parlor will start the collection with a set of State histories, and will annually subscribe a goodly sum for the purchase of California books. It is desired to have an alcove in the new library set aside for this purpose, over which will be inscribed: "California History Section, Maintained by Las Positas Parlor."

Money for Homeless Children.

Placerville—Placerville Parlor, No. 9, realized \$88 from an entertainment recently given for the benefit of the Homeless Children's Agency. At an entertainment given a year ago for the same purpose, a like sum was netted.

Parlor Elects Officers.

Martinez—At a meeting of Mt. Diablo Parlor, No. 101, December 5th, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term, and they will be duly installed the first meeting in January: Past president, E. W. Hunt; president, W. R. Sharkey; first vice-president, George McDonald; second vice-president, A. N. Sulleger; third vice-president, A. C. Biddle; marshal, G. H. Bulger; inside sentinel, Ray Standish; outside sentinel, A. L. Danziger; trustee, J. E. Rodgers. On New Year's Eve, the Parlor gave a masquerade ball which was a grand success in every way.

Army Officer Joins Parlor.

Monterey—At a largely attended meeting of Monterey Parlor, No. 75, November 25th, Colonel Mason of the Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., was initiated. He was born in San Diego, and today holds the highest rank of any Native Son in the regular army. Following the routine business, a barbeque was enjoyed and a pleasant time spent in conversation.

Parlor's Successful Annual Dance.

Lodi—The fourth annual dance of Lodi Parlor, No. 18, brought out about one hundred couples, many out-of-town people being in attendance. Delightful music was provided, and at midnight refreshments were served. V. R. Larson was floor director, and was assisted by the following floor



General Vallejo's Old Adobe House, Purchased by Native Sons.

Petaluma—After a year of constant endeavor, Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, has finally succeeded in purchasing the "Old Adobe" landmark near this city, the deed to the property having recently passed to the Parlor. President W. H. Early was foremost in the commendable movement, and at the Parlor's suggestion, he has appointed a committee consisting of himself, A. W. Horwege, John Lawler,

Jr., and A. W. Parent to take permanent charge of the building. This committee will at once improve the long-neglected building and grounds, and for the purpose of raising funds, a series of entertainments will be given. The State Legislature will also be appealed to for funds. This building has an interesting State history, it at one time being the home of the late General Vallejo.

managers: Fred Marchand, Chris Clausen, James Anderson, Andrew Clausen, Demas Pope, Alfred Westfall, Otto Beckman, Francis McLachlin, Perry Gun, Charles Wadman, Scott Harshner and Fred Strong. The membership of the Parlor constituted the reception committee, while A. P. Krumh, F. A. Henning and V. R. Larson composed the general arrangements committee.

Election at Redding.

Bedding—McCloud Parlor, No. 149, has elected the following officers, who will be installed January 16th: Past president, Roy McMullen; president, John J. Bartosh; first vice-president, W. J. Harrington; second vice-president, Harry W. Glover; third vice-president, John Webb; recording secretary, J. Francis Hoadley; marshal, Ralph McMurtry; treasurer, S. Clay Baker; inside sentinel, Thomas Mullen; outside sentinel, Allen Reid; physician, Dr. C. E. Reed.

Joint Installation Arranged.

Selma—Selma Parlor, No. 107, had an enthusiastic meeting, December 8th, when interesting speeches were delivered by District Deputy L. J. Price, Past President W. H. Say and President B. N. Cooke. Clymon McDowell was elected and installed as treasurer, to fill the unexpired term of R. E. Maxwell, resigned. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: H. C. Wilson, president; Claude Grimes, first vice-president; C. A. Lang, second vice-president; R. J. Cooper, third vice-president; W. P. Hastie, Jr., marshal; Lonis Rasmussen, inside sentinel; Clyde Goode, outside sentinel; W. H. Say, trustee. Under the Grand Parlor provision, Recording Secretary S. T. Luce and Financial Secretary H. J. Lohman are holdovers. Early in January, the officers of Selma Parlor will be jointly installed with those of Los Amigos Parlor of Native Daughters.

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Grand Trustee Visits.

Merced Grand Trustee Bismarck Bruck of St. Helena paid an official visit to Yosemite Parlor, No. 24, December 6th. Following the lively business session, a banquet was spread, at which addresses were listened to from the visiting grand officer, J. G. Zumwalt and W. J. King.

A large crowd attended the memorial services, in honor of departed brothers, held December 11th. O. M. Oliver presided, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Rev. W. L. Greenwood, who offered prayer. A vocal selection by eight male voices, under direction of A. L. Scofield, followed. Then came the roll-call of the absent by Secretary J. H. Ellis. Seven large candles were burning at the secretary's desk, and as each name was called three times, a voice from the rear of the hall responded, "not present," whereupon Mr. Ellis would extinguish a light. The names thus called were Alfred Koehner, George L. Crocker, Thomas F. Carrigan, Elmer Peck, Alfred T. Hyde, Charles M. Kuch, George H. Maze. After Miss Guild had rendered "Abide With Me," A. W. Meany delivered a touching eulogy. H. K. Landram followed with a bass solo, "Shall I Be Forgotten?" The day's oration was delivered by Philip M. Carey of Oakland. Following a vocal selection by the male octet, Rev. Greenwood pronounced the benediction.

Mission Bell Sign Post Dedicated.

Menlo Park—Menlo Parlor, No. 185, dedicated a Mission Bell Sign Post, December 11th. The committee in charge of the affair consisted of James Andrews, T. F. Mahoney, J. E. Fitzgerald and Charles H. Smith. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental selections, and addresses by P. G. P. Emma Witte Lillie of the Native Daughters and Grand President Daniel A. Ryan.

Grand Officer at Nevada City.

Nevada City—Grand Trustee Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee officially visited Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, December 6th, and following the usual order of business, including initiation, a banquet was spread, after which many enjoyable addresses were made. During the evening the Parlor selected its corps of new officers.

Quartz Parlor Chooses Officers.

Grass Valley—At the meeting December 5th, Quartz Parlor, No. 58, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Carroll McA. Thomas, president; Perry Q. Richards, first vice-president; James C. Crase, second vice-president; John Perkins, third vice-president; James C. Tyrrell, recording secretary; Elam Biggs, financial secretary; T. M. Harris, treasurer; John Thomas, marshal; Joseph Henwood, inside sentinel; John Temby, outside sentinel; W. J. Morr, trustee; Dr. Carl P. Jones and Dr. G. E. Chappell, surgeons.

Irrigation Project Memorialized in Name.

Red Bluff—Iron Canyon Parlor, No. 254, is the latest addition to the ranks of Native Sonism, and it was instituted here December 1st, with twenty-five charter members. The institution ceremonies were in charge of Judge J. E. Barber of McCloud Parlor, Redding, a Grand Trustee, and Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung of San Francisco. Other members of McCloud Parlor who assisted were: T. W. H. Shanahan, J. W. Melvin, J. J. Bartosh, J. Francis Hoadley, Wm. Southern, Arthur C. Dean, Harry Glover and John Webb. The Parlor's name "Iron Canyon," is in honor of the great Government irrigation project now under way in this section of the State. The officers elected and installed include: A. L. Brown, past president; T. R. Walton, president; G. F. Berry, first vice-president; Dr. L. E. Bagley, second vice-president; Jack Allen, third vice-president; Geo. Rogers, recording secretary; W. H. Giffin, financial secretary; Louis Winter, treasurer; Arthur Martin, marshal; Joe Tait, F. A. Kuhn, Wesley Hazelton, trustees; Ralph McCracken, outside sentinel; Otis Fish, inside sentinel.

Temporary Grand Parlor Formed.

Los Angeles—During the session of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, December 2nd, a recess was taken, and the members of the Order present, consisting of representatives of several Parlors, resolved themselves into a Grand Parlor for the purpose of installing Judge Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, Ventura, as Grand Trustee, to succeed the late Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy. Grand First Vice-President Herman C. Lichtenberger presided, and named as temporary grand officers the following: Past Grand President, Wm. I. Treager of Ramona; Grand First Vice-President, Judge Luis Ortega of Cabrillo; Grand Second Vice-President, Ray Howard of Sierra Madre; Grand Third Vice-President, Clarence M. Hunt of Sacramento; Grand Secretary,

(Continued on Page 28, Column 3)

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Election at Georgetown.

Georgetown—At the last meeting of El Dorado Parlor, No. 186, the following officers were elected: Mary Thorson, past president; Irene Irish, president; Lizzie Irish, first vice-president; Annie Thorson, second vice-president; Louise Schmeder, third vice-president; Maude A. Horn, recording secretary; Margaret Roberts, financial secretary; Lena Buchler, treasurer; Mary Merz, marshal; Mary Guidici, inside sentinel; Ida Childress, outside sentinel; Mary Rhodes, Metta Buchler, Georgia Heuser, trustees. Installation will take place early in January.

Dance, and Entertain Mothers.

Santa Barbara—The Christmas ball given by Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, December 8th, was a distinct social success. The hall was made unusually attractive through a generous use of holly berries and other Christmas decorations. The grand march was led by Miss Rose Cavalleri, chairman of the arrangements committee, with Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara Parlor, N. S. G. W. Those who assisted Miss Cavalleri in planning and carrying out the affair were: Miss Sally Walker, Mrs. Josie Fazio, Miss Gussie Walker, Miss Katherine Hubbel, Miss Elizabeth Bottania and Miss Nettie Janssens. Dr. Horace Stewart, Robert Cart, Harry Whitney, J. R. Janssens and H. C. Sweetser, of the Native Sons, assisted as floor managers.

The last meeting of the year, December 28th, was classed as "Mothers' Night," and on that occasion the members of Reina Del Mar Parlor elaborately entertained the parents of the Native Sons and Native Daughters, as well as the wives of the Native Sons. The affair was a huge success.

Dedicate Mission Bell.

San Francisco—Under the direction of the following Parlors: Golden State No. 50, Orinda No. 56, Buena Vista No. 68, Darina No. 114, Fremont No. 59, Gabrielle No. 139, and Presidio No. 148, a Mission Bell Sign Post was erected and dedicated at Sixteenth and Howard streets, December 4th. Among the speakers were Grand President Mamie G. Peyton, Past Grand Presidents Genevieve Watson Baker, Dr. Mariana Bertola, Emma Witte Lillie, and Major Edwin A. Sherman, president Associated Veterans of the Mexican War. Mrs. Hattie Thomson rendered vocal selections.

Alali Parlor Banquets.

Salinas—Under the supervision of a committee consisting of Mrs. Kate Griffin, Misses Anna Dangherty, Annie Hunneyentt, Rosie Kelleher and Nellie Bailey, the members of Alali Parlor, No. 102, enjoyed a banquet December 6th. Preceding the feast of good things, the following officers were elected: President, Marian Silva; first vice-president, May Thompson; second vice-president, Ada Soheranes; third vice-president, Lizzie Dnnham; recording secretary, Nellie Bailey; marshal, Kate Griffin; inside sentinel, Laura McQuoid; organist, Julia Larkin; trustees—Ora Haynam, Lottie Gross and Jessie Hughes.

Celebrates Twenty-third Anniversary.

Martinez—Ramona Parlor, No. 21, celebrated its twenty-third birthday anniversary at cards, December 6th, and in addition to the members, several

Fred H. Bixby, Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr.

L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
Fred Zucker W. E. Brock, Supt.

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May C. Boldemann.....Grand Marshal
Emma Frerichs.....Grand Inside Sentinel
Amy McAvoy.....Grand Outside Sentinel
Mabel Kearney.....Grand Organist

GRAND TRUSTEES.

Anna McCanghey Mamie Fitzgerald
Anna Dempsey, Alice Dougherty,
Belle Gribbi, Alison F. Watt, Hattie E. Roberts

eligibles were present as guests. There was a short social session after the regular business meeting, following which cards were indulged in and prizes awarded. During the evening refreshments were served.

Social Session at Long Beach.

Long Beach—At an election of officers held by Long Beach Parlor, No. 154, December 1st, the following were chosen to serve during the ensuing term: Miss Lillie Kinman, past president; Mrs. W. Curtis, president; Mrs. E. Haskell, first vice-president; Mrs. A. Harper, second vice-president; Miss Mabel Field, third vice-president; Mrs. Edgar McFadyen, recording secretary; Miss F. Emory, marshal; Misses Mabel Emory, Maud Bland, and Emily Powers, trustees; Miss Gertrude Libby, inside sentinel; Miss Mary Orelli, outside sentinel; Miss Lawson, organist. District Deputy Anna Dempsey of Los Angeles will install the officers-elect early in January. Following the business meeting a social hour was spent at games and various amusements, and a supper consisting of sandwiches, salads, coffee and fruit was served.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Mamie G. Peyton, Grand President
N. D. G. W., announces her official residence during the months of January and February, 1911, at the Golden West Hotel, Powell and Ellis streets, San Francisco, where she will be pleased to receive visiting members and also to have N. D. G. W. correspondence directed.

Plans Christmas Celebration.

Berkeley—Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, is making plans for a Christmas celebration, early in January. On December 13th a successful hon-hon dance was given for the benefit of a member who is ill. December 10th, the Parlor elected the following officers: President, Miss Adele Socker; first vice-president, Julia Bolton; second vice-president, Carrie Trahan; trustees—Emma Haggerty, Annie Oliveria, Rose Haws; inside sentinel, Sophia Gabriel; financial secretary, Kate Hartley; treasurer, Lettie Dixon; past president, Ysabel Floyd; recording secretary, Annie Berwick. Installation will be held early in the new year.

In the Grand Parlor City.

Santa Cruz—At an election held December 5th, Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, elected the following officers, who will serve during the term, which includes the Grand Parlor session in this city next June: Past president, Annie Thompson; president, Alice Whitney; first vice-president, Corinne Scaroni; second vice-president, Eva Pepin; third vice-president, Ethel Fisher; recording secretary, May Williamson; marshal, Arista Mellor; inside sentinel, Anna Wilson; outside sentinel, Mayme Crole; trustees—Alma Hopkins, Anita Triplett and Kate Peterson; physician, Dr. F. R. Hart. Refreshments were served by the Misses Anna Linscott, Anna Thompson and Daisy Foster.

Grand President Visits.

Berkeley—Grand President Mamie G. Peyton officially visited Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, December 10th, and was accorded a hearty welcome. After the Parlor work was exemplified, a banquet was spread, at which the Grand President and other visitors made interesting remarks.

On December 7th, Berkeley Parlor gave a masquerade ball which was largely attended. The hall was profusely decorated, and many gaily-garbed dancers occupied the floor. Fruit punch was dis-

pensed between dances. Mrs. Oscar Nichols was chairman of the arrangements committee, and the affair was a distinct social and financial success.

Santa Claus at La Bandera.

Sacramento—December 16th, La Bandera Parlor, No. 110, gave an enjoyable dancing party at Liberty Hall. The "happy companie" danced around a beautifully decorated Christmas tree and at an appointed time, Santa Claus appeared in all his glory and distributed presents, which were received with much merriment. The hall was decorated in true Christmas fashion with red bells, while poinsettias over the lights lent a cheerful air to the scene. This is the second party La Bandera has given this season, and the members are so delighted with the success of both that they intend giving several more during the winter.

Official Visit of Grand President.

Angels—Wednesday, November 9th, was an ideal evening with Princess Parlor, No. 84, when Grand President Mamie G. Peyton officially visited the Parlor. A large number of members and visitors were out to welcome, and extend the greetings of the Parlor and Order, to our beloved Grand President, and to make memorable a long-to-be-remembered occasion. The rendition of the ritualistic and initiatory work by the officers in charge was very highly commended by the official visitor, as well as the good work in the Order, by District Deputy Lilla Bisbee. Mrs. Peyton, who is an able and pleasing speaker, is a very earnest and conscientious worker in the great fraternity, and cannot help but appeal to all as an official who will be always loyal to the principles of our Order. While in Calaveras County, Mrs. Peyton made many friends among the Native Daughters. At the conclusion of the Parlor meeting, members and guests repaired to a neighboring hotel and indulged in a splendid banquet, and at its conclusion many pleasing toasts were given by the Grand President and members present. When adjournment was taken, many kind wishes went with our Grand President for a pleasant administration and prosperous Grand Parlor.

Sacramento Election.

Sacramento—Sutter Parlor, No. 111, elected the following officers, December 9th: Past president, L. Halterman; first vice-president, M. Kay; second vice-president, L. Patterson; third vice-president, O. Willson; marshal, L. Liddicott; secretary, L. Moore; financial secretary, G. Crowell; treasurer, J. Branna; pianist, M. Allen; outside sentinel, M. Leonard; inside sentinel, M. McArmee; trustees—M. Holmes, K. Taylor and S. Russier; physicians, Dr. Igo, Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Henderson.

To Aid Native Sons in Dance.

San Francisco—Linda Rosa Parlor, No. 170, appointed a reception committee, consisting of the Misses M. Carroll, Lily Dunn, Sadie Graham, Christine McCarthy, Amanda Sooman, Ethel Schultze and Winifred Byrne, which assisted in making a success of the initial dance of Hesperian Parlor, No. 137, N.S.G.W., December 15th. The affair was a great success, and the proceeds were applied to the social funds of both Parlors. Fred A. Senk, marshal of Hesperian Parlor, was floor manager.

We may skin a grizzly bear, but we never skin our customers. Old-timers and new-timers know where to find the most complete line of

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and was assisted by Miss Agnes Alexander, president of Linda Rosa Parlor.

Mabel Zimmerman New President.

Oakland—Fruitvale Parlor, No. 177, on December 8th, elected the following officers: President, Mabel Zimmerman; first vice-president, May Heine; second vice-president, Gerti Rossi; third vice-president, May Barthold; marshal, Cora Waggoner; trustees—Amelia Blackman, Gertie Gray, Jennie Mattias; inside sentinel, Senna Ingram; recording secretary, Frances Jackson; financial secretary, Nellie Crawby; treasurer, Lena Gill.

Parlor Officials at Member's Funeral.

Grass Valley—Mrs. Hattie Othet, an enthusiastic member of Manzanita Parlor, No. 29, passed away recently, and in accordance with her dying request, that only that parlor's members look after her funeral, the Parlor laid her remains away, December 10th. The full burial service of the Order



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was conducted, there being no minister. The pallbearers were: Charles Othet, Sherman Othet, Bert Othet, Matt Barnes, Edgar Shaw and Gordon Morgan.

Entertain New N. S. Parlor.

Red Bluff—The members of Berendos Parlor, No. 23, desiring to encourage the members of the newly-organized Iron Canyon Parlor of Native Sons, arranged a delightful dance and entertainment in their honor, which took place on December 12th, Iron Canyon's regular meeting night. The hall and dining-room were decorated in evergreen, smilax

and golden peppy yellow. Fifty three people sat down to supper, and as they did so the Native Daughters gave the following toast:

"Here's to the Stars and Stripes,
And to the land of our birth;
Here's to the Native Sons,
The best boys on earth."

Mrs. Nellie L. Worthington, president of Berendos Parlor, acted as toastmistress, and many Native Sons and Native Daughters responded to toasts. The local band surprised all, by appearing and re-

(Continued on Page 28, Column 3)

Official Directory of Native Daughters of the Golden West

ALAMEDA.

Eucinal Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec.

ALTON.

Golden Rod Parlor, No. 165, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Eva Bryant, Pres.; Lena Kausen, Rec. Sec.; Frances Bryant, Fin. Sec.

ANDERSON.

Camella Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammans, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lelia C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517½ Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in Bonita Hall, Bonita Ave. and Berkeley Way. Anna Cadish, Pres.; Carrie K. Trehan, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

CAMACHIE.

Geneva Parlor, No. 107, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 2 p.m., in Duffy Bldg. Mrs. Nellie Morrow, Pres.; Miss Mary Duffy, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Rose C. Walter, Fin. Sec.

CHICO.

Annie K. Bidwell Parlor, No. 168, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 p.m., in Fraternal Brotherhood Hall. Amelia Ames, Pres.; Nora B. Arnold, Rec. Sec.; Clara Lightfoot, Fin. Sec.

ETNA MILLS.

Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Willard, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Crandal, Fin. Sec.

FERDALE.

Onconta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

GRASS VALLEY.

Manzanita Parlor, No. 29, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Auditorium, Mill street. Miss Lizzie Grant, Pres.; Mrs. Alison F. Watt, Rec. Sec.; Miss Eliza Thomas, Fin. Sec.

HALF MOON BAY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ella Boitano, Pres.; Ruby Hatch, Rec. Sec.; Charlotte Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Annie Hurst, Pres.; Emma Forrest Boarman, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.

Auona Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amelia Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Julia Baker, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Anna Chism Spillman, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.

Eschol Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Flanagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.

Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OAKLAND.

Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 150 and San Pablo Ave. Carrie Hutchins, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph ave. Emma Carter, Pres.; Ida Oellrich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

PESCADERO.

Ano Nuevo Parlor, No. 180, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Susie Mattei, Rec. Sec.; Margaret Weeks, Fin. Sec.

PLACERVILLE.

Marguerite Parlor, No. 12, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Temple. Genevieve Curran, Pres.; Nettie Forni, Rec. Sec.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Bonita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Dora Wickson, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Satter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mrs. Laura Haltemar, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 1120½ I Street.

SALINAS.

Atell Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 356½ Main Street; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Abbott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave. Alma Reimers, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., at B'nai B'rith Bldg., 149 Eddy St. Clara L. Faulkner, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes St.; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Fin. Sec., 137 Beulah Street.

Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Miss May Roderick, Pres.; Miss Annie Hinck, Rec. Sec., 1508 Masonic Ave.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Carrie Noonan, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St. Mary J. Ansbro, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Fremont Parlor, No. 59, N. D. G. W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p.m., in Santa Clara Bldg., corner Golden Gate Ave. and Leavenworth St. J. Estelle Collihan, Pres.; Genevieve Clarke, Rec. Sec., 1748 Clement St.

Buena Vista Parlor, No. 68, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Santa Clara Bldg., Golden Gate ave. and Leavenworth st. Mrs. Ella Wehe, Pres.; Mrs. J. Greene, Rec. Sec., 714 Steiner St.; Miss M. Bannan, Fin. Sec., 2130 Pierce St.

Vosemita Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp Sts. Clementina Struven, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Asmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Carlotta de Andries, Pres.; Lucille Reincke, Rec. Sec., 1338 Shrader street; Jennie Oberlich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Fauser, Pres.; Brancie Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1528 South 11th Ave.; Nora Scheidin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Carrie Turner, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; Genevieve Carroll, Rec. Sec., 753 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall, Edyth Dougherty, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Rec. Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Craft streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticolet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Frieda Hedrich, Pres.; Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Dolores Parlor, No. 169, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, Twentieth and Capp streets. Miss Marie Morris, Pres.; Miss Edith Krause, Fin. Sec.; Miss Alice Hopkinson, Rec. Sec., 310 Montcalm St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss May Himes, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twila Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.

Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 358 Vine St.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Reina del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec.; Rose Cavalleri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Anna L. Thompson, Pres.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONOMA.

Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Mary Gorges, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucy Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Satterhill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Amapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burress, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.

El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.

Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian E. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

The Passing of the Pioneer

James Colley, who arrived in California in 1849 after a sailing vessel trip around the Horn, died in Nevada City, where he had resided since 1853, December 7th. He was a native of Boston, aged 86 years, and is survived by a widow and two sons.

Daniel H. Perkins, a Pioneer of El Dorado County, who came to California in 1852, died at Placerville, December 5th, aged 90 years. He was a native of Mauchester, Connecticut.

John I. Spear, for many years secretary of the Society of California Pioneers, died in San Francisco, December 12th. He was a native of Boston, aged 81 years, and is survived by a widow and four children. Spear came around the Horn to California in 1849, and was a prominent early-day banker in San Francisco, where he had spent the greater portion of his life. He was a member of the famous Vigilance Committee.

Mrs. Mercedes Vignes, who was born in Santa Barbara in 1835, passed away in Los Angeles, where she had resided for many years, December 11th. Her late husband, J. M. Vignes, was a Pioneer of '49 and at one time operated a large vineyard and winery in what is now the heart of Los Angeles. The Vignes family were intimate friends of General Pio Pico, and belonged to the early-day Spanish society. Seven children survive.

Armen Rolland, who had resided in Stockton more than fifty years, died in that city recently. He was an early-day member of the Society of California Pioneers, and had successfully engaged in various mercantile pursuits. Deceased was a native of France, and came to the State in 1849. A widow and daughter survive.

William H. Reed, a Pioneer miner of Almaden, died recently in San Jose, aged 72 years. He came to this State in 1850, and immediately went to Almaden, where he had been almost continually employed in the quicksilver mines. A son survives.

John Holmes, who crossed the plains in 1850 and had spent forty years in Butte County, died near Oroville recently. He was a native of Ohio, aged 75 years, and is survived by a son.

Franis Doud, who with his wife and infant son, arrived in San Francisco July 8, 1849, on the ship Orpheus, died in Monterey, where he had resided since 1850, December 3rd. Doud was a native of Ireland, aged 90 years, and shortly after reaching New York, enlisted in the United States Army and saw active service in the Seminole Indian and Mexican Wars. Deceased was doorkeeper of the first California Constitutional Convention, and when the Capital was removed from Monterey to San Jose, he transported the State's records there by ox-team. A son survives.

Captain Ludwig Anderson, one of Contra Costa County's oldest residents, died at Pacheco recently. He came to California in 1850, on the steamer Oregon which, the same trip, brought news of the admission of California into the Union. Deceased was a native of Denmark, aged 85 years, and is survived by a widow and six children.

Mrs. Mary C. Lujan, who was born in Colton, San Bernardino County, over sixty years ago, died there December 3rd, survived by four children.

John Jacob Winzler, who came across the continent on foot to California in 1849, died recently in Eureka. After a year's stay he returned to his native state, Pennsylvania, but in 1852 again came to this State, crossing the plains in the same



JOHN I. SPEAR,
Lately Deceased,
Secretary Society California Pioneers.
Born, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1830;
arrived California, Nov. 2, 1849; died,
San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1910.

manner as at first. For many years he had resided in Humboldt County. A widow and eight children survive.

Lyman Chapman who, with the exception of a year spent in Solano County, had resided continuously in Napa County since his arrival here in 1849, died in that city recently. He was a native of Connecticut, aged 89 years, and is survived by a widow and two daughters. Deceased was prominently identified with the commercial development of Napa.

Rev. Robert A. Latimer, claimed to be the oldest Protestant minister on the Pacific Coast, died recently in Santa Rosa, aged 96 years. He was born in Tennessee, and came across the plains to California in 1849. He helped to lay out the city of Santa Ana, Orange County; his ministerial work was identified with the South Methodist Church. Deceased had resided in Santa Rosa a number of years. A daughter survives.

M. Cable, who was born in San Bernardino County in 1850, died recently in San Jose, where his parents had removed when he was an infant.

Nathan Hawk, the original pony express rider, and the man who took the first news of the discovery of gold in California to the Eastern states, died at the Soldiers' Home at Yountville, Napa County, recently. He was born in Indiana in 1823, and in July, 1846, enlisted in his native state under Colonel Allen, and his regiment was soon assigned to duty in what is now the southern part of the State of California, but was then Mexican territory. Shortly after their arrival, Hawk's company

was mustered out, and he contracted with Sam Brannan, who was then publishing the Sacramento Star, to deliver a number of copies of a boom issue to relatives in the latter's Eastern home. As a special feature, Hawk advertised that he would carry letters to Eastern points on his trip, thus becoming the original and pioneer pony express rider. Hawk took to the East the first information of the discovery of gold near Coloma. His remains were interred in the Coloma cemetery. Four children survive.

John Franklin Bedford, a Pioneer Californian, passed away at Anderson, Shasta County, November 27th, survived by seven children. Deceased was a native of South Carolina, aged 76 years, and came to California in 1838. He engaged in business at Texas Springs, Shasta County, until 1874, when he removed to Anderson, where he had since resided.

Jerome D. McCoy, one of the first white men to cross the plains to California, died recently in Los Angeles, where he had resided for sixty years and seen the wonderful growth of that great city, which was then a pueblo. Deceased was a native of Canada.

Gorge E. Brittain, one of Northern California's best-known Pioneers, who came across the plains in an ox-team in 1849, died recently at San Francisco. Deceased was a native of Kentucky, aged 90 years, and is survived by a son and daughter. Upon his arrival here, Brittain established himself at Marysville, where he struck a rich mine; later he went to Sutter County, acquired large land holdings, and donated several tracts for public purposes; ten years ago San Francisco claimed him for a resident, and he invested in large strings of race horses.

Frank H. Bloss, who came to this State in an ox-team in 1850 and resided for many years in San Jose, died in Santa Clara, his late home, recently. He was a native of Virginia, aged 84 years.

Metowir, an Indian of the Kowokapi tribe, who was born on what is now the Government Indian Reservation at Mesa Grande, San Diego County, more than a century ago, died in Los Angeles, December 13th, aged 115 years. His entire lifetime had been spent in California.

Mrs. Deborah Norton, a California Pioneer who had spent nearly sixty years in Los Angeles, died recently in Alameda. She was a native of Russian Poland, aged 84 years, and is survived by three children.

Wiley J. Tinnin, a Pioneer known throughout the State as a lawyer, miner and public-spirited citizen, died recently in Fresno, aged 81 years. He was a native of Mississippi, and came to California by way of Panama in 1850. At one time he was a State Senator, and was also a member of the 1879 Constitutional Convention.

Riley Montrey, the last survivor of the Donner relief party, passed away in San Jose, December 7th, aged 84 years. He and his widow, who survives him, were married while crossing the plains with an ox team, on June 14, 1846, and on October 1st of the same year they arrived at Sutter's Fort. Nearly a year later, word came to Sutter's Fort, in what is now Sacramento, that the Donner Party had been snowed in near Donner Lake. Communication was immediately established with Commodore Sloat, and he authorized the organization of a relief party. This consisted of Montrey as



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leader, Aquila Glover, Daniel Rhodes, John Rhodes, Daniel Tucker, Joseph Sel and Edward Copynier. The party suffered many privations, but finally succeeded in reaching the remnant of the Donner Party. In addition to the widow, a son, the first American born in Santa Clara County, and six daughters, survive. Deceased was a native of Missouri, and was a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

Juan Burroel, an Indian, who was born at Jesus Maria, State of Sonora, Mexico, June 24, 1789, died on November 19th at Lakeside, San Diego County. In 1810 he joined the Mexican army and in 1836 went to Monterey (then Mexican territory), and remained at the presidio there until the American troops took possession. He soon thereafter returned to the southern part of the State, and saw all the wonderful development in that section following American occupation. In 1849, when the pioneers were coming to California in search of wealth, Burroel was already an old man, being then 60 years of age. He was truly a pioneer of Pioneers.

California Fifty Years Ago

(Continued from Page 4, Column 3)

the failure further complicated matters by committing suicide, and the failure was a most disastrous one.

The rate of interest in San Francisco was 3 1/2 per cent a month and was causing much financial trouble to business houses that could not make prompt collections from their interior customers.

In San Francisco on December 26th the wife of a prominent citizen gave birth to a fine daughter, and on January 9th, two weeks afterward, to a fine boy. All were doing well.

An attempt to escape was made by forty convicts at San Quentin on January 11th. Three were killed and seventeen wounded by the guards in putting down the revolt. Two guards were wounded.

Moore & Folger's warehouse in San Francisco was burned January 23rd, with a loss estimated at \$90,000 and insurance of \$45,000.

There were shocks of earthquake in San Francisco, of short duration, on January 21st and 22nd. The Siamese twins were on exhibition in California during the month.

Joel Westfall killed a grizzly bear on the Merced River that weighed over 1000 pounds.

Hoops Used to Trap Canary.

A new use for hoops was developed in San Francisco. The pet canary of a woman living on Polson street escaped from its cage and nearly every woman and child on the block was engaged in efforts to recapture it, without success, when a buxom colored woman came sailing down the street with her circumference of dress as large as an ultra fashionable width of hoops could make it. The bewildered bird stood hesitatingly upon the edge of the sidewalk when Miss Dinah approached, and with a dexterous swing to her erinoline the canary was suddenly enveloped and caught beneath her dress. With due regard to proprieties the cage was placed beneath the bell-shaped attired Dinah and the bird quickly sought safety upon its former perch. When cage, with bird, had been carefully

removed, the mistress of the hoops received a reward of a silver dollar and went on her way rejoicing.

On January 12th, at Sacramento, there was a match race mile dash for \$4000, between a horse named "Emigrant John" and one called "Yellow Hawk." "John" won by a neck in 2:02. On January 18th there was a trotting match at Marysville between horses named "Frenchman" and "Deneckla" owned by local horsemen. Three heats were won by Frenchman in 3:24, 3:24 and 3:25, which was considered good time at that date.

Pioneer in Land of Setting Sun

(Continued from page 5, Column 3)

man approached us and said that he had heard about our diggings on the Middle Fork and the offer we had made for an experienced underground miner. He said he had worked several years at it in Jo Davies County, and explained to us what kind of timbers would be required and how to put them in. We thanked him for his information and, gathering up our purchases, started for camp, with more confidence in ourselves than when we went to Stringtown.

Sam Kineard and I worked our claim out about the middle of September, getting therefrom nearly two thousand dollars, which we divided equally. Sam, when putting his wad in his pocket, said that "Now he had money enough to start him in some business," and left the next morning for Yuba City. I stayed at the camp about two weeks. About the middle of August two Missourians, Henry and Thomas Morris, from Booneville, 1850, had made their appearance on the bar, camping near us. When leaving, I put them in charge of my tent, tools and household goods, until I should return, which would be in five or six weeks. About the first of October I went to Marysville, where the next day I took the boat for Sacramento, and after stopping over night there, left for San Francisco by boat at four o'clock next day.

(Concluded in February Number.)

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HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 2, Column 3)

On July 22, 1910, when the label of the League was adopted, it made itself all-powerful in creating a demand for California-made products by the consumer. It has proven beyond a question of a doubt the logical identification of a California product when the consumer asks for it. What it will do in the future, depends upon the individual purchasers of the State, but from all signs of progress, the campaign promises greater results than ever before.

The League has kept thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of contracts in the State, by co-operating with the different bodies, corporations and individuals trying to keep money here. This effort alone, and the economical results, show what persistency and logical force can do to bring contracts to the attention of the Federal Government, the State, the municipality, corporations and individuals who may be sending contracts out of this State to the East. The League has done more for the printing, structural steel, ornamental iron, biscuit and other industries, through keeping contracts here, than any other organization in the West. It is placing for the different members, their lines in the big jobbing and retail stores of the State, which has never been accomplished by any other organization.

The indirect influence and detail work, not to mention the great amount of advertising and publicity accomplished, are things that many people of the State, particularly the manufacturers and producers, are not aware of. The work we are doing is told to illustrate the fact that we are accomplishing something. The League has managed, through its Friday luncheon meetings at the Palace Hotel ever since its inception, to interest the manufacturers and producers that have been affected by poor business conditions. The first of these luncheons was given to the officers of the Mission Improvement Association, from whom the League secured an expression of the work they were doing for the benefit of home industry in the Mission district of San Francisco. Then followed a luncheon to the Women's Federated Clubs, where they went on record for patronizing home industry, representing as they do 23,000 women in the State of California. This meeting manifested that it is in the women's province, particularly on food products and household goods, to discriminate in favor of California-made goods; their influence also affects the purchases of the men of their households, who in many cases leave the buying to their wives and daughters.

Again, on October 14, 1910, when the League invited the Grand President of the Native Sons, and a representative from every Parlor in the city and county of San Francisco, the fact was emphasized that the Native Sons and Daughters of California were the logical buyers of California products and could be made the strongest advocates for the purchasing of California-made goods. Through expressions from the various representatives of the different Parlor, it was learned that the Native Sons had always had committees on industry resources, taking up the work relative to California products, but with the aid of the Home Industry League and the co-operation they could give they would become more active than ever before on the subject of patronizing home industry. Daniel A. Ryan, Grand President, recommended to the League that he would suggest to the various Parlor of the State

that ten minutes of their time be devoted to the discussion of patronizing home industry and the greater development of same at every meeting. His remarks met with the heartiest approval of all the members of the League, who felt they had secured a strong ally in the support of the Native Sons and Daughters.

This luncheon has been followed by others given for the benefit of the various interests of the State as represented by the newspaper representatives, architects, contractors and grocers. These luncheons have been given to illustrate the great possibilities of protection of our home industries, and the benefits that can be derived from same by the people of the State if they can only see the practical results that mean dollars and cents to them and theirs through co-operation in the buying of goods that will help make California prosperous.

The urgent need of purchasing California products is pre-eminently illustrated in the purposes and efforts of the Home Industry League. Why should the manufacturers and producers of the State take up the work that is so necessary for better conditions if there is no need of improving the different manufacturing and producing industries? Surely the work and the conditions must be serious when 100 to 600 men, representing the big industries of the State, will give so much attention to the various duties that attend the promoting of California's industries. If these men and the members of the Home Industry League can take their time from their own business to devote to this grand work of promoting the State's industries, surely the individual residents of the State will do their share in promoting these same interests by specifying made-in-California goods when they buy. It is not that the members of the League are receiving an emolument from the results of their labor, but are doing the work for the good of their own industries and those represented in the entire State. Under these conditions, is it any wonder then, that the League is seeking the co-operation of the purchasing population of the State? For, after all, it is they—the consumers—who directly or indirectly dictate the policy of the dealer, who buys and sells the goods as demanded by them.

By the above resumé of the various details of the work that has been accomplished, it has been proven that the Home Industry League is past the preliminary steps of organization; that it is a body of strong, all-powerful co-operative manufacturers, with a nucleus of nearly 600 members conservatively, progressively, and consistently working for one object—home industry. That the League has attracted the attention of the entire State and the interest of the governors and senators of other states, is exemplified by the presence of Governor Gillette, Governor-elect Oddie of Nevada, Senator Newlands of Nevada, Senator Flint, Congressman Julius Kahn, Dr. Madison C. Peters, and many other public spirited gentlemen who have taken personal interest in the progress and success of the League, at our luncheons.

However, all success up to the moment is due in a great measure to the untiring and devoted energy of the officers and committees of the League, and the newspapers and different publications that have endorsed and supported the movement of home industry. The League cannot extend too much thanks to those who have worked for it, and who can see in the work the future success that will bring prosperity to all of us. But to expedite this success, the League needs the earnest and sincere co-operation of the individual residents of this

State, who should in every case appoint themselves a committee of one to give prominence to California-made products and prove their worth by buying them.

NATIVE DAUGHTER NEWS

(Continued from Page 25, Column 3)

dering several brilliant selections. The committee having the joyful affair in charge consisted of Mesdames Ellen Downey, Hattie Moore, Nellie L. Worthington, Emma Stoll, Maud Kuhn, Lillian Hammer, Ellen Thurreson, Mildred Berry, and Miss Goldar Schoenfeld.

Members Give Minstrel Show.

Jamestown—Anona Parlor, No. 164, elected the following officers, December 13th: Past president, Eva Carlin; president, Louise Davis; first vice-president, Mary McArdle; second vice-president, Grace Bristol; third vice-president, Eliza Hardin; marshal, Rose Beckwith; recording secretary, Amelia Bristol; financial secretary, Alice Hopkinson; treasurer, Linda Davis; inside sentinel, Margaret Durgan; outside sentinel, Sarah McCool; trustees—Nellie Leonard, Lillian Richards, Mame Overholser; organist, Celia Durgan.

On the nights of December 9th and 10th, the Parlor gave an amateur minstrel performance which brought out a crowded house both nights. The participants were well drilled and presented an excellent program. The grand opening of the first part was well staged. The costumes were fine, the jokes of the end men (or women) were timely and good, and the singing was of the best. In the second part, act followed act rapidly and without a halt, and everyone received generous applause. Following the performance of December 10th, a social dance was thoroughly enjoyed.

Officers Elected.

Ventura—Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Miss Adelaide Orr; first vice-president, Mrs. Myra McDonnell; second vice-president, Miss Helen Hirschfelder; third vice-president, Mrs. Helen Wilde; recording secretary, Mrs. Lillian Carne; marshal, Miss Minnie Daly; inside sentinel, Miss Effie Bartlett; outside sentinel, Miss Dus Hare; organist, Mrs. Helen Daly; trustees—Misses Nettie Daly, Bertha Barnard, Cora McGonigle.

N. S. G. W. ITEMS

(Continued from Page 23, Column 2)

J. Paul Kiefer of Ramona; Grand Treasurer, Harry J. Leland of Ramona; Grand Marshal, E. B. Lovie of Corona; Grand Inside Sentinel, Frank J. Palomares of Ramona; Grand Outside Sentinel, P. F. Johnson of Sierra Madre; Grand Trustees—Nicholas Hearne, Sr., of Cabrillo, G. F. Vaughn of La Fiesta, J. D. Hunter of Los Angeles, Frank Daly of Cabrillo, Chas. J. Prudhomme of Ramona, and Wm. J. Durm of Ramona.

At the close of the ceremonies, and after being declared duly installed, Grand Trustee Clarke was called upon and made a few remarks, thanking the members for the honor conferred, and promising his untiring and faithful devotion to the best interests of the whole Order, with special regard for the welfare of those Parlor in the southern part of the State.

In appreciation of the honor conferred upon one of their number, Cabrillo Parlor of Ventura sent a delegation composed of Chas. Donlon, Frank Daly, N. Hearne, Sr., O. E. Wagner, L. A. M. Ortega and Wm. Elwell, Jr., to Los Angeles with Judge Clarke. There was a large attendance, both of members of Ramona and the other city Parlor, and the newly-installed Grand Trustee was showered with congratulations.

New Officers Chosen.

Ventura—Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, J. H. Morrison; first vice-president, Chas. Daly; second vice-president, L. A. M. Ortega; secretary, N. Hearne, Sr.; treasurer, Al. Corey; marshal, O. E. Wagner; inside sentinel, Joe Rodriguez; outside sentinel, Joe Lorenzana; trustee, Chas. C. Simpson; surgeon, Dr. Livingstone.

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CONTENTS

X X

Mrs. C. S. D. S. (M. S. D. S. M. S. D. S.)	1
California - Fifty Years Ago	2
Legislature Promises Needed Reforms	3
California's Poor Government and Other Facts	4
What Parors are Doing for Homeless Children	5
"What Our Western Means"	6
"Native Home, Here is"	7
Love for Mother Country, Love for Home Page	8
Pioneer's Memories of Bears	9
"The Story of the River"	10
"A Pioneer's Life and Story"	11
Adventure of the	12
Don't be Afraid of Bears	13
Missing Department	14
Sports Page	15
"Native Home, Here is"	16
"Passing Time"	17
"The Story of the River"	18
"Pioneer's Memories of Bears"	19
"The Story of the River"	20
"Pioneer's Memories of Bears"	21
"The Story of the River"	22

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CALIFORNIA EULOGIZED.

"I have purposely refrained today from indulging in panegyrics upon the beauty, grandeur, wealth and prosperity of our State, or from solemnly declaring that we will foster industries, and aid in all that is material. It goes without saying that, whatever political or other differences may exist among our people, all are proud of California—its unbounded resources, its unsurpassed scenic grandeur, its climatic conditions that compel the wandering admiration of the world; and all will devotedly lend their aid to the proper development of the State, to the protection and preservation of that which our citizens have acquired and that which industrially is in our midst."—Closing remarks in inaugural address of Governor Hiram Johnson, of Sunset Parlor, Sacramento.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

The Grizzly Bear says: "Patronize home industry, sure! But how in the name of common sense can we buy goods manufactured in California if the manufacturers thereof don't let us know that they are in business?"

Come to think of it, the suggestion is worthy of some consideration. There are some business men who regard it as the duty of the newspaper to proclaim the "trade-at-home" gospel, but who never advertise.—Woodland Democrat.

POPULATION CALIFORNIA CITIES.

The Government Census Bureau, on January 4th, made public the population of the following California cities, according to the recent count: Bakersfield, 12,727; Eureka, 11,845; Fresno, 24,892; Redlands, 10,444; Riverside, 15,212; San Bernardino, 12,779; Santa Barbara, 11,659; Santa Cruz, 11,146; Stockton, 23,253; Vallejo, 11,340; Alhambra, 5,021; Marysville, 5,430; Napa, 5,791; Petaluma, 5,430; Richmond, 6,802; San Luis Obispo, 5,157; San Rafael, 5,934; Santa Ana, 5,429; Santa Monica, 7,547; Santa Rosa, 7,817.

Sacramento, January 11, 1911.

Puhs. Grizzly Bear—Gentlemen: I enclose one dollar for renewal of my subscription, with many thanks for reminding me that my subscription to the Grizzly Bear had expired. I do not want to go without the paper, as it is a great book for education, especially to me. Respectfully,

Marshall N. Sousa.

There is many a man who says things to his wife he wouldn't dare say to his cook.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Lone Miner

BY GEORGE DICKONSON—(THE LATE GEORGE RUTHERFORD.)



Jerome Jones came to California after the theory of the State's gold production was well demonstrated. Unlike those who, in 1849, hastily gathered together a few necessities of life and put out in any sort of vehicle, Jerome waited, and in a manner becoming a gentleman, rode to California behind an engine. Jerome reasoned that the nuggets could not be so easily exhausted as some people imagined. He was right, for gold mining in California was then hardly past its infancy. But the comfortable atmosphere of the journey was lost before his destination was reached, and he was forced to travel by stage, and some on foot. Once in California, he soon lost the characteristics of the "tenderfoot" and became more and more ingratiated into the habits of the true "forty-niner." So, when the miners of Willow Creek came to know him well, he could hardly be distinguished from those who had crossed "the plains" with oxen.

This air Jerome kept inviolate, and when the writer saw him in 1898, journeying to San Francisco to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the yellow metal in California, he was supplied with a quart of frontier whisky, of which he drank at his pleasure, and which he generously offered to all about him. Jerome's years on Willow Creek were thrifty. From some whim of Fate, or from good judgment, his claims always "paid," and he was known to have a snug sum stored away for a "rainy day." Many of those unfortunate people who seem to have been divinely chosen to guard over the affairs of others, to the neglect of their own, asserted that he ought to retire from hard labor, return to his Eastern home, and enjoy his hard-earned wealth. But there seems to have been something attractive to him in the high Sierras, for he never returned to the East. Instead, new "claims" were staked out and worked by him every year, and the tireless energy of his youth seems to have been with him to the last.

The "pay streaks" on Willow Creek were on the wane by 1890. The Mexican had long since left, and most of the American-born had sought new "diggings," or retired to live on what they had succeeded in taking from the earth. Jerome stayed. He mined on the choicest locations during the summer, and repaired to the more element weather of the Sacramento Valley for a few months during the winter. But as the years passed, Jerome mined less and was a more frequent visitor at Buck's Ranch, especially on days when the stage-coach rolled up from Oroville—an event which, up to 1907, could be counted upon for an unusual outpouring of summer residents and campers from around Buck's Ranch.

In 1903, exclusive of Indians, less than a dozen miners, besides Jerome Jones, claimed Willow Creek as their headquarters. The "pack-trains" which formerly led out for that place thrice a week, were then making the trips there not more than once in two weeks, and there were fewer animals to the train. That once far-famed camp was reverting to its former primitive state. The streams were no longer continually muddy; the lodgepole pine and incense cedar were springing up and struggling for existence where the hydraulic giants had once torn away acres of soil; bear tracks were becoming far more common along the trails; the black-tail deer was seen more frequently; the mountain lion roamed with greater freedom than any of his generation had known.

About 4 p. m. of July 4, 1903, when the clamor of the bar-room had somewhat subsided, the clerk and barkeeper of the Buck's Ranch hotel and store, was given a quiet moment to think over the business of the day and make a rough estimate of the sales. The beer was exhausted an hour before, and unless business slackened there would soon be no liquor left to sell. From nearly every mining camp within a radius of seven miles, the miners had come into Buck's Ranch that morning. But the celebration of Independence Day was not so marked an event

as fifty years previous—the Mexican was nearly entirely absent; the collection of American-bonus was sadly decimated. Federal laws forbade the sale of intoxicants to Indians, and the dealer dared not furnish them enough to make them quarrelsome. The bowie-knife and six-shooter were hardly in evidence. Yet in spite of all this falling off in population of the region, the guests assembled had kept one man very busy all that day passing out drinks and cigars.

The drunken and disorderly kept up their revel until well past noon, but in a few hours the receding sun warned many who had come afoot from long distances that the time to depart was at hand. So with one farewell drink, many departed. At 4 p. m. probably more than half were gone, for the time-honored "poker game" was not started that day, and consequently there were no charms to make men linger.

But about that hour a miner, slightly intoxicated, straggled into the Buck's Ranch saloon-postoffice-store-hotel and announced that Jerome Jones had been missing for four days. The place at which he was last seen by men, and the direction he took on departing, together with his probable direction, were discussed. The fact of the missing miner's gold was mentioned, and hints of foul play were passed. But the spirit of the day overshadowed the importance of the announcement, and for a day or more it was seemingly forgotten.

The failure of the miner to make an appearance anywhere during the next few days brought out renewed interest in the announcement, and a searching party who visited his cabin entered, and examined his effects. Everything had the appearance of Jerome having left for a stay of some length, which fact threw discredit on the theory of foul play, and the search was shorn of its ardor. Another week passed, and the missing man was neither seen, nor heard of. The search then commenced in good earnest. Every ridge and ravine was visited; not a trail was missed. Suspicions were whispered concerning probable guilty parties, and then dismissed, for no motive for murder could be linked with his disappearance. When last seen Jerome, carrying a shotgun, came up to where some miners were working, but without speaking, had left. Some were led to believe that he was demented and wandered about aimlessly, at length dying from exposure. Others believed that he had accidentally shot himself. The idea of suicide was not for a minute entertained.

A brother of the missing man came out from the East to prosecute the search, and offered a large reward for any clue to the cause of Jerome's disappearance. Still nothing was revealed, although the search was kept up for weeks. None of his reputed wealth could be found, for no one knew of its location, and after a period of some six weeks, the search for his remains was abandoned. When the event was becoming less thought of, however, and Jerome figured no longer among men as a human being, the attention of the less thrifty of Willow Creek's residents became directed to his gold. Soon there were frequent visits of men to the vicinity of his cabin and his "diggings." Shovels were brought and holes were dug, in efforts to unearth the supposed buried treasure. It was not long until the ground around the miner's cabin had the appearance of a plowed field, so diligently had the shovels been worked. Every stone of size was overturned, and a hole sunk beneath where it lay. Few trees, indeed, were there in the neighborhood, that did not have their roots disturbed by the searchers. No place, at which there was any likelihood of hidden gold, escaped the search. But if ever any gold was discovered, nothing was ever known of it, and there is reason to believe that these seekers for an easy "pocket" went unrewarded.

Of the disappearance of Jerome, people came to think less and less. In a year many had forgotten the exact facts of the case, and in less than two years the incident was seldom mentioned. But about two years later the shotgun which he bore

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, in session at Sacramento, spent the entire month of February, 1861, listening for several hours each day that it was in session to speeches upon the Union question. Senator Edgerton, in the Senate, and John Conness, in the Assembly, developed into leaders of the Union advocates and made the most effectual speeches. The news from the East became more and more indicative of secession and civil war, and this tended to further divide the legislators into two camps as their sympathies became intensified.

The election of a United States Senator, to succeed Senator Gwin, was resolutely postponed and nothing more done in the matter than attempts at caucusing and making a Democratic choice. The Douglas Democrats finally, on February 20th, to the number of thirty, selected J. A. McDougall as their candidate, but the Breckenridge wing could not come to any understanding. The prominent candidates were J. W. Denver, John Nugent, Edmund Randolph and J. A. McDougall, each of whom had nearly the same strength in the caucus.

The information that a Southern Confederacy had been formed, with Jefferson Davis as president and A. H. Stephens as vice-president, was received in time to make the observation of Washington's Birthday, on the 22nd, take on the characteristics of a Union demonstration. In San Francisco, a platform was erected at the corner of Montgomery and Market streets, and after a procession had marched to the point a great Union meeting was held. Eugene Casserly was made president, and over 20,000 people gathered to listen and applaud the Union sentiments of Eugene Casserly, Edward Honley, Delos Lake and J. B. Crockett. After this demonstration another procession was formed and the crowd moved to the Plaza, where an impromptu meeting was organized and addressed by half a score of speakers. R. M. Briggs, from Amador County, was said to have made the most telling and enthusiastically received speech of the day. The demonstration lasted into the night. San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada City, Yreka, Columbia, Downieville, and a number of other towns had processions, avail salutes and brass band concerts to show their loyalty to the Union, and the demonstrations certainly spoke in no uncertain tones as to where California would take her stand during the impending trouble.

News was received during the month of the passage by Congress of a Pacific railroad bill, but it was feared that President Buchanan would veto it on account of the unsettled state of political affairs.

Chas. Crocker was now one of the leaders of the Republican minority in the Assembly and was prominently mentioned as an aspirant to the position of postmaster of Sacramento when the Republican administration took charge of the Federal office appointments. Rising to a question of privilege one day during this month, Mr. Crocker informed the Assembly that: "My only ambition is to adorn the walk of life I have chosen—that of a merchant." The great changes to take place within the next decade in his financial, social and commercial status was undreamed of then.

Weather Extremely Cold.

The extremely cold weather of January continued for nearly a fortnight in February and gave the State decidedly wintry conditions when spring-time influences should be prevailing. The frosts in the valleys retarded the growth of vegetation, the blossoming of trees, and the blooming of flowers. In the mining towns of the mountains, winter sports under sunshiny days and moonlight nights were being enjoyed. The La Porte press described the condition there in the following words, that were applicable to all the other mining towns similarly situated: "Great big men, extremely small children, and delicate-looking women ascend Sugar Loaf Mountain by a corkscrew-shaped path, and then how fast they do come down its snow-frozen surface. Everyone who has time to go out in the moonlight evenings for an hour or so, and every person who can buy or borrow a pair of snowshoes, a sled, and sometimes a shovel, is out on the mountainside enjoying the sport."

But there was a tragic side to the snow-clad mountains. From here and there came the story of someone lost and frozen to death, of frost bitten feet and hands, and catastrophes from snow slides. One of the worst was on Orum Hill, near Poker Flat, in Sierra County, on February 13th, where

three brothers, Robert, Moses and Marshall Hetsman, and Peter Johnston were running a tunnel into the hill. Moses and Marshall were working in the tunnel when the other two men ran a car of dirt out upon the dump in time to be caught by an avalanche which buried them and crushed in the entrance of the tunnel. It took Moses and Marshall ten hours to dig out of the tunnel and six hours more to go three miles to the nearest habitation for assistance. One hundred men went on snow shoes to rescue the buried men, and after several hours' hard shoveling, they dug Robert Hetsman out dead, and Peter Johnston dying. Johnston had been buried over eighteen hours when taken out.

A warm rainstorm prevailed on the 14th and 15th, and another blew in on the 25th that soaked the State with moisture and produced swollen streams in all sections. The rain was a great benefit to the mining sections, as it enabled the miners to wash large quantities of pay dust in the dry placers. One buyer in Volcano bought \$18,000 worth of gold dust in two weeks, and the clean-ups were very large in all mining sections. San Francisco was surprised on February 26th by the innovation of a heavy hail storm.

Spookism and Talk Fests to the Fore.

Spiritualism was creating great interest in its manifestations at this time, not only in California but in Europe and the Eastern states. Nearly every hotel and boarding house in the cities had an organized band of sitters who formed circles and devoted their evenings to table tipping and getting tips, or taps rather, as to future events from the departed spirits. Mediums sprang into prominence in nearly every locality, and a good many people were considered to be mentally affected by their experiences.

A lecture mania also broke out during the winter and a score or more lectures on topics ranging through phrenology, religion and politics were arranged for as a series in the cities and towns with population enough to raise the necessary funds through payment of admission to the lecture hall. Prominent clergymen like T. Starr King, J. A. Benton and O. C. Wheeler, and scientists, jurists and political economists were in great demand to entertain and instruct intellectually the people.

There was a seven nights' discussion at Red Bluff on the "Divine Origin of the Bible," between two prominent debaters, named Dewett and Edmunds. The population divided and the committee split over making a decision when the debate was concluded.

A Baptist church was being built at Stockton. A Methodist revival at Dutch Flat, Placer County, made sixteen converts in one evening. A Methodist church was dedicated at Folsom.

The Red Men Get Troublesome.

It was reported that the Indians of Lower California and San Diego were in a threatening attitude toward the whites, and were under the leadership of a Mexican outlaw.

There was a battle fought on Dry Creek, in Butte County, between the Diggers of the valley and the Diggers of the highlands. The latter came down in a large body to fish for suckers in the valley creeks, and this intrusion was resented by the Chico Diggers. They exchanged over 100 shots, during which one Indian was killed on each side, and the Highlanders retreated in disorder.

There were also Indian troubles in Mendocino and Humboldt Counties. A correspondent described the situation as being due to the characteristics of the tribes existing there. The Yuka tribe lived in the valleys and numbered about 600. The Tlachees had a range of about twenty square miles in the hills and mountains. They were an aggressive tribe, and would not remain on a reservation. They enjoyed as a pastime the killing of livestock whenever an opportunity offered, and preferred mule meat to any other kind of animal flesh, with horse flesh a second choice, and as a result the slaughtered carcasses of mules and horses were found in numerous places in the vicinity of their rancherias. The depredations of this tribe aroused the anger of the whites and they attacked a band of bucks near Humboldt Bay, killing thirteen of the number. It was expected that the Indians would retaliate and the United States Government was appealed to for protection.

Panthers and wolves were causing serious losses to sheep raisers in Siskiyou County. J. B. Gass lost thirty-five sheep in one night, but by the use of poison killed one panther and three wolves on his range. Dogs were doing so much damage to flocks in Solano and other counties, that sheep raisers were petitioning the Legislature to pass an anti-dog law.

Those Sportively Inclined Accommodated.

San Mateo County appears to have been sportsman's paradise at this time. Reports of a party from San Francisco bagging fifty snipe and thirty wild pigeons and of market hunters bringing in horses loaded with sacks of meadow larks, cotton-tails, ducks and wild geese, were published. General Wilson and his son killed fifty wild pigeons in one afternoon, and large flocks feeding on acorns were to be seen in the oak groves of the county. Another party caught one hundred and thirty mountain trout in three hours near Crystal Springs, on San Mateo Creek. The weight of the catch was thirty-seven pounds and some of the speckled beauties weighed one and one-half pounds.

At Cottonwood, Shasta County, on February 8th, there was a match race, 600 yards, between Herkimer's horse and Wilson's mare for \$3200. About \$10,000 changed hands and the backers of the horse won.

A race track was being constructed at Forest Hill for a spring meeting of turfites.

David McKey and Ralph Dorr killed 144 quail in a day's shooting on Cottonwood Creek.

H. J. Clark caught a four-pound trout in Napa Creek.

Edward Skeltou, a lad living on his father's ranch twelve miles from Mariposa, killed a panther of large dimensions. This made the fifth he had slain within a year and made him the champion California lion hunter of the State.

Thos. Madden, sinking a shaft on his claim near Murphys, Calaveras County, when thirty-five feet below the surface, found the thigh bone of a mastodou's leg. It weighed fifty-four pounds and was three and one-half feet long, two and one-fourth feet in circumference at the knee joint, and eighteen inches in circumference at the ball of the thigh.

Joseph Barrett, at Clark's Point, on the Merced River, while working in a stooping posture upon the river bank, was butted by a billy goat. He rolled down the bank and the fall was so severe as to break one of his legs.

Short Notes of Commercial Interest.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held in Sacramento on the 1st, when Jerome C. Davis was elected president and Rev. O. C. Wheeler re-elected secretary. The citizens of Sacramento donated several blocks of land to be used for a cattle show ground.

A woolen mill near Mission Dolores, San Francisco, began operations and was turning out an excellent quality of goods.

C. K. Hotaling of Grass Valley exhibited an invention which was intended to increase the output of hydraulic mining immensely. It was a method of fixing hydraulic hose with ropes and iron bands to stand an increased amount of pressure and had been shown to accomplish this to an extent of increasing pressure from 50 to 150 feet. This was the precursor of the monitor, and was considered a great advance over methods then in vogue.

An oil spring was discovered by United States assay officers near the Mendocino reservation in Motale Valley, Humboldt County. It was said to be flowing thirty gallons of oil a day.

George P. Swift, a man of wealth living near Sonoma, kept his money buried near his home. He dug up \$12,000 in the presence of a hired man and started with it for the city. While gone, the hired man got busy and dug up \$24,000 in gold and made his departure, but was overhauled and put under arrest. Only \$9,800 was recovered.

Jesus Maria, a small mining town in Calaveras County, was burned on February 7th, about twenty buildings being destroyed and a \$20,000 loss sustained.

Taaf, McCahill & Co., dry goods importers of San Francisco, failed for over \$350,000, which was the cause of a number of heavy failures in Sacramento, Stockton and other places, of firms connected financially with them. A number of other heavy failures followed during the month and the attachment suits instituted amounted to over a million dollars. The causes were attributed to the high rate of interest on loans and failures to make collections from interior merchants.

A road convention was held at Jackson, Amador County, on February 23rd, to organize and raise funds to construct a highway via Silver Lake to Carson Valley and divert the Washoe travel through Amador County. This was afterwards consummated, and when the Alpine County excitement broke out the road became a heavily traveled one.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

Present Legislature Promises to Provide Many Needed Reforms

(BY SENATOR L. H. ROSEBERRY OF SANTA BARBARA.)



ONCE HAD A CONSTITUENT OF mine suggest to me when I was about to leave for my first session of the Legislature: "Pass as few laws as you can; do as little harm as possible; adjourn at the earliest opportunity, and may God have mercy on your soul." However startling this sentiment may appear, and however interesting it was to me at the time, I soon observed its force in connection with the Legislature when I began to take part in the deliberations of the California law making body.

The criticism that has been urged against the legislation of former years has been the extremely large number of laws and the character of them. At the session of 1909, over three thousand bills were introduced in the Legislature; probably one-tenth of these received proper consideration in committees and on the floor. The balance were either passed or rejected in a haphazard manner, which was extremely dangerous for the interests of the people. Most of the laws passed at previous sessions of the Legislature have been merely changes—repeals of existing laws and remedial legislation; comparatively few great constructive bills have been introduced.

This criticism probably explains the cause for the political unrest which became so sharply defined at the last election. The electorate of the State divided itself closely upon an issue for constructive or reactionary legislation. It was decisively settled in favor of progress. It was a bitter contest, and in each the issues were clearly defined; the candidates for the Legislature were submitted to the closest scrutiny, and the platform clear and progressive. The progressives won. It now remains to see whether or not the pledges of the progressives will be fulfilled. It is particularly fortunate that both branches of the Legislature and the Governor of this State are progressives, and are in the closest harmony with each other on the main issues now pending before the Legislature.

After two busy weeks of organization in each house, the lines for proposed action have become apparent, and the character of the legislation to be enacted has become practically settled. Pursuant to the republican platform, and the remarkable inaugural address of Governor Hiram W. Johnson, the Legislature has begun its work to carry into law the important reforms promised. Already bills providing for the initiative, referendum and recall, conservatively, yet effectively drawn; a splendid railroad rate bill, granting the railroad commissioners necessary power to regulate rates and correct abuses amongst our railroad systems; urgently needed amendments to our direct primary law, properly aimed at facilitating the nomination of candidates with the least trouble and expense; a short ballot designed to obtain the best discrimination by the electors of candidates for office; a strictly non-partisan judiciary column upon the ballot; a much-needed civil service law, extending to the civil service of the State and counties; a measure to provide a reformatory for first offenders, wherein reform of the criminal shall be attempted rather than his punishment; an adequate and just working man's automatic compensation law, whereby the shock of an accident shall be diffused amongst the consumers rather than be borne by the unfortunate person who suffers the injury; and a number of other important measures, all of a constructive nature, have been introduced, and are now pending in committee, awaiting further discussion and an opportunity for investigation by all interests affected.

It is the avowed purpose of the Legislature to undertake the amplest investigation and to court the fullest criticism of any of the constructive measures which it is now considering, the whole purpose being to get information and the truth before the measure is finally submitted to the body for enactment. The prime consideration will be the interests of the general public, rather than the interests of a few. While the fullest opportunity is intended to be extended to all parties for the hearing on the proposed reform measures, it will be with the view solely of making them just and effective. There will be no disposition to either enslave them or drop them. They are bound to become laws.

It is encouraging to note the splendid spirit that is dominant in both houses. It means that the pro-



Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara Parlor.

posed constructive legislation is in good hands, and that an earnest endeavor will be made to repeal other bad or useless laws, and to enact in their places beneficial and effective ones. Of course, this cannot be accomplished without opposition, notwithstanding the close co-operation of the good forces in the Legislature. There will be powerful interests affected by these progressive measures which are coming before the Legislature, and history convinces one that they will not give up without a bitter struggle. This would seem to indicate an extended session of the Legislature, although there has been marked progress in organizing both houses, appointments of committees, and the early consideration of measures.

The great reform measures will undoubtedly call forth extended hearings, countless amendments, and shrewd attempts to render them lifeless. But it has already become apparent that the most important constructive measures will be enacted into laws. It is true that they will probably be defective in some particulars, but they will be a product of honest endeavors and serious attempts at right legislation. At all odds, they will form a basis for future reforms, which will contain, in a larger sense, the principle of conservation.

In conclusion, it is safe to predict that the present session of the California Legislature will become monumental in its achievements, and that it will enact a series of splendid measures, all tending towards the advancement and progress of political purity, material prosperity, and more fairly balanced political rights.

CALIFORNIA FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 2, Column 3.)

The California Mutual Marine Insurance Company, with \$500,000 capital, was incorporated with Dr. Samuel Merritt as president. It was the first insurance company organized in California.

A bridge built by Deering Bros. at Stevens Bar, on the Tuolumne River, 225 feet long, was opened to the public.

John Johnson, a rancher of Contra Costa County, returned from Europe with four Clydesdale stallions to be owned by J. W. Dougherty of Amador Valley, Alameda County, S. B. Martin of San Lorenzo, and himself. They were magnificent animals seventeen hands high and averaging 1800 pounds in weight.

Rich Gold Finds Continue.

A panorama of California was being exhibited in Boston by a Californian from Tuolumne County named Tirrell. It showed mining scenes depicting the use of sluices and long toms and methods of ground sluicing, hydraulicing and drifting, but a

real rocker that washed several buckets of gravel and handled by a typical miner upon the stage captured the interest of the auditors and brought large audiences.

The California Coal Company, organized to mine Mt. Diablo coal, was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.

Wm. McDonald, owner of the "Dead Broke" claim in Napa County, brought to Napa fifty pounds of quicksilver he had reforted in an old kettle from cinabar found on Pine Mountain. Over 300 men were engaged in prospecting and developing quicksilver deposits there.

The Crown Point mine, on the Comstock Lode, was incorporated for \$120,000 and 1200 shares. This mine is the one in which Senator John P. Jones subsequently, in the '70s, discovered a bonanza that made him a millionaire and a United States Senator from Nevada.

The Yellow Jacket mine, on the Comstock, during this month struck the ore ledge and advanced in price from \$10 to \$200 a foot.

An auction sale at San Francisco of a mine called the Crown Lead resulted in its being bought by a bid of \$40,000, a price so large it astonished everybody. Subsequently it developed the bidder was an escape from the Stockton insane asylum.

Many fortunate finds were reported during the month, some of which are as follows: An Italian miner working on Deer Flat, Tuolumne County, found on February 12th a nugget weighing six pounds and worth over \$1200.

Three young men named Young, Blake and La Rasony, mining on Bloomer Hill, on the North Fork of the Feather River, were digging a ditch to bring water to their claim when they cut through a vein of decomposed quartz from which they panned \$1000 in gold in one day and had secured over \$20,000 from it during the month.

Henry and John Julia, at Muletown, Shasta County, found gravel that paid \$40 to the pan and pieces weighing over an ounce were very plentiful.

Phil. Link, mining at Janesville, Sierra County, was digging out \$50 a day.

On Dead Man's Hill, in Calaveras County, miners were taking out twenty-five cents a bucket.

The Eureka Co., at North San Juan, had another twelve days' run which yielded forty pounds of gold worth over \$8000.

The Penn Haven Co., at Gibsonville, found gravel that paid over \$80 to the pan.

Clark & Co., at Humboldt, on the Klamath River, from two pans of dirt washed ten ounces of gold worth \$180 and averaged \$480 a day from their claims.

The Mammoth Co., on Chip's Flat, Sierra County, found a quartz boulder that contained 150 ounces worth over \$3000. A miner was about to roll it out of the way when he noticed a small scale of gold and broke it open, finding the deposit. It was reported that a fifty-pound lump had been found in this claim and \$10,000 paid for it. A twenty-pound chunk was found in the same claim a year previous, for which over \$4000 had been received.

The Bubb claim at Timbuctoo paid \$3000 after an eight day run.

Jones & Co., on Charity Hill, in Calaveras County, took out seventy-four ounces worth over \$1300 in four days.

Henry Britton, at Loving's Ferry, on the Stanislaus River, while plowing a piece of ground turned up a bag containing 115 Mexican dollars that had been cached several years before by an unknown party.

A boy named McCary, eight years old, while playing at mining near Columbia found a nugget worth \$42.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A LONE MINER

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

when last seen was found, but no sign of the miner was discovered. The gun was rusty and could not be worked, but one barrel had been discharged. This set the neighborhood agog once more, and a new search was to be made, but the man who had found the gun could not locate the exact spot at which he found it, and after a few hours of aimless wandering, the search was for the last time abandoned. This, however, renewed the anxiety about the hidden gold, and shovels were again put to work around the cabin and the "diggings."

But the gold was not found, and the disappearance of this lone miner, Jerome Jones, and his wealth is now, and promises for some time to remain, unsolved.

While few of our readers pretend to write for magazines, all can write to our advertisers, and in doing so, always remember to add to your letter that your inspiration to address them came about through reading The Grizzly Bear.

California's Great Western Fruit Convention and Citrus Fair

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY A. A. MARTIN, GENERAL MANAGER NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITRUS FAIR.)



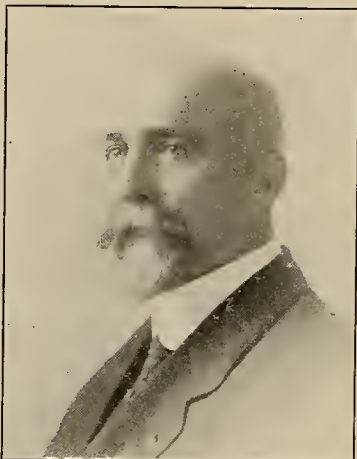
THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITRUS FAIR, which is being advertised to be held in connection with the Convention of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association at Sacramento, February 13th to 18th, bids fair to be one of the most important of these newer kind of trades fairs. When the committee of fifty of Sacramento's business men were making arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the Western Fruit Jobbers' Convention, provision was also made for the delegates from the National Commission Men's and the International Apple Shipper's Associations. These three organizations have in the past held their conventions together, and what they have accomplished has been a great factor in developing the efficiency of handling the great amount of California's fruits and products. Over one hundred million dollars' worth of California products go through the hands of these three organizations every year. This is the first organized effort to bring the grower and packer in direct touch with the handler and buyer of his product, and the convention has been so thoroughly advertised throughout the 112 Eastern cities in which the members reside, that an attendance of 1200 is actually assured with the possible increase of 300 additional by the time the delegates arrive.

Many entertainment plans were suggested at the numerous committee meetings, and all of the finer buildings in Sacramento canvassed for rooms in which to entertain the delegates. Learning that a large number of these Eastern delegates were members of the B.P.O.E., the committee secured the Elks' lodge room for that week. This was accomplished through the courtesy of the Sacramento Lodge of Elks and also through the courtesy of Sutter Fort and Sacramento Parlors of Native Sons of the Golden West, who also gave up their regular meeting place, complimentary to the convention. If anything else were needed to make the convention and fair a success, this spirit of pulling together by the various fraternal organizations of Sacramento has done much to insure the success of the forthcoming events.

As an incident to the convention, it was thought advisable to hold a Citrus Fair to set forth the growing importance of the citrus industry in Northern California. Few people realize that the district from Red Bluff to Porterville—a distance of four hundred miles and whose most southern point is over two hundred miles north of Los Angeles—is shipping commercially twenty-five hundred carloads of navel oranges annually, and this does not include valencias and lemons. Still fewer people appreciate that this great volume is shipped at least six weeks earlier than the first carload from Riverside. It is to bring these facts home, not only to the Eastern men, but also to the Californian, that the Northern California

Citrus Fair was first thought of, and it shows that the Citrus Fair was something that was needed when, after but two days' actual canvass in the field for exhibits, the committee was completely swamped with applications for floor space. New arrangements have since been consummated, and through the courtesy of the firm occupying the structure, the second and third floors of the new Hanrahan building, on Eighth and L streets, have been secured, making 20,000 square feet of space available. This building, being in the center of the city, makes it much more accessible than any other place that could be found.

Many exhibits of novel character will be shown. The general committee, finding the amount of interest that was taken in the proposed fair, broadened its scope and invited the fruit men generally in California residing in the northern part of the State. Fresno county will take 3000 square feet of floor space, showing oranges, wines, raisins, dried figs, dried fruits and nursery stock. The Watsonville Apple Annual Association will take 2500



F. B. McKEVITT, Chairman Gen. Com. and Mgr. California Fruit Distributors.



C. B. WILMARTH, Secretary General Committee.



Hanrahan Bldg., to be used for Exhibits.

square feet and make one of the most interesting exhibits of California apples. Lindsay, Exeter, Porterville and Dinuba will each be present, showing the San Joaquin Valley district. Fair Oaks,

What the Parlors are Doing for the Homeless Children

(By Emma W. Lillie, Secretary N.S.G.W. and N.D.G.W. Homeless Children's Committee.)



AY GIRLS, IF YOU'VE NEVER visited a Native Sons Parlor, just find some excuse and go right away. It's great! At least, what I saw of their meetings was most interesting. They didn't proceed with elections, etc., while I was there, but I presume they didn't want to have such uninteresting things going on while they had company. Then, you know, some men have an idea that all women tell everything they know, and perhaps that is why it seemed like recess all the time I was in the hall. And you should see their regalias! If we would decorate ourselves half as elaborately, we would look real handsome, too. You see, I didn't wait for them to get their paraphernalia looked up, and anyway, had you seen the officers parading around, all decked out in their gold-embroidered poppies, you would have thought just what I did—that they were proud of their beautiful regalias, and because they were elected to wear them, they were glad to show them. If there is a Native Son who has never enjoyed the hospitality of Fresno, Petaluma, Sebastopol and Santa Rosa Parlors, he has surely missed something.

In the interest of the Native Sons and Native Daughters homeless children's work, I have been visiting Native Sons and Native Daughters Parlors, acquainting the members with the progress of the work, visiting the children placed nearest these Parlors and introducing the local children's committee to the child and foster parents, that these local committees may do the visiting. All Parlors are much interested, and in almost every instance, some member of the Parlor visited has signified his willingness to give a home to some homeless baby. Petaluma, Sebastopol and Santa Rosa Parlors of Native Sons were visited in two evenings, and the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1.)

Sacramento County's future Pasadena, will be represented with oranges and olives. Oroville, Chico, Winters, Red Bluff and Corning will each play its part towards making this fair a representative one.

The State Insectary, through the courtesy of Mr. Jeffrey of the State Horticultural Commission, will put in an exhibit of beneficial insects, and Luther Burbank, the world's greatest horticulturist, will come in with an interesting exhibit of some of his novel plants.

At least \$15,000 has been subscribed by the business men of Sacramento and the fruit men of the State to entertain, in a fitting manner, the delegates, but their entertainment is not going to fall upon Sacramento alone. Through the thoughtful courtesy of the committee of fifty, arrangements were made by which these delegates will be taken down the Sacramento River to San Francisco on Sunday, February 19th, the day following the close of the fair.

By properly representing the importance of this visit to California of these Eastern business men, the following progressive civic organizations of San Francisco, namely, California Promotion Committee, California Development Board, Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Merchants Exchange, Merchants Association, Association of Down Town Merchants, Wholesale Fruit and Produce Men, Association of Dairymen, League of California Home Industry, Convention League, have each appointed a committee of one, and these, after a conference, appointed a committee of three to work out details. The above organizations are to entertain the delegates on Monday, February 20th, and Tuesday, February 21st, at San Francisco.

If you are interested in the fruit industry of California in even the smallest way, you cannot afford to neglect this Fair. If you are interested in California lands and wish to see what has been accomplished along the line of the most enlightened development, you cannot afford to miss the Fair. If you are not interested in fruit or land, but are simply interested in the commercial development of the State, you cannot afford to stay away from an exhibition of the products that yield such a wonderful revenue to the State. Your co-operation in making this Fair a success will tend to benefit you, whatever walk of life you enjoy.

With Our Western Books and Writers

CONDUCTED BY NETTIE S. GAINES

THE WHITE NEW YEAR.

(By Charles Elmer Jenney.)

(On the morning of January 1, 1910, all the San Joaquin Valley lay covered with snow, for the first time in twenty-eight years.)

Old year repentant, weeping passed away,
And when the Sleeping awakened to the day,
Behold, there lay a clear white page inviting,
Whereon the new decade should do its writing;
The errors of the Past forgot, forgiven,
As sudden earth by gracious skies was shriven,
When men awoke their dreaming seemed not o'er,
And then they thought their youth returned once more.

And filled again with childhood's boisterous glee,
Broke from Maturity's conventions free,
And passed the snowball quip and repartee
In quite the good old-fashioned, jolly way,
Almost a miracle the white snow seemed.
A halo that around the New Year beamed.
The dark Aeneas furred in fleecy robes;
The muffled Orange lit by golden globes;
The Palm with frosted spears so quivery;
All Sunshine-land a-mask in Frost land livery.
Not oft to us so clear a sign is given,
Of pardon and fair hope from lenient Heaven.
With high Resolve, new Faith and strong Belief
We stood before the New Year's clean white leaf,
And vowed the writing thereon should appear a
Fair record of a brilliant better era.

—From "California Night's Entertainment."

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

An appreciation of Ulrich Von Hutten is what David Starr Jordan has given us in one of his late books. He has chosen to do this because Ulrich Von Hutten was one of the central figures in the great modern struggle for freedom of thought which began some four centuries ago. A long line of ancestors had he who had figured in Germany's wars but he was not fitted for war nor a priest as his father had decided at least, but young Hutten took life in his own hands and followed the advice of a friend to become a scholar.

His long struggle to accomplish this is interestingly told by the author and though we grieve when fate is against him at times, as he wanders from place to place, yet do we rejoice in his victories, for many are the courageous acts he performs, never fearing to stand for what he believes to be right. Naturally he had but few friends but they were fast ones. At the time of his death and long, long after, it seemed that he as well as his co-worker, Martin Luther, had accomplished little, but the lapse of time shows that the harvest we have reaped is but the result of seed sown ages ago.

Ulrich Von Hutten's conception of religion is one that many of today are beginning to accept. Dr. Jordan refers to it in these words: "He was one of the first to realize that religion is individual, not collective. It is concerned with life, not with creeds or ceremonies. In the high sense, no man can follow or share the religion of another. His religion, whatever it may be, is his own. It is built up from his own thoughts and prayers and actions. It is the expression of his own ideals. Only forms can be transferred from generation to

generation—never realities. For whatever is real to a man becomes part of him, and partakes of his growth, and is modified by his personality." "Ulrich Von Hutten—A Knight of the Order of Poets" is a most desirable addition to the library of every thoughtful reader.

SON OF THE WIND.

"Son of the Wind," by Lucia Chamberlain, author of "Coast of Chance" and "The Other Side of the Door," has given us a story of the West in which the hero, Carron, possesses all the romance and strategy of the typical cowboy.

"Sons of the Wind" is a beautiful wild horse and it is while Carron is in quest of this animal, which he designates as "the greatest, fastest, loneliest thing that ever travels over earth," that he is led to the Rader home where he remains throughout the entire story. On entering this home the one thought uppermost in his mind is to gain certain information whereby he hopes to be able to capture "Son of the Wind," but it is only a short time until we find him saying to the heroine of our story, Blanche Rader, "When I came to this place and found you I forgot all about the horse," and so out of the struggle to gain possession not only of the horse, so dear to him, but the girl, so dear to him also, the story shapes itself.

The movement of the story is well in keeping with its title. It is wonderfully dramatic, a thread of mystery hanging over all throughout the entire book. A rare gift this author possesses in that, though powerfully dramatic and mysterious is the story, yet she has kept it a clean, wholesome and entertaining one.

THEFT.

The dramatic form has been used by Jack London for the vehicle of his latest exposition of the methods and morals of the Big Interests and he has put into his play, a plot that, for all its expository purposes, contains much rapid and virile action that holds the attention completely. The story centers about the struggle for possession of a package of documents which furnish the absolute proofs to back up a bombshell speech that Howard Knox, a reformer, is to make in Congress, in exposing the corrupt methods of the Interests. The modern types, the strong broadened American mother, the reformer idealist, the "owned" Senator, the journalist-politician, the old-fashioned New England wife, are all to be discovered here in a clear delineation and the love plot between the reformer and Margaret Chalmers, the wife of the "owned" Senator, is very strong and decidedly human. Mr. London succeeds in "showing up" the aforementioned methods and morals in a most convincing and forceful manner. Judging from Mr. London's work in "Theft," we look to him for some very strong and readable plays, for "Theft" is a mighty good and interesting story.

PACIFIC SHORT STORY CLUB MAGAZINE.

A little magazine which is fast gaining favor on this Coast is the Pacific Short Story Club Magazine, the editor of which is Dr. H. M. Bland, founder of the club and teacher of English in San Jose

Normal School. The magazine is issued twice a year, in January and July, and contains very readable poetry and prose by writers of much promise. That the magazine's future is a bright one there is every assurance, for many of those of the West who have won fame in the world of letters are staunch supporters of the cause.

THE DEATH OF JEAN.

In the January Harper's is an article somewhat out of the ordinary. It was written by Mark Twain on the "Death of Jean" and written as a diary closing with her funeral, which the father could not bear to attend. When he knew that Jean had been laid to rest he took his manuscript to his secretary, Mr. Paine, and said, "I have finished it. Read it. I can form no opinion of it myself. If you think it worthy, some day, at the proper time—it can end my biography. It is the final chapter."

Those whom Mark Twain has delighted and pleased with his humor will enter with him into the dark recesses of his grief and sorrow, while reading what he wrote during that time, for a sad, sweet picture is presented.

WESTERN LITERARY NOTES.

Charles Keeler, the Berkeley poet, is a contributor to the January Pacific Monthly. "Playing the Part" is a bit of verse full of the spirit the times is demanding of one and all today.

Sharlott M. Hall is the person to whom Mrs. M. W. Lorraine pays tribute in her article, in January West Coast, entitled, "Arizona's Best Loved Woman."

One of the features of Harper's Weekly for December 17th, is an account of the recent memorial services held in honor of Mark Twain at Carnegie Hall. In the same magazine of January 7th is a thrilling story entitled "Laocoon," by Herman Scheffauer.

Books to which space in these columns will be given in the March issue are "The Call of the Nation" by David Starr Jordan, "The Rules of the Game" by Stewart Edward White, "Trailing and Camping in Alaska" by Addison Powell and "California Night's Entertainment" by Charles Elmer Jenney.

The Short Story Section at the recent State Teachers' Association in Berkeley had a most interesting program. That number to which all looked forward with much pleasure was the reading by Miss Ina Coolbrith of a number of her sweet songs, from the volume, "Songs of the Golden Gate." Other writers also read from their poems. Themes which proved most interesting to the large audience were, "An Appreciation of Joaquin Miller," "California Opportunities for Writers" and "Our Indebtedness to Western Writers."

Boston, Not Chicago.

Through a typographical error, the address of Little, Brown & Co., publishers of "Heroes of California," was last month given in these columns as Chicago. The publishers' offices are located at 34 Beacon street, Boston.

WHAT THE PARLORS ARE DOING FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

(Continued from Page 4, Column 3.)

greatest enthusiasm shown. Entertainments are being arranged for the benefit of the fund, and members from two of the three Parlors have made application for children already.

In Sonoma County.

Petaluma Parlor, although instituted only a year ago, has a membership of eighty—some having been initiated on the evening of my visit. The Parlor is now the proud possessor of the Old Adobe which stands at the base of the foothills east of Petaluma, and which was once the fortress home of General M. G. Valpo. This valuable property was deeded to them by W. J. A. Bliss, a professor in the University of Baltimore. The Adobe, although never actually a fort, was provided with means of defense, and served as a place of refuge both for the people and animals during frequent Indian raids in the earlier days. It stands second to none of the few remaining relics of California's past, in point of

historical interest. Already the Native Sons have outlined a plan to make this one of the most attractive of California's landmarks. As the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Stewart Peoples, an automobile ride through Petaluma's beautiful country was much enjoyed.

At Sebastopol, the committee on homeless children is much interested also, and Mr. Kelley, the chairman, very kindly offered his touring car for the afternoon, when several children were visited, as well as a prospective home for one of our orphans. In the home of Secretary Roushmer, several delightful hours were spent, and later in the evening I had the pleasure of meeting the members of the Parlor. There are many loyal Native Sons in this Parlor and D. D. G. P. Thomas F. Meagher tells some interesting facts in connection with their good deeds and plans for the future. Just now, the most serious question before them is the organization of a Native Daughters Parlor, and I think it safe to say, that if the proper authorities in our Order will give them just a little boost, there'll soon be a fine Parlor there.

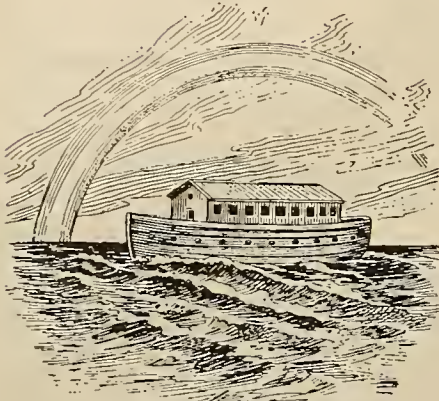
A splendid electric car service between Sebastopol

and Santa Rosa, made it possible to meet the members of both Parlors the same evening. Santa Rosa Parlor holds as members, some of the best-known men in the State, and as an evidence of their progressive spirit, they now possess a fine building in which are handsomely furnished lodge-rooms, banquet hall, dance hall and club-rooms. The members are especially interested in their library, in which are many fine books, and they are also contemplating the maintenance of a section of California history and fiction in the city library. In the cozy club-rooms a large, open fireplace gives a cheerful welcome to the visitor and must surely be a great satisfaction to those who call the rooms "home." Already there is in evidence in this room quite a collection of old Spanish relics and mementos of California's early days, and it was my pleasure to add, perhaps the smallest gift, a hand-made nail taken from the first frame house in California. The material of this house, which is Australian oak, arrived at Monterey from Sydney in October, 1849, along with Timothy Buxton and his family. The fourth generation of this family

(Continued on Page 25, Column 2.)

Native Home Items—for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



AN OPEN LETTER TO CHESTER ROWELL.

San Francisco, California, December 28th.

Mr. Chester Rowell—Dear Sir: It was with thanksgiving that I saw you were taking a hand in the grand council of teachers, superintendents and supreme masters of education, as told of in this morning's press. I knew someone there was standing for the WHITE RACE. "What is the cause of sorrow?" asks the catechisms in Oriental philosophy. The answer is, "IGNORANCE."

I was glad to see you made a stand for the teaching of "citizenship." But I do not agree with your idea that men can teach that branch better than can the women. Nor do I believe that teachers, either men or women, can do this as well as can the mother in the household. My pioneer father was a real man, and was successful in politics, but we learned both sides of every question from our pioneer mother—and there were seven of us at her knee. I believe that men should do the fighting and the voting (which after all is one and the same thing), but that the mother should, as queen of the household, instruct her children in the duties of citizenship. Not having any hallo to distract her attention, she is better enabled to understand both sides—and both sides must be taught the young. Why should any male instructor fill the minds of his class with his own prejudices, or why should any other teacher?

At the present time, there is a woeful lack of something going on which is undermining our Republic. The queen-mother tries to teach her child manners, as expressed in the old-fashioned form of address using, "Yes, ma'am," or "No, sir," in replying to a question. By the powerful edict of some teacher, or group of teachers, this home-taught touch of politeness is haughtily opposed in our public schools, and an authority superior to the parent's will is thus set up and stubbornly maintained all along the line, which makes the child despise its parents. The claim is made that in England no one but servants use that form of address. I lived there for four years and discovered for myself that servants repeat one's name all the time (which is very disagreeable), and to one man and to one woman alone the nobles say, "Yes, sir," or "No, ma'am," and they are the king and the queen. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Why not in our land accord to the mother and the father the right to be the king and the queen of each household, and thus receive these terms of affection and regard?

But why do I trouble you with these things? Have you not enough else to occupy your time? Yes, but this is vital to the WHITE RACE of our United States. I was made glad by your article in Collier's two years ago, when our parents were becoming restive over the presumptions of an alien race flocking in to sit in the same schools with our little girls. Now you know, and I know, and everybody on the Coast knows, what that means—a lowering of the standard of our social conditions. Those who were able, withdrew their little girls and sent them to private schools. But why should we not, as a government, protect all our little girls? Because the Japanese were too clever for us, we had to yield to them in this matter; temporarily at least. Meanwhile the association must still go on—weakening the bonds of the white race. At the same time, while this is going on and a general dislike for the Japanese is being generated, what do we discover? An increasing regard for the Chinese race.

Why is this? Because they are known to us of the present generation from babyhood as reliable, as honest, as faithful. My pioneer mother had one

Chinese who remained in her service for eighteen years, until his return to China. A Chinese, fifty years old, called to see me the other day, and I had not seen for over twenty years. He told me he had been all this time with the same family and was taking care of their property while they were absent in the East—that mine was the only family he had ever worked for since his coming to America besides this one. And these stories can be duplicated by the thousands. What do we learn from them but this: That in the fiber and constitution of the Chinese there is something substantial and enduring; that they succeed in educating their children into a kind of "universal citizenship" that makes for reliability everywhere. That is the sort of thing we should be aiming for in the education of the children of the United States.

Shall we send a commission to China to find out the secret of this success? It is not necessary—all we have to do is to turn to our own Ten Commandments and emblazon on the walls of our school-houses that one which reads thus: "Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord, thy God giveth thee."

It is ignorance which makes us in our press, and in our schools, and in familiar discourse, sneer at the powers of the older ones and exalt the immature. To the Chinese it has become a religion to venerate his ancestors. But we, in our foolishness, disdain them. The mere fact of having reverence at all for anything helps to develop character and gives stamina to any race. But we are fast creating a nation of mockers and jibbers. It is an abnormal state of affairs—it looks as if we wanted to go to ruin in a hurry. This worship of learning from books, irrespective of ethics, or of morals, or manners, or common, ordinary every-day politeness is a bad policy. These things were not evolved from savage times through thousands of years for nothing. They were found to be necessary. Then why should we omit them from the training of our children in the public schools?

It is a sorrowful fact that we are coming face to face with a situation that is alarming in its meaning for the native-born of our beautiful Mother State of California. We need only to look into the matter to discover that the native born cannot hold their own against the foreigner in the battle for daily bread. When the Scotch contractor finds he must cut down his force, the first to go are the native-born. In all sorts of trade and work it is the foreigner or the easterner who remains safely holding down his job. Now why is this? Because these two are more substantial, more thorough, more polite in their industrial training. It may be considered a nice thing to teach young California that he is boss of all he surveys, but he should not be offensive about it. A little modesty is a beautiful thing when a fact is self-evident. We may say that, in these days of quick transportation, telephones and airships, to brag is the proper thing. But my pioneer mother taught me explicitly, "Brag may be a good dog, but Hold Fast is a better one."

Many is the braggart I have seen go down in the dust, while the hold-fast is still jogging along happily and comfortably. The facts of human life have not changed one jot or tittle because of im-

proved machinery—we are born in the same way, we marry or not in the same way, and we die in the same old style as did the ancients. We have less art, less poetry, less charm of life, and are more crude than we were fifty years ago. Our present-day English is proof of that. I can show you letters from a forty-niner to "the girl he left behind him," which are conched in language equal to Washington's.

Because the children go to school now eight years instead of two or three is no proof that they know more than did the generation before them. And that they know less of good common-sense methods is apparent in a few moments of conversation with them. The girls may discourse learnedly about Euripides, or the boy of Xenophon. That is no proof, however, of their ability to lay hands on life and survive, as did their parents, under stress and hardship, and even then retain that grand manner which made social life so delightful in the days past and gone. There is no respect left for anything. Having already eclipsed their parents, the common attitude is that they might as well step down and out, and be done with it. It is certainly the most unlovely thing yet evolved under our present-day methods of education.

Can you not include in your scheme for teaching citizenship the idea of respect and reverence for parents; of courtesy to the gray hairs of the elderly; of regard for our English speech; of a kindly bearing toward all with whom we come in contact as an effort against that style of manners so prevalent which they now designate as "rough-house," and in favor of law and order? How can we have loyalty to our Government unless it be grounded on faithfulness to the first principles of our home-life?

Benjamin Franklin, the poor apprentice lad, became past grand master of diplomatic speech over a century ago, and sat down with kings in his mission abroad during the War of the Revolution. It was his perfectly stately, yet simple manner of address that brought him such power in that critical hour of our Republic's need. It is the result of infinite ignorance on the part of teachers, both men and women, at this present time, which is responsible for this woeful lack now going on and which is undermining our Republic here at home. The children, both rich and poor, need manners, and respect, and stamina put into them more than they need Euripides or Xenophon.

Why do you yourself (aided by a group of earnest men and women) not compile a handbook of citizenship suited to these needs for home-reading by both parents and children? What we need now is to get the children and the parents together, not to separate them, for the mothers and the fathers of many of them (especially the foreign-born) know more than can be found in all the books—and that is how to give honest work to the world. That is why they can come to this country and succeed, while our native-born are in danger of losing their heritage. I repeat it—Honest Work! That is the best proof of good citizenship.

Now, with all admiration for your fearless course on this most important matter concerning our national welfare, I am very sincerely yours,

ELLA STERLING MIGHELS.

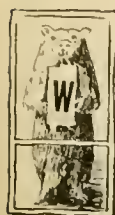


MISSION SAN FRANCISCO DE SOLANO, AT SONOMA.

Assemblyman Herbert Slater has introduced in the Legislature a bill appropriating \$5000 for the restoration of San Francisco de Solano Mission, situated at Sonoma. This was the last of the missions to be built, and was constructed in 1834. It stands to one side of the Plaza at Sonoma, on which the Bear Flag was hung to the breeze. This mission is owned by the State of California, but would have been entirely destroyed had not the Sonoma Valley Woman's Improvement Club raised a fund to temporarily save it.

Look for the Made-in-California Label on Your Purchases

(BY J. W. HOYT, CHAIRMAN TRADE-MARK COMMITTEE, HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE.)



WITH THE INCEPTION OF THE Made in California label that has been adopted by the Home Industry League to identify commodities manufactured in California, has come the actual awakening of the recognition of California's producing and manufacturing industries, principally the latter, where the necessity for greater development should be impressed upon the people. Not only is this true from the actual recognition that has been given to California products by the individuals of our State up to this time and since the institution of the Home Industry League's campaign, and the aid given by the various publications, and commercial and civic organizations of the State to urge the buying of same, but by the new spirit inspired by the progressive advertising campaign of the League and the many men who have taken interest in the movement. The result is to be that the new era of prosperity brought about by the patronizing of home industry will prevail; and the teaching of what California will manufacture and produce in the future, and what we are to really accomplish through this knowledge of same, is assured.

Home industry and the necessity of patronizing same is now an established fact. It is logical, dominant, persuasive. It is our commercial life. It is creative, forceful and prolific. It is the future and rapidly developing process of California's success, and the people are only now beginning to find it out in the recognition of same. There were some who in the past believed it mythical, ephemeral, artificial and narrow—while there were others who only used it as a means to make capital of and were presumably taking advantage of its transitory existence, as they believed, but did not say. But that sentiment has changed very materially. There are few at the present in that frame of mind, compared with those in the past. But not so with the Home Industry League; there is no luke-warm feeling in that body. They have proven beyond dispute, in spite of opposition, that it is permanent and binding; a body wherein lies the future manufacturing development and prosperity of this great State.

This is manifested dynamically in the tenacious grip that it has on the consumer, retailer, jobber; the property owner, corporations, city, county and state; all who now more than ever realize that the economic foundation of home industry, in the practical utilization of our own resources and the keeping of money in this State, is the one thing that will place California in the ascendant. They are all flocking to the banner of home industry, and they are going to stay there—not because the Home Industry League says so, but because reason teaches residents of this State that the results of home patronage will bring money into circulation, into the State, and into the pockets of those who can see the feasibility of buying California products.

It will be no difficult task for the people to identify the products of California, as the Made in California label on the goods manufactured here will impress the home industry idea upon them. The dealer, the retailer, or whoever the prospective buyer may be, will have no excuse for not buying or handling California products. Surely the people will see the advantages of buying California products, for it is only economic that they do so. Yet, it is strange how many are the different views held by the average man or woman in regard to home industry.

Made in California.

To most people the patronage of home industries means an undivided campaign of buying for those products that are made in a certain locality and no other; while, to tell the truth, the patronage of home industries is one of the means of creating a demand and exploiting the various products of home industries in foreign lands and to bring trade to this market, and is not done to exclude Eastern agents. We need Eastern goods in a great many cases, as we are not large enough in some respects, or developed sufficiently to take care of all the business, but we must protect and develop our own industries.

What are you going to do to get people to buy home products? is the query one interested in home industry is obliged to answer. "What is the Home Industry League going to do to get people to buy home products?" First, we are going to label them Made in California; then create a demand for them by continually putting those magic words before them: Made in California. Unlike other cities, we are not going to say: "Made in Chicago," "Made in St. Louis," "Made in New York" or "Made in San Francisco," but on broader lines—Made in California. And many will continue to say, "The conditions here are against manufacturing—people will always buy in the cheapest market—you cannot

paints, bottles, glass novelties, colognes, drugs, etc., just as good, and in the majority of cases better, than any other place in this or any other country; also that we can publish, lithograph, engrave and paint just as well, and compete with equal efficiency with any other manufacturers in the country. It is illustrating to the people the inconsistency of sending East or abroad for a commodity just because it comes from some other place than our home State.

Such a tendency to buy away from here seems so queer, when we must consider that the consumer south, north, east and in the Orient is content to buy here and thinks our products are all right. The absurdity of such a custom would really be laughable, if it wasn't so serious to our future manufacturing. Let anyone buying ask for a California product and just for curiosity compare it with an Eastern article by wearing, using or examining it, and satisfy himself or herself. That is the best test—it is worth a trial, anyway. When it is made in California you will know it is the best.

Why Is Your Town So Quiet?

As a San Francisco manufacturer said the other day when asked why we didn't see any of his product on the shelves of local retail and jobbing houses: "What does the local retailer care whether we thrive or not? Why, if I were to depend on local business, I would have to go out of business—I

would starve. I sell more goods in Seattle, Portland, or Los Angeles, than I do in San Francisco or vicinity, and yet I live here, employ labor, pay rent and taxes, and go to make up an economic part of the community. But what thanks do I get from my fellow citizens? It's a shame! Why, I sell more in Salt Lake and Denver than I do in my own town. Do you call that consideration? What does the retailer care whether we have factories here? Then you wonder that I have no love for local retailers or jobbers. Do they do the same thing in Los Angeles

or Seattle? No. You go to either one of these places and they look at you askance, and yet I sell them more goods than I do here."

That is the condition that exists in San Francisco and the bay vicinity, and no doubt exists in the other cities of the State where manufacturing is done. Then the retailer, who is beginning to suffer for more business, as the manufacturer has been suffering for years, wonders why his town is so quiet.

It is up to you, Mr. Consumer and Mrs. Consumer. How do you expect people to trade with you or expect your husband to get business or secure a position if you, Mr. Consumer, and Mrs., too, do not patronize your neighbor for the goods that are made in California? Make it your business today, tomorrow, and the next day to ask for Made in California goods to eat, to wear, to use, and really become an economic factor in the community. If you do this you will find that California has really secured its own, with the money that belongs here, without sending it back East to develop some other town and taking the bread and butter out of your own and your neighbors' mouths.

That is what the Home Industry League wants you to do—patronize home industry, and tell your neighbor to do the same—if you want to improve business in this State, and buy the product that has the label Made in California upon it.

That the conditions here are against manufacturing, as expressed by many, is as absurd as it is false, and is the weapon used by some of the Eastern agents who cannot sell their commodities on



expect anyone to pay more for a local product just because it is made here, in preference to an Eastern product that is from ten to twenty per cent cheaper in price."

No, we don't expect anyone to pay ten or say fifteen per cent more on any commodity or contract work; but when it is less than ten, or only ten per cent higher than an Eastern product, we expect a local buyer who contemplates giving his work to some Eastern concern to think twice before sending it and consider whether he will ever see any of that money again if he sends it away. While on the other hand, if he leaves it locally to some firm that is doing business here, employing labor, he himself shares directly in the re-circulating of that money that goes to make up the demand for some of his own product which he must depend upon the local consumer to buy from him, or rent offices in his building, or stores as well.

The Home Industry League does not expect our own people to give an exorbitant price for the product that is manufactured or produced here, but it does expect them to give consideration to those we have that can compare with Eastern commodities and that we are able to produce on an equal basis. Neither is the League going to intimidate people into buying home products; but it is endeavoring to educate them that it will be to their advantage to do so. It is helping our own people to get rid of that very foolish idea that they can't buy things to eat, wear or use, made in California. It is proving that we can manufacture machinery, construction materials, food products, men's and women's wear, tonics, beverages of all kinds, trunks, paper and wooden boxes, fixtures, art glass, leads,

(Continued on Page 28, Column 3.)

Editorial



Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

Page

SCHOOL SEGREGATION AND ALIEN LAND BILLS SHOULD PASS

From the import of bills introduced in the Legislature, we are led to believe that the representatives of the people of this State have become alive to the Japanese situation in California. While no doubt some measures will be introduced that are nonsensical and unjust, there will be others that are based upon close investigation by the proponents and which should receive favorable consideration at the hands of the legislators, if they be really concerned about the welfare of this State.

Two measures proposed, especially appeal favorably to us, for they have in view a correction of evils that are fast working toward the degradation of our State. We refer to the bill forbidding the acquiring of title to, or leasing of land by aliens, and the bill providing for a segregation of races in our public schools. Some people in California appear not to be concerned as to the grave dangers that threaten the future of this State through the invasion of Japanese and other undesirables, but all will some day—and that not far distant, either, unless remedial laws are speedily enacted—realize the gravity of the situation, and then it may be too late to remedy the evils.

Right now is the time for the passage of such laws that will preclude any future harm from such invasion. Proposed laws should be carefully considered from the standpoint of the best interests of California's future, and fear or talk of war with any foreign nation should not deter for one moment the prompt action of our legislators. Statistics are abundant to conclusively prove that this State is the mecca for Japanese and other undesirable foreigners, and unless something be done to prevent further encroachment we will find ourselves confronted with very serious questions, and in the meantime the State will suffer irreparable damage.

Do not wait until the horse is gone, before closing the stable door. Close the public school doors to Japanese and other undesirables, **NOW!** Close the doors through which aliens can legally own, or lease the soil of California, **NOW!**

As often set forth in these columns, we are not in sympathy with any jingo anti-Japanese legislation, and would oppose the passage of any measures that dealt unfairly or unjustly with any foreign

peoples. Just so long as we put the Japanese upon an equality with ourselves, just that long can we expect them to take advantage of our open-door policy. Make the Japanese understand that we will not tolerate their being placed upon an equality with the white race, and we will be more respected by the Japanese, and incidentally save ourselves a great deal of future trouble.

The people of California, not the Japanese, are responsible for the Japanese situation in this State today. They first felt the public pulse and, finding it weak, swarmed into the State. They found that, while the people did not favor the idea of Japanese men attending our public schools as daily companions of white girls, the people had not a sufficiently stiff backbone to demand remedial legislation, but have been content with promises of relief. What is the result? Get an honest opinion from any public-school teacher who has had experience with Japanese pupils—and who is not afraid of dismissal for expressing an honest conviction after close investigation—and she will tell you that it is degenerating.

In the case of Japanese land-owners or leasers, we have but to go into any city where they have centralized and see how thoroughly they have taken possession of certain sections. First, one came, and then his white neighbor, being unable to put up with the conditions surrounding Japanese tenancy, was forced to vacate and sold his property at a sacrifice to other Japanese. What is the result? Go into any of our cities and see for yourself how thoroughly the Japanese have become entrenched in desirable locations and how perceptible has been the decrease in surrounding property values. And the same applies to country districts.

The great State of California cannot afford to longer put off the passage of such laws as will correct these evils. This should be, from the very nature of things, a white man's paradise—not the mecca for the undesirables from all parts of the globe. And we say "undesirables" advisedly, and include among them Japanese, for we hold that any race with which the laws of the State prohibit intermarriage must, of necessity, be considered undesirable. California would have but to follow the example of Japan—which prohibits any alien, not married to a citizen of that empire, from acquiring

land—to put a stop to the Japanese land-grabbing policy, for our laws prohibit the marriage of whites and Japanese.

As an example of the dictatorial policy assumed by the California Japanese—due largely to our lax laws pertaining to their settlement here—we have but to refer to the statement issued for the benefit of our legislators by the Japanese Consul in San Francisco, even before the present Legislature had been completely organized. Surely that in itself should make our lawmakers cognizant of the needs of the hour. It is indeed galling to have any foreign consul tell us what we must do, in order to retain his government's friendliness.

It is high time that the California Legislature took upon itself the passage of such laws as will secure the future welfare of our people, rather than, at the sacrifice of our own interests, the friendliness of any foreign nation. If California has a legal right—and the right must be conceded, since it has never been opposed—to say who shall not intermarry, it also has a legal right to say who shall not attend our public schools, and who shall not acquire title to or lease lands. And if the Federal Government had no legal right to interfere in the marriage question, it has no legal right to inject itself into the questions at issue.

There is no jingoism in the proposed public-school segregation and alien land laws, and no hint of jingoism should prevent their passage. Neither should the statement of the Japanese consul, sent out in the nature of a threat, delay their passage for one instant. And as much as we desire for San Francisco the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the "world" recently passed out, that any anti-Japanese legislation would lose us the fair, should not cause our legislators to hesitate in doing their duty toward the people of this State.

Let the members of the present Legislature, which has been heralded as representative of The People, consider, above all else, the needs of the State and The People. If they do this, and are not swerved from their duty by fear or favor, they will readily recognize the paramount necessity of passing clean-cut and constitutional laws **COMPELLING RACE SEGREGATION IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PROHIBITING ALIENS FROM OWNING OR LEASING LAND.**

Two appropriation bills—one for the restoration of Mission San Francisco de Solano, at Sonoma, and the other for the restoration of the old Greek chapel and Russian fort at Fort Ross, Sonoma County—have been presented in the Legislature, and involve a total expenditure of \$7500.

It is to be hoped that both these measures will be passed without opposition, for these old landmarks are links in the chain of our State's history which should be maintained intact.

In the cases of the landmarks involved, the legislators should unhesitatingly make the necessary appropriations for the work of restoration, for the reason that the State owns the property and should, by preserving its old landmarks, set a commendable example for the guidance of individuals who have in their possession historic landmarks.

The Orders of Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West have spent thousands of dollars in the praiseworthy work of restoring landmarks in which neither of them shared in title to the properties. Surely the great State of California can spend the reasonable sum of \$7500 in restoring three of the State's most interesting landmarks, to which the State itself holds sole title.

Petaluma Parlor of Native Sons recently secured title to the old adobe home of General Vallejo in Petaluma, and immediately set the wheels of restoration in motion. This is a great financial undertaking for the members of Petaluma Parlor, but their love for the history of their State and reverence for the historical landmarks associated with that history will remove all obstacles and the work of restoration will be fully accomplished.

The State has owned the three Sonoma County historic landmarks above mentioned several years, yet it has only been due to the patriotism of the citizens of Sonoma County that the landmarks have

not been allowed to fall in ruins, for the State has done nothing to preserve them. It is indeed a shame, and a discredit to the commonwealth, that these historic stones in the foundation of the State have been so long neglected by the State, and no time should be lost in appropriating sufficient funds for complete restoration.

Every dollar that honestly goes to the preservation of those landmarks around which the history of our great and glorious State is interwoven, is well spent, and every legislator should feel proud of an opportunity to vote for any appropriation measure that has in view the work of restoration and preservation. We bespeak favorable consideration of these measures by every legislator—when convinced that the several sums are to be honestly and judiciously expended—and would suggest that every lover of California's past write to the Senator and Assemblyman representing his district, and urge their support for such measures.

Here's to the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, who have decided to use California marble, instead of Easter marble, in the new court house about to be erected in the Capital City. Their example should be emulated and followed by others having in their care the building of public edifices. Californians pay the cost of all state, county and city buildings, therefore the products of California, in which our people have their money invested and which tend to make our existence possible, should be used in the construction of such buildings.

It has been amply demonstrated that California produces better marble and other building materials than any other state or country. Why, then, should our public servants for one moment consider the use of imported building materials in the construction of edifices to be paid for out of the taxes collected

from the people of this State? Even the consideration of outside materials is discreditable to those in charge of the construction of public buildings.

Give California industries a chance. Then we shall have more, and finer public buildings, and the money of our taxpayers, spent for such buildings, will be used in the further development of the State's industries.

OFFICIAL FLAG FOR STATE.

The Bear Flag is to be the official State flag of California, if a measure introduced in the Legislature by Senator Holohan of Watsonville Parlor becomes a law. The State at present has no emblem apart from the National Flag, and Holohan believes that the old-time flag of the California republic, with the bear and the star, should be adopted. The bill provides for the length of the flag in proportion to its width, a white field with a single red star in the upper left hand corner and a grizzly bear walking upon a grass plat in the center with "California Republic" beneath. The Lake Tahoe Grand Parlor of Native Sons adopted a resolution favoring the adoption of the proposed flag as the State's official emblem.

TO HOLD MASQUERADE.

Friday, February 10th, is the date chosen by Byron Parlor, No. 170, N.S.G.W., for the holding of a masquerade ball at Byron. Good music has been provided for, and a good time is assured all. Frank Rogers will be the floor director, and will be assisted by Jack Kennedy and Tom Smith. The arrangement committee comprises Al Copeland, A. M. Plumley, George Geddes, Tom Smith and Jack Kennedy.

Pioneer's Interesting Paper at Native Sons' Reception



ONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 2nd, Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, N.E. G.W., entertained the Pioneers of Sonoma County at a reception and banquet, and many responded to the invitation. They renewed old acquaintances and, in their own style, told of their experiences in California in the early days. Grand Trustee Emmet Seawell, Superior Judge of Sonoma County, presided and, after extending the Pioneers a hearty welcome on behalf of Santa Rosa Parlor of Native Sons, drew from the guests numerous interesting stories of the days gone by as well as incidents of historic interest. Those who responded included Holman Talbot of Bennett Valley, O. Hubbard of Petaluma, M. V. Hooten of Healdsburg, John S. Taylor of Santa Rosa, P. G. Nagle of Santa Rosa, Judge W. P. Bagley of Santa Rosa, Vernon Downs of Santa Rosa, G. N. Whitaker of Santa Rosa, G. N. Sanborn of Sebastopol. C. C. Parmer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that we have had a good time, have been well fed, have been interested and pleased by the speeches made, and that we extend our thanks to the Native Sons for the hospitality shown." It is proposed to make the Pioneer reception an annual event in Santa Rosa Parlor hereafter.

Addresses Native Sons.

Judge John A. Barham, a Pioneer of 1849, in the following paper prepared for the occasion, gives many interesting personal reminiscences of early days in California: "Mr. Toastmaster and Native Sons of the Golden West: A few days ago I received an invitation from your committee 'to relate what I saw and heard in California in its earlier days.' While I cannot truthfully say that I seek or desire to speak at functions of this character, yet this occasion, and the particular feature here presented, calls upon me to respond to your request, not because I may say anything of much general importance, yet I may tell you of something which you did not hear or see. I saw and heard much in the early days of California.

"It was my lot to reach this section of the world in September, 1849, while California was yet a territory, and one year before her admission into the Union as a State. I was then only a little over four years of age, and in the very nature of things at that early period I remember or saw little or nothing worth telling you, yet of the early period of this State I remember and saw much, which, by comparison with present conditions, may be of interest to you.

"My father 'settled,' as it was called, in Sacramento Valley in September, 1849, with his family—mother and nine children. At that time our family was the only one between Sacramento City—a city mostly of tents—and Marysville, then a small place. There was a vast plain—uninhabited, except at great distances a ranch house—from Tehachapi on the south to Red Bluff on the north. On this great plain there were no fences, few houses, and few people. The rush was to the mines for gold—no farming, orchards or gardens.

"The cattle and horses ranged at will, a 'corral' only was to be found at the ranch house. Once a year there was a rodeo, when the cattle and horses were 'rounded up,' marked and branded. There was practically no loss by stealing in those days, for two reasons—because the men who braved the dangers and hardships of those days were mostly honest and true, the cream of the earth; but if a thief, he was hung to the first tree. A miner with perfect security and safety could leave his thousands and tens of thousands of dollars in 'dust,' as gold was then called, with his blankets in the cabin while he went off and worked in his mine, or prospected for gold.

"In the very early days the mode of travel was on foot. Many and many the times I have seen hundreds of Chinamen pass our house on foot with big boots on. In those days a Chinaman got all the leather he could for his money, regardless of how the boot fit, and with his bag of rice at one end of the pole, and at the other his mining outfit, the pack on his shoulder swinging himself along in a kind of a dog trot going to the mines for gold; with white men, they were barefoot, with their blankets and outfit on their backs, and on top of the pack were their boots.

"All wore boots in those days, which cost from \$75 to \$100 per pair. In going barefooted the white man seems to have been more economical than the Chinese. A meal of victuals in those days cost a 'pinch,' that is, the landlord would put his thumb

and forefinger into the miner's purse of gold, and the amount of gold dust that could be taken out between the ball of the thumb and the forefinger was a 'pinch,' usually about two dollars and a half. Flour cost one dollar a pound, eggs a dollar apiece, salt pork and beans 'out of sight.' Now, when I hear so much and read the papers teeming with adverse criticism about the high prices of flour, meat and provisions, I think of the early pioneer days of California, and I conclude that the writers of these articles about high prices now, were not among the early settlers of the Golden West.

"It may be said, however, that a man in those days could make money in proportion to the high cost of living. Some time ago I met Mr. Burns of Humboldt County, who told me of his first day's experience in California. Somewhere in what is now the state of Nevada, he left the 'train' and went on ahead, a muleback. His supplies ran out; as he descended the mountains, hungry, weary and worn out, he met two men and a train of pack mules. The men said to him, 'Where are you going?' He replied, 'I am going to California.' They said, 'You are in California now.' He said, 'Well, I am going to get something to eat and go to the gold mines.' They replied, 'You are in the gold mines now; come with us; we have plenty to eat.' Without hesitation, he accepted the invitation. A few miles and they were at the mining camp. Next



Hon. John A. Barham, Santa Rosa Pioneer.

morning they invited him to go mining with them. He did so. He worked half a day mining, 'cleaned up,' and found he had taken out twenty dollars in gold.

"After dinner—miner's biseuit, salt pork, beans and black coffee—with his miner friends, he went down to the store. There were the storekeeper, other parties, a boy about 18 years old and a fellow about 'three sheets in the wind,' cavorting around on a Mexican pony and offering to bet anybody twenty dollars he could run on his horse fifty yards, turn a post and run back to the starting point and beat any man on foot. Burns took the bet. The race was run and Burns won.

"Burns had an old pepper-box pistol which cost him 'six bits' in Missouri. The boy wanted the pepperbox, and Burns sold it to him for \$17 in dust. They all went back to the store. Burns had won the race and it was his 'treat.' He called the crowd up, seventeen of them. They all drank whiskey, and Burns asked how much he owed for the whiskey, and the storekeeper said \$17. A dollar a drink. Burns paid. In conclusion Burns said, 'The first day I was in California, I mined half a day and made \$20. I ran a foot race and won \$20. I sold a six-bit pepperbox pistol for \$17. I paid \$17 for whiskey, and was ahead \$40, and I didn't give a — for the high cost of living, either.'

"A few years after the discovery of gold here, a class of thieves and robbers drifted into this State. The officers and courts were powerless to suppress



THE SACRAMENTO RIVER.

In Creation's years unnumbered,
On the California plains,
Were lagoons and sandy islands
In the misting, drifting rains.

And the ancient mother river
Laid the silver lakes a gleam
To prepare the loam and clay banks
For the people of her dream.

And her spreading waste of waters
Measured far the azure day,
While the Moon, the lovely wand'rer,
In its mirror traced her way.

But the imprisoned river fretted,
Surged against the mountain walls,
For she heard the West wind's message
And the ocean's mingled call.

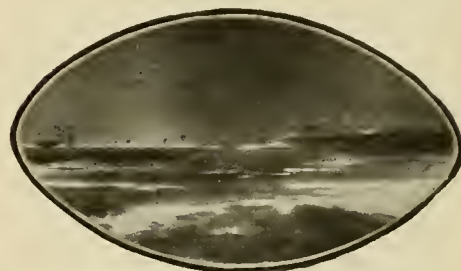
And the mountain, wise, fore-seeing,
Rent the barrier deep and wide;
Then the river sped, glad hearted,
And the ocean claimed his bride.

Through th' encircling bay she hurried,
Where the great cliffs stand in state,
And the sun in pageant splendid,
Led her through the Golden Gate.

Now the river, calm, love-laden,
Blesses orchards, meadows, all,
As she glides in glitt'ring garments,
Answering the sea king's call.

—Lillian H. S. Bailey.

Oakland, California.



them. Vigilantes formed; about fifty of the class referred to were hung, and peace and quiet prevailed. There was nothing extraordinary about that period. Such conditions, in one form or another, have cropped up in different periods at all times, exist now, and ever will.

"I shall not eulogize the Pioneer. In that behalf the sweetest words in all the English language have already been exhausted.

"Native Sons, you have a great order and organization. Use it so as to pay proper respect to those who came here before you. California now stands at the head of progress, prosperity, and advancement. Its development of natural resources and conservation and use of its energies have just commenced. There is no section of the whole world so full of hope of the future. The development of oil and the harnessing of the water powers have opened up a field for manufactories nowhere else presented. The climate, aside from personal comfort, presents a condition for perfection in manufacture of furniture, machinery and shipbuilding unequaled and without an original. A similar extent of territory on the Atlantic Coast, notwithstanding the cold in the winter and heat in the summer, with much less producing conditions, contains a population of twenty times that of California. Within a few years, no doubt many of you will witness the fact that this State will have as many people within its borders as now exists on the Eastern shores of this country. San Francisco will be the first city and the commercial center of the world. Sacramento will equal Chicago, and Los Angeles, and San Diego, will outrun Philadelphia. Fresno will be a Pittsburg. This is no dream. You are at the very doors of the fact. There are only two kinds of people in the United States, people who live in California, and people who want to live here."



TAYING IN SAN FRANCISCO city about three weeks, was all I could stand. I had seen the Pacific Ocean, the Golden Gate, the Bay of San Francisco, the Seal Rocks and other places of interest. This completed and rounded out my trip to California. I bought some new clothes and a carpet sack in which to put my change, made some purchases, and after paying my board bill took the steamer for Sacramento City. As the boat was swinging away from the wharf, I went to the upper deck to get a view of the Golden Gate from the bay. In this way I got a view of the water way and both its bold, rock-bound shorelines, that was worth all my trip had cost me. The steamer arrived at Sacramento early the next morning, and after breakfast, I booked and paid my fare for the Marysville stage, which was to leave at 10 a. m. I arrived in Marysville at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

I found Sam Kineard that evening. Sam had found a partner with about the same amount of funds as he had and wanted to get into some kind of business pursuit. A new mining section had been discovered on the Honeycut and a number of miners were going there and locating claims to work as soon as the rainy season set in. At this place Sam and his partner had established a store and were furnishing supplies to the new-comers, hauling their freight with a four-mule team that they had purchased. Sam insisted that I should wait two or three days and go up with him and I could do some prospecting there. This proposition suited me, and I accepted.

I was stopping at the United States Hotel when, between 10 and 11 o'clock, word came into town that Sheriff Buchanan had been shot and was dead at the Mexican camp on the Yuba River, three miles above town. The news spread rapidly through the city, and every saddle horse or conveyance of any kind that could be used was in demand. It was a wild night in Marysville. The Sheriff had received word in the afternoon that Joaquin Murieta, who was wanted by the authorities for murders committed in the southern mines, was at the camp used by the Mexican packers who were engaged in carrying goods to the mines where it was impossible to go with loaded wagons. He started out after dark and took with him a small posse to reconnoiter in the vicinity of the camp, and while in the act of passing under the bars of a corral was shot in the back, dying where he fell.

Sam did not start out with his loaded wagon and four mules the next morning, as he wanted to await the return of the many posses that were out scouring the country in every direction for the murderer. Several Mexicans were brought in, but none answered the description of Joaquin. The next morning I was on my way to the mountains with Sam, with whom I stayed a few days, and then, by way of Stringtown, returned to my camp at Miller's Bar, on the Middle Fork of Feather River. Henry and Tom Harris were glad to see me. They had done very well while I was away, working over ground that had been previously worked. The Elliot brothers were offering their claim for sale, the price asked being one hundred ounces. Harris and I bought them out, and on the Sunday morning following the purchase we assisted the Elliot brothers to carry their two years' accumulation of precious metal to Bidwell's Bar. The treasure was in buckskin purses containing one hundred ounces each, and in two packages, each containing six sacks—in all, one hundred pounds troy weight. In two months' work, with hired help, Harris and I got our purchase money back and small wages besides. A big freshet came in January and drove us out. The river kept up, and the claim was laid over until the water should get lower.

I went up to Union Bar to prospect a gravel hill that I knew of a short distance above the bar. The gravel showed gold each pan I washed. Two men I had formed an acquaintance with joined me in bringing water to the hill from a ravine that promised to furnish water to work with, but after working two weeks the water gave out. We made a little over one hundred dollars each. Now I had an interest in two paying claims that could not be worked for causes over which I had no control, one directly the reverse of the other.

A few days after we quit work, word was sent to Stringtown that Bell and McGee had been killed by the Indians when coming out from their claim on the Middle Fork of Feather River, about fifteen miles above Bidwell's Bar. Bell was killed in his tracks. McGee was left for dead, but after the Indians retreated he revived and walked to the post, but as he entered said "Indians!" and dropped dead. Both men had lived in Stringtown and had many friends and acquaintances; they

A Pioneer in the Land of The Setting Sun

BY W. J. ORGAN.

(Continued From January Number.)

were liked by all who ever came in contact with them. A posse of eight or ten men volunteered to go to the rancharia and demand the murderers. On their arrival, and the Indians being informed of the cause of their armed and hostile appearance, the latter denied any of their tribe had committed the deed. But they were told that the evidence against them was conclusive and that they would have to produce the murderers or suffer extermination or be driven out of the country.

The chief, who had been named Caesar by the miners in this section, and some of his warriors were away. Nothing could be done without the presence of the chief. The posse returned to Stringtown, taking five Indians with them to hold as hostages, telling the others that they would never return until the murderer or murderers were brought and delivered up at Stringtown. Among those taken as hostages was the medicine man or the rancharia. It was in the morning of the third day after the return of the posse that ten or twelve Indians crossed the river at Union Bar, having as captives the two murderers of Bell and McGee, to be delivered at Stringtown and get the hostages released.

Eating breakfast and changing my clothes, I started for Stringtown, not that I cared to see the banging, but that I wished to take a look at the murderers. The crowd was gathering. The trial would take place in the afternoon. The Indians were locked up in the log warehouse back of the store and a guard kept over them. At 1 o'clock a crowd of nearly three hundred had assembled on the open space in front of the store. A jury of twelve men was selected from the crowd and an interpreter was present. The guard brought out the prisoners, and their captors as witnesses. During the progress of the trial, all questions were answered through the interpreter. I was standing near the jury and in front of the prisoners, who stood about ten feet back facing the jury, when I noticed the smaller one of the two prisoners was eyeing me close. On taking a second look at him, our eyes met in a gaze of recognition, and bounding to me in a few steps, he locked his arms around my waist, mentioning several names of persons and places with which he knew I was familiar. This scene was an interruption to the proceedings of the court, and all eyes in the crowd were turned on me. I had suddenly gained a prominence that was embarrassing and uncomfortable. The jury wanted to know what it all meant.

I told them that last May I went from Stringtown to Rich Gulch, on the divide between the West Branch and the North Fork of Feather River, where twenty-five or thirty miners were working. All their supplies had to be packed across the steep canyon of the West Branch, and Indians were generally employed to do it. This Indian was one of those that did the packing, and often was sent on errands by the miners. He and another Indian were with three other miners and myself on a prospecting trip for four days and did the packing. The jury deliberated a few minutes, and declared him "not guilty." The other Indian I could not vouch for, and he was condemned and hung.

The one that was cleared made his way back to Neal's ranch and told all that had occurred—how they were kidnapped by Caesar's tribe, taken to Stringtown and delivered up as the murderers of Bell and McGee, and that he only escaped the fate of the Indian that was taken with him by an American whom he had packed for at Rich Gulch and knew him. This turn of the case was not long in reaching Stringtown, with threats of prosecution of the mob. A much stronger force than the first one was now sent to the rancharia of the Indians. The location of the camp and surroundings, as well as the road leading thereto, were well known. A night march that would take them to the rancharia before daylight was planned and executed. When the Indians awoke in the morning they found their abodes surrounded by a hostile and determined force, against whom any resistance, or attempt to escape, meant death. A pow-wow was had, all the warriors and great men of the tribe being present, as well as the interpreter, who had come with the expedition. The Indians were told to bring forth the chief, but replied that he was not in camp, and a detail sent to search the camp for Caesar, failed

to find him. By the expedition, it was decided to do the same as was done by the first posse—take hostages for the delivery of the murderer. This time they would take four of the most prominent and influential men of the tribe as hostages for the capture and delivery, dead or alive, of their chief, Caesar, at Stringtown. The four were selected from the crowd and were informed what they must expect. Permission was given them to have a talk with some of the warriors present, and the expedition was soon on its way to Stringtown.

On the second day after the occurrences above related Caesar, the chief, was brought to Stringtown by the warriors of the tribe over which he had assumed the chieftancy, and delivered as the murderer of Bell and McGee, and on the next day paid the penalty, at the end of the same rope, over the limb of the same tree on which the innocent Indian that he had kidnaped had died to pay the penalty of his own crime. Caesar was a bad Indian, and there were not many of his tribe that mourned deeply at his taking off.

A few weeks after the murder of Sheriff Buchanan, two bodies were discovered in the brush about fifty yards from the road leading from Bidwell's Bar to Marysville, and near the place where the Miner's ranch was afterwards located. From their clothing and appearance, they were miners on their way below, and presumably from Rich Bar or Smith's Bar on the North Fork of Feather River, two places noted for their rich diggings at that time. The news of the find in time reached those places, and word came that a white man and a negro, who had worked together on Rich Bar during the year past, had left the bar for their homes in Missouri with considerable gold in their possession, their accumulation on the bar, known to be over six thousand dollars. This tallied with the two bodies found in the brush, as one was the body of a white man and the other that of a negro. They had been lassoed and dragged from the road in a hurry, robbed, and in the robbers' anxiety to get away, they cut the loop end from the rope leaving it around the necks of their victims. This was one of Joaquin's favorite methods of murder and robbery, and this deed was attributed to him and his band, as he was known to be in this section of the State at that time.

A few months after this deed was committed, I learned from parties well acquainted with the white man and the negro, not only in California but in Missouri, that the negro, his wife and two children were slaves belonging to the white man's brother, whom I shall call master. The white man was preparing to go to California to dig for gold, and the master, desirous of securing some of the great wealth that was being taken from the mines at that time, proposed to his trusty servant that he go to California with his brother, and work with him in the mines one or two years, and return, promising him three thousand dollars and the freedom of himself, his wife and two children. The obligation was being faithfully carried out on the part of the negro up to the time he was murdered.

I have now given an account of some of the most exciting events that occurred in this section in 1851. The year had been a prosperous one for the miner, the output greatly exceeding that of the previous year. The emigration across the plains in '52, as compared with that of '49 and '50, was very light, but in '52 it exceeded all previous years, and suffering from the want of food was greater, excepting that endured by the emigrants the latter part of 1849, who came by way of the Lassen route and whose sufferings were never paralleled.

My wife and I visited San Francisco the ninth of September last, and at one of the numerous receptions given by the Native Sons and Native Daughters Parlors met three of the survivors of the Donner party—Mrs. Wilder (nee Donner), Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Murphy. I had been to that part of Nevada County where the Donner Party perished, several times, attending to county business, was familiar with the country, and had visited the site of the camps, one at Donner Lake, the other at Prosser Creek. With the three survivors I had a long talk. Mrs. Wilder told how their camp at Prosser Creek was constructed with poles, one corner resting in the crotch of a small tree, the other corner posts being set in the ground, and after the frame was up, poles were put across on which the hides of their dead cattle were put to shelter them from the snow and cold. During the conversation it came to me that here were three in my presence, of the flesh and blood of the true Pioneer seeking the Land of the Setting Sun without the lure of gold. As my wife and I viewed from our seats on the sidewalk the richly caparisoned and panoplied array of the Admission Day parade as it passed, I was proud that my wife and I had contributed to the population of California five Native Sons and four Native Daughters, with sixteen children that call us grandpa and grandma. Now Natives, beat the record! Good-bye.

(CONCLUDED)

PROGRESS ON SAN FRANCISCO HALL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. S.G.W. Hall Association in San Francisco, January 12th, the secretary was directed to request Parlor that have subscribed for stock in the Order's home to make subscription payments. A hall committee, consisting of Directors Lynch, Rossi and Welch, was appointed and, together with the finance committee, were directed to arrange for the publication of a folder showing sketches, floor plans, etc., of the new hall.

Construction work is now going ahead rapidly, and at a meeting of the directors to be held January 24th, important contracts bearing upon further building progress will be presented for ratification. Directors Byington, Roche, Rossi, Lynch, Barton, Steger, McNally, Dinkelspiel, Hynes and Nonnermann were appointed a committee to arrange for the laying of the cornerstone of the new building on Wednesday, February 22nd, for appropriate exercises thereat, and for a banquet.

The San Francisco Native Sons Hall will be an elegant class A structure, and will be modern in every particular. Stock is owned by the Grand Parlor, as well as by Parlors and members throughout the State, so that the building is really the home of the Order, and is fittingly to be erected in the city where the Order had its inception, and where its offices have always been located. The building offers excellent investment features for members of the Order, and those who are looking for such, and at the same time desire to see a grand memorial erected to the Order, should purchase stock in the undertaking.

WORKING ON LOS ANGELES HALL.

The new Native Sons Hall in Los Angeles, on Seventeenth and Main, is now well under way and will be pushed to a speedy completion. The building will be two stories in height for the present, but the foundation has been laid with an idea of later adding two more stories. The building will contain a large and small meeting hall, banquet-room and club-room, the latter to be made attractive for members of the Native Sons. The large lodge-room will be commodious and airy, with a stage at one end and excellent dancing floor. Both lodge-rooms will be elegantly furnished, and will have the latest accessories for fraternal orders, in the way of stations, lockers, paraphernalia cupboards, etc. Provision is also being made in the building to attractively house the large and valuable collection of early-day relics that has been gotten together through the untiring efforts of Charles Prudhomme of Ramona Parlor.

The building will be owned by the Native Sons Hall Association of Los Angeles, all the stock in which is owned by members of the Order and the Los Angeles Parlors. Stock is now being sold in a limited quantity, and is being readily purchased by members on an attractive installment-payment basis. The annual meeting of the association will be held February 13th, for the election of directors and transaction of other important business.



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Design for Handsome Suburban Residence

(DRAWING AND DESCRIPTION BY PERCY EISEN, OF EISEN & SON, ARCHTS., LOS ANGELES.)



The architectural illustration shown above is that of a suburban residence erected on the outskirts of Pasadena, California. The exterior of the first story is covered in cement mortar, laid very heavy and left rough. The second story is laid in broken courses of shingles, while the roof is covered with green composition roofing which, as it ages, becomes a moss green in color. All shingles are stained a light moss green, and all heavy beams and trim work are stained a dark green.

The plan of the building comprises living-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, library, reception hall, together with a large bed-room suite on the first floor, and four bed-rooms and three baths on the second floor, together with four sleeping porches. A billiard-room, store-room and laundry are situated in the basement. The first floor is finished in oak and mahogany, while the second floor is finished in enameled white on yellow pine. Ample servants' quarters are provided in the basement.

This type of house is admirably situated for Southern California climate on account of the large, well ventilated roof space which, as seen by the photograph, is open at gable ends, allowing a free draft of air over the ceiling joists, thus keeping the second story cool in summer.

When completed, about May 1st, the building will be dedicated with fitting ceremonies, and all the Los Angeles Parlors of Native Sons—Los Angeles 45, Ramona 109, Corona 196, Sierra Madre 235 and La Fiesta 236—will be housed there, and consequently there will be a Parlor meeting in the building every night.

OAKLAND PARLORS TO HAVE HALL.

The Native Son Parlors of Oakland have secured plans for an elegant building to be erected in that city. Pending building, the Parlors have secured temporary headquarters near Thirteenth and Broadway, where they will hold meetings and maintain a library and club-rooms. The temporary quarters consist of three rooms, and will be open daily for the comfort and pleasure of members. Piedmont, Oakland and Athens Parlors have joined forces in this enterprise, as well as for the purpose of erecting the Native Sons Hall.

SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP EXISTS.

Selma—The officers of Selma Parlor, No. 107, N. S.G.W., and Los Amigos Parlor, No. 184, N.D.G.W., were jointly installed January 14th. A large number of visiting Native Sons were present from Fresno Parlor, and to show the spirit of friendship existing between the two Parlors, A. Newhouse of Fresno Parlor, on behalf of that Parlor, presented

Selma Parlor with a beautiful basket of carnations and ferns. The gift was received with cheers and a vote of thanks. The officers of Selma Parlor were installed by D.D.G.P., L. J. Price of Selma Parlor, assisted by acting grand marshal H. I. Graham of Fresno Parlor, in accordance with the election recorded in these columns last month.

D.D.G.P. Clara Jessen of Selma installed the following officers of Los Amigos Parlor, and was assisted by P.G.P. Emma W. Lillie of San Francisco and acting grand marshal Pearl Berry of Selma: Past president, Nora Matlock; president, Lillian Wagner; first vice-president, Myrtle Lohman; second vice-president, Navaro Mitchell; third vice-president, Lucile Sage; organist, Shirley Sweezey; recording secretary, Mildred Gibbs; financial secretary, Hulda Blanton; treasurer, May Brown; marshal, Ramona Staley; inside sentinel, Leona Skelton; outside sentinel, Vera Drew; trustees—Enrsula Meyers, Mary Lohman and Cora De Witt.

Following these ceremonies, a delightful banquet was spread, after which a social session was indulged in. P. G. P. Lillie gave an interesting talk on behalf of the Children's Agency and incidentally, in behalf of Los Amigos Parlor, presented to Mrs. Pearl Berry a beautifully carved and engraved pin. P. P. Harry Say, in behalf of Selma Parlor, presented to Sr. P. P., B. J. Maltrey a beautiful golden regalia, in token of esteem for his work in behalf of the Parlor.

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AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN West. Puccini's grand opera dealing with early California events and persons, based on David Belasco's drama of the same name, has been credited by all the New York critics as being an artistic, dramatic and popular triumph. But New York music-lovers are not to be the only ones to see this western grand opera, for it has been announced that an English version will be presented throughout the country. The opera as produced at the New York Metropolitan Opera House, drew an immense audience to both performances—in fact, the house was completely sold out at advanced prices on both occasions. Puccini himself directed the production, and the scenic equipment was massive and in keeping with the scenes upon which the opera is based.

It is now reported from New York that Henry W. Savage, who owns the English version of the successful opera—in fact, secured such option long before Puccini completed his work—will use "The Girl of the Golden West," as a vehicle in which to re-enter the operatic field, and he will produce the opera in English in every city in the country. He will provide a suitable cast, and will duplicate, if not improve upon, the scenic equipment. Mr. Savage has won fame as a producer of English grand operas, but he believes that "The Girl of the Golden West" has so much merit that it will easily eclipse all previous records of grand operas in English.

Tetrazzini, Famous Singer, Receives Tablet From San Franciscans.

The memorable street singing on Christmas eve by the world-famous Tetrazzini, before a gathering of enormous size, had a fitting culmination in the presentation to her by the city of an inscribed golden tablet of love and appreciation of its people. The event occurred at Dreamland Rink, where the talented diva has recently sung on several occasions to audiences of 5000, with many hundreds unable to gain admittance. Recently Mme. Tetrazzini wrote as follows: "It was in San Francisco I sang for the first time in this great country. The people welcomed me and said the world would love me some day as San Francisco does. But I love no city more than this one. It is a joy to me that the California Christmas weather allows me to sing safely in the open air, that all my friends may hear me."

"The Liars" After "The Lottery Man."

"The Lottery Man," one of the best farces seen on the Los Angeles Belasco stage for some time, has been having a long run, and all the members of the Lewis S. Stone company are well cast, particularly Miss Everhart and Mr. Vivian. Following "The Lottery Man," the Belasco company will produce John Drew's successful comedy, "The Liars," with Mr. Stone and Miss Gordon in the leading roles.

Roberta Leonard, the young and attractive daughter of Mrs. Eva T. Bussenius, a Past Grand President of the N.D.G.W., has signed a contract as ingenue of the Belasco company, and together with Robert Harrison and Hugh Dillman, two new mem-

bers, will be seen in the forthcoming production of "The Liars." Among the plays that have been secured for the Belasco and which will have early production, include: Channing Pollock's "The Inner Shrine"; Frank Bacon's "The House Divided"; Hayden Talbot's "In God's Country"; Er Lawshe's "Peace on Earth." "In God's Country" will follow "The Liars," and the author is now in Los Angeles, to assist in its production. When "The House Divided" is presented, the author will be in the cast.

Good Bill for Los Angeles.

One of the attractive features at the Los Angeles show-house of Sullivan & Considine—the Los Angeles—is the excellent orchestra, under the direction of Prof. John C. Peterson, which renders high-class selections. The crowds at this popular vaudeville house continue to pack the place at every performance, and the bills presented weekly are always in the "A1" class.

The bill for the week commencing Monday, December 30th will, among other attractions, introduce Pelham, the world's greatest hypnotic scientist, who will give a scientific exhibition entitled "Concentration." Other numbers will be: Fred Eckhoff and Anna Gordon, musical laughmakers, presenting melody and mirth; Rube Dickinson, "ex-justice of the peace," direct from his metropolitan successes; Robert Carter and Kathryn Waters, farceurs, in the farce, "The Wise Mr. Conn"; Knight Brothers and Sawtelle, in the musical farce, "A Little Bird Was Looking all the While"; Kitty Edwards, English comedienne, in delightful specialties; Jos. J. Leo and Jessie Chapman, in the versatile hodge-podge, "Wanted, a Donkey." And then, there is always the funny motion pictures on the laugh-oscope.

Gossip of Familiar Stage Folks.

Mme. Nellie Melba is seriously ill in Paris from la grippe.

Henry Miller is making a great hit in his new play, "The Havoc."

William Faversham is appearing in a new comedy, "The Faun."

Margaret Anglin will appear in "Green Stockings," a new comedy.

"The Love Sick King" is the name of George M. Cohan's new play.

Robert Warwick and Louise Gunning will star in "The Balkan Princess."

Truly Shattuck has won great success as Alma in "Alma, Where Do You Live?"

Nat Goodwin is having a warm time in the St. Louis courts, attending to his marital troubles.

Margaret Lawrence has jumped into fame and success in the role of Elsie Darling, in "Over Night."

Miss Fay Templeton has written another popular song, which will be sung by Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl."

Jake and Lee Shubert have begun suit in New York against David Belasco for \$450,000, alleged breach of contract damages.

George Broadhurst will make the American adaptation of "Who Owns Helen?" a comedy by Eberhard Buckner. The Shuberts own the American rights.

State Theatrical News.

Max Dill and his company are touring the State. A new \$50,000 opera house is to be erected at Redding.

A \$30,000 vaudeville house is to be erected at Berkeley.

Venice, near Los Angeles, is to have a theatre to cost \$50,000.

"Havana," is now in California. It is full of catchy, tuneful songs.

Edward Strakosch will manage the new Diepenbroek theater in Sacramento.

Work is soon to commence on the new Alcazar theater on O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Rex Beach's "The Barrier" will be presented to California theater-goers during the present season.

Sarah Bernhardt will soon appear at California theaters, after a record-breaking success in New York.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature prohibiting the "scalping" of theater or other public amusement tickets.

Christine Neilson, who used to be a member of the old San Francisco Tivoli chorus, but recently has been appearing as a prima donna in the East, has quit the stage.

The Los Angeles Belasco is to be housed in new quarters on Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth, about the first of 1912. The Belasco Treater Company has leased for twenty-one years the theater portion of a new sky-scraper to be erected on the site immediately. The theater will be equal to any on the Coast, and will have a seating capacity of 1500.

SILVER STAR PARLOR TREATS FRIENDS TO CHICKEN PIE SUPPER.

Lincoln—Silver Star Parlor, No. 63, N.S.G.W., held public installation of officers, January 17th, the members of Placer Parlor, No. 138, N.D.G.W., and a few prospective members being invited, together with families of the Native Sons. District Deputy R. P. Dixon installed the officers, and P. W. Smith of Auburn Parlor, No. 59, made an eloquent address on the foundation and growth of the Order—of the good that has been done, and that which can be accomplished. Barney Barry, the president, made a few remarks, and promised that if he receives the aid and support of the members, much success would be achieved during his term. After a short program, the committee announced chicken pie was in order, and all repaired to the banquet-room, but before being seated, the Native Daugh-

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Come and bring your friends and enjoy yourselves.



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January Clearance

During the month of January we are offering our high-grade Tailoring at a substantial reduction in price. On the first of each year we begin to make room for Spring Goods. This is why we are making it "worth your while" to help clear our shelves. Our usual high-class workmanship will prevail. An early choice is advisable.

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ters gave a toast to the Native Sons. The officers installed are: Past president, Chas. E. Maloney; president, Barney Barry; first vice-president, Frank A. Dillion; second vice-president, Edward H. Sanderson; third vice-president, Chas. H. Mureh; marshal, Edward Snell; inside sentinel, Joseph Franklin; outside sentinel, A. J. Cate; trustee, John J. Banquier; recording secretary, R. P. Dixon; financial secretary, T. H. McKenney; treasurer, L. E. Brown.

San Francisco Brevities

District Attorneys of the State gathered in conference here, the middle of January.

California school teachers, numbering 1000, assembled here in convention during the winter vacation.

The Lane lectures for the 1911 season, ending May 5th, have begun. These free lectures on health, hygiene, etc., are given twice a month at Lane hall.

The new sewer system is proving its worth by easily carrying off the rain water during the heaviest downpours. The system is well planned and the construction excellent.

The new Custom House on Washington, Battery and Jackson streets, now approaching completion, is pronounced the finest granite structure in the United States, and has cost \$1,500,000.

In a lecture by John A. Young read before the California Woman's Club, on January 18th, he pointed out the great value of museums, systematized under departments, as an aid to specialists, and in educating and enlightening the masses.

San Francisco ushered in 1911 on New Year's eve, in characteristic fashion, to the entire satisfaction of its own populace, and to the wonder and delight of thousands of tourists and strangers who, in turn, became enthusiastic participants in the street carnival and jollity.

Several miles of pipe for the city's new auxiliary fire system has been laid, and tested at 450 pounds pressure, while considerable progress has been made on the reservoir, which has an elevation of over 800 feet on the side of Twin Peaks. Lower insurance rates follow the lines of pipe.

Material for the Geary street municipal street car system has been ordered, and to break the monopoly of car transportation on lower Market street, by which the United Railways Co. is barring the city's line, a bill has been introduced in the present Legislature, which is certain to become a law.

On January 2nd, the annual jaunt of the Olympic Club took place. The members walked through Golden Gate Park to the beach below the Cliff House, where over 100 donned bathing suits and gambled in the surf, after which a fine luncheon was enjoyed. The Boy Scouts joined in the outing.

Curator George Barron of the Golden Gate Park Museum is preparing an artistic surprise for visitors there shortly, as he is arranging a loan exhibition of rare masterpieces now in the possession of private persons. The museum is always well attended, and with the excellent classification of the numerous collections, is much more than a place to merely pass the time in.

The San Francisco National Guard Armory, on plans newly prepared on instructions from Adjutant-General E. A. Forbes, will soon be started on the lot 485x245 at Mission and Fourteenth streets. Citizens contributed \$60,000 towards the cost of the site. The armory will be a fine structure and will house twenty companies of State Militia, which the Adjutant-General considers the highest number the building should contain.

On January 17th, the American Institute of Architects assembled in convention at a local hotel. The institute generally meets in Washington, D. C., and has never before convened west of Chicago. But Cass Gilbert and Irving K. Pond, now president of the institute, were here during the Portola Festival and marveled at the city's rehabilitation, and caused the 1911 convention to be held here, so that the many modern types of architecture could be studied. On January 18th, the architects held their session at the open-air Greek Theatre across the bay at Berkeley. The San Francisco Architectural Club held a free exhibition, in conjunction with the convention, which was well attended by the public.

STATEMENT OF THE Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities OF THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY HIBERNIA BANK

(A CORPORATION)

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

DATED DECEMBER 31, 1910

ASSETS:

1—Bonds of the United States (\$9,610,000.00), of the State of California and Municipalities thereof (\$2,715,937.50), the actual value of which is	\$14,541,303.43
2—Cash in United States Gold and Silver Coin and Checks	1,716,630.95
3—Miscellaneous Bonds, the actual value of which is	6,522,208.85
	\$22,780,143.23

They are:

"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00),	
"Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$291,000.00),	
"Western Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$250,000.00),	
"San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$108,000.00),	
"Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00),	
"Northern Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$29,000.00),	
"San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$5,000.00),	
"Southern Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$1,000.00),	
"Market Street Railway Company first Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$753,000.00),	
"Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00),	
"Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00),	
"Powell Street Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$185,000.00),	
"The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00),	
"Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00),	
"Gough Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00),	
"Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$6,000.00),	
"The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,475,000.00),	
"San Francisco Gas and Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$463,000.00),	
"Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00),	
"Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00),	
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	32,710,065.24
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	194,758.06
The Condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$301,681.53), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$18,275.98), Alameda (\$2,513.39), in this State, the actual value of which is	322,775.90
(b) The land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is	1,013,841.10
The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.	
Total Assets	\$57,021,583.53

LIABILITIES:

1—Said Corporation Owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$53,124,280.81
(NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 81,204; AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, \$654.00)	
2—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	3,897,302.72
Total Liabilities	\$57,021,583.53

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By JAMES R. KELLY, President,
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

JAMES R. KELLY and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said JAMES R. KELLY is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned and that the foregoing statement is true.

JAMES R. KELLY, President,
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1911.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1911, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1911

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, corner Market, McAllister and Jones sts.—San Francisco. December 23, 1910.—Dividend Notice—At a meeting of the board of directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and three-fourths (3¾) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending December 31, 1910, free from all taxes and payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. Dividends not drawn will be added to depositors' accounts and become a part thereof, and will earn dividend from January 1, 1911. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1911, will draw interest from January 1, 1911.

R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.



Mining Department

Conducted by CALVERT WILSON



TATE MINERALOGIST LEWIS E. Aubury has just issued a mineral map of California which is unique in its scope and completeness. Upon its surface the locations of mineral deposits of all kinds that have been operated, or that have been found to be extensive, are marked and there is a key to the map that at once points out to the observer the nature of each and every deposit that is indicated in California's fifty-eight counties. The map is four by five feet in size and contains twenty square feet. This size has made it extremely valuable for use upon a wall, for the letterings and other markings are large and easily discerned and an idea of the vastness of the territorial extent of California is at once suggested. There are about fifty mineral substances that are mined regularly and in commercial quantities each year in this State. To get the exact locations of deposits of the fifty substances in fifty-eight counties has taken time and a vast amount of labor and care.

The gold and silver deposits are found in more than thirty counties. In fact, the precious metals are more widely distributed than other substances. The map indicates a great distribution of copper deposits. The known petroleum fields and the developments in each make up another interesting showing. The general effect of the mineral map is to furnish an immediate bird's eye view of mineral distribution. In this connection, interest will be caused by the following list of mineral substances that are mapped with definite locations: Antimony, argentiferous lead, asbestos, asphalt and bituminous rock, barytes, borax, building stones, cement, clay, coal, copper, chrome, diamonds, Fuller's earth, natural gas, gold, gems other than diamonds, granite, graphite, gypsum, infusorial earth, iron, lime, lithia mica, magnesite, manganese, marble, mineral paint, mica, mineral waters, nitre, petroleum, platinum, pyrites, quicksilver, quartz crystals, sandstone, salt, serpentine, silver, slate, soda, sulphur, tale and soapstone, tin, tungsten and zinc. The price of the map is \$1.50 bound and there is an additional charge of 20c for postage.

California Leads in Gold Production.

California has displaced Colorado as the first State in the Union in gold production, according to preliminary figures given out by the United States Geological Survey. The total gold production for 1910 was \$96,055,214, the increase in this State amounting to \$400,000. The production in Nevada for the same period was such as to secure third place in the list of gold-producing states, putting Alaska in the fourth place. Arizona's production increased \$600,000, and it has been awarded seventh place over Montana.

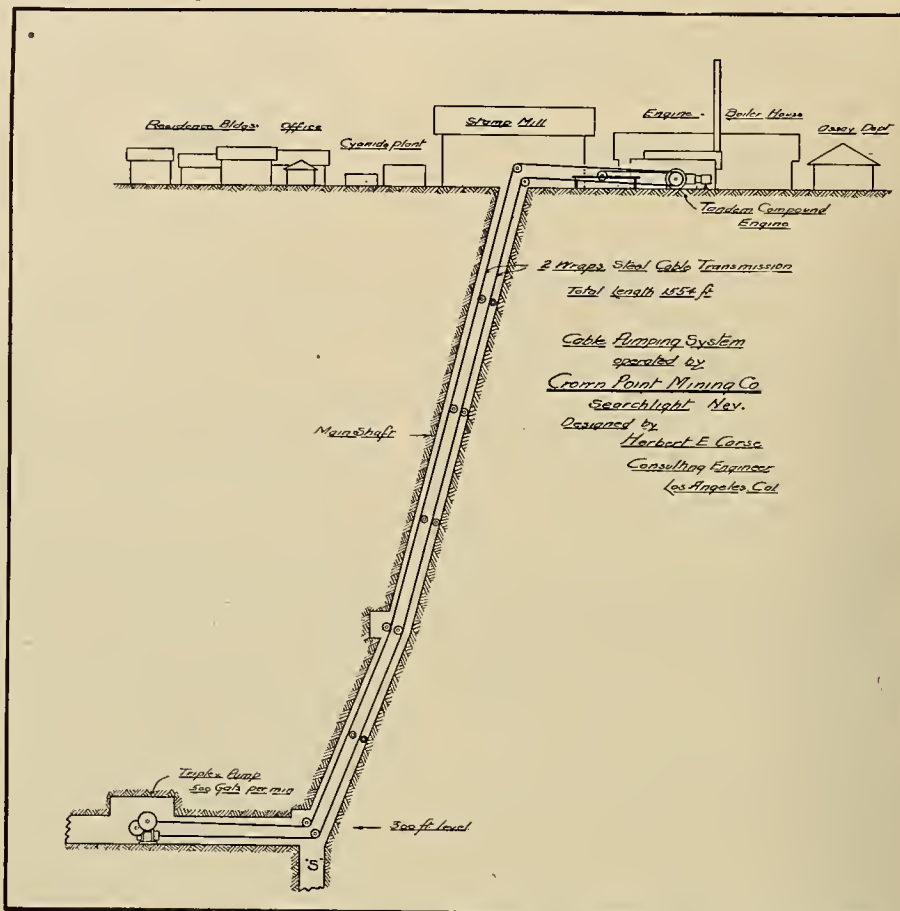
The country's silver production in 1910 totaled \$30,194,702, and showed an increase of 1,717,195 fine ounces, of which California's proportion of the increase was 1,225,346 fine ounces. Increases are also indicated in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Washington. Montana leads in the list of silver producing states.

Rich El Dorado Mine To Be Developed.

The Placer Herald of Auburn, in a recent issue, says that, after nearly forty years of sacrifice to primitive mining, in which time more than \$3,000,000 was yielded, the great George Slide Gold mine, near Georgetown, El Dorado County, is to be developed extensively and worked on a big scale, with all the advantages of modern machinery and expert direction. A company of Sacramentoans has taken over the mine, and negotiations are now under way for the installing of ten mills at the mine for the working of the ore. The first mill will be working before the first of February.

Petroleum Industry To Be Advertised.

State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury reports that great progress has been made in the line of representing the present status of the great petroleum producing industry of California in publications bearing the official imprint of the State Mineral Bureau, and the work that has engaged the attention of field experts, who are acting as assistants, has been progressing steadily for some months. Completeness of details and accuracy of information have been sought, that the facts may be

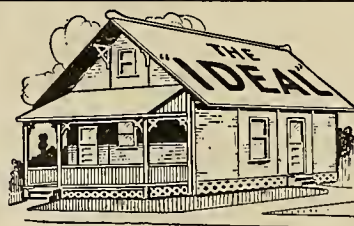


CABLE PUMPING SYSTEM FOR UNWATERING MINE.

Several years ago the Searchlight Mining and Milling Company, with property at Searchlight, Nevada, was compelled to suspend operations owing to increased volume of water just below the 300-foot level. Bodies of rich ore, located in sinking, had then to be abandoned until the water problem could be mastered. Herman C. Lichtenberger and Henry E. Carter, together with Louis Lichtenberger, Geo. Lichtenberger, Percy Schumacher and others, organized the Crown Point Mining Company for the purpose of development of the property.

Unwatering the mine in an economical way, and at a minimum cost, was the first problem for solution. This matter was taken to Herbert E. Carse, consulting engineer of Los Angeles, who devised the cable system, the first cost of which was but little over one-half any method previously proposed and which has come up to every calculation as to cost of operation. In the plant, two horizontal boilers were already installed to operate the sinking pumps and hoist. Superheaters were especially designed for use in connection with these boilers, causing the delivery of comparatively dry steam to the sinking pumps and adding to the economy of the general steam consumption. A 130-H.P. tandem compound automatic engine was installed near the boilers. The engine is built with extended crank shaft and coupling on the left-hand side. A 5-inch shaft, thirteen feet in length, is connected to the extension and is carried on pillow blocks set on concrete piers. On the outer section of the shaft, a friction clutch is placed, upon the barrel of which is mounted one 2-groove driving sheave and one 1-groove sheave. The first is fixed to the clutch; the second is an idler to carry the single cable leading from the tension carriages.

Two wraps of an endless Jupiter transmission cable is used, running over two groove cast iron sheaves. The cable is covered with marine and the sheaves have no filler in the bottom of the grooves such as those used with plain wire cable. The cables run horizontally through the gallow's frame and thence down the manway of the shaft. All the sheaves are fixed to their respective shafts, which run in ring oiling bearings. The entire transmission lies in a vertical plane, and the cables run without noise or vibration. The water from the shaft marked "S" in the drawing is delivered by the sinking pumps into a sump near the triplex pump. This is a 10x10 single acting outside packed double geared pump, capacity 500 gallons per minute, with the pinion shaft extended about four feet through a heavy "A" frame outboard bearing. The sheave for the cable is mounted on the extended pinion shaft.



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By arrangement of an automatic float valve the pump discharges back into the sump when the sinkers are stopped, and relieves this part of the system from the care of an attendant. The application of a cable to the unwatering of a mine, as outlined in the drawing presented herewith, should be of much value to mining interests where good economy is desired at a moderate first cost of installation.

brought up to date as far as possible. In addition to the mapping of the various fields and the mapping of counties, showing the relative positions of the several fields in such counties, where more than one in a county has been developed, a large chemical work has been performed.

Still another phase of the petroleum industry will be illustrated by a chapter on the methods of operation in the California oil fields. The oil operators in California have devised many new and useful methods of work, which have not been described hitherto in any publication. The maps that have been completed include those for the Whittier-Olinda field, the Santa Maria field and one including all the fields in Santa Barbara County. The Kern River field will be represented by a map that will be issued about January 21st. The map of Ventura and Newhall field will be ready about January 31st. In a series of oil bulletins to be issued regarding the California fields, one concerning the Whittier-Olinda field and the fields of Los Angeles County as a whole, will be the first to be given out. This will include complete and up-to-date maps and detailed description of the work that has been performed. With this, also, will go out analyses of the oil produced and figures regarding the amount of oil of each variety that has been produced. In the oil publications there will be chapters about geological conditions and topography of the various fields. On the maps the producing wells in existence, the existing non-producers and the drilling wells will be delineated. Nothing has been overlooked that may be required to give a full understanding of the subject matter in either maps or bulletins to be issued.

Recent Mining Decisions.

Contiguous Claims—Mining claims which touch each other only at a common corner are not contiguous within the rule authorizing the performance of assessment work for several contiguous claims on any one of them.—Anvil Hydraulic & Drainage Co. v. Code. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 182 Federal 205.

Assessment Work—Where several claims are held in common, the annual assessment work for all may be done on one of the claims or on adjacent patented land or even on public land, provided the claims are contiguous and the work is for the benefit of all of them, and tends to develop them all, and facilitate the extraction of ore therefrom.—Anvil Hydraulic Drainage Co. v. Code. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 182 Federal 205.

Assessment Work—On an issue as to the performance of assessment work on certain mining claims, defendant proved that a drain that it had constructed in 1905 on two of its claims nearly two miles distant from that in controversy was for the benefit of that claim, and that it was intended to extend the drain thereto. The court charged that, before any work performed outside a claim can be considered as assessment work done on the claim, it must be shown that such work was of value to the claim on which it is sought to apply the work as annual labor, generally enhancing the money value of the claim or in the way of prospecting, developing, or operating it. Held, that such instruction was not objectionable, in that the court thereby eliminated the question whether or not the drain, when completed, would be of benefit to the claim in controversy.—Anvil Hydraulic & Drainage Co. v. Code. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 182 Federal 205.

News of the State

Vallejo—Bonds of \$60,000 have been voted for a new high school.

San Mateo—A new high school to cost \$50,000 has been authorized by a bond issue.

San Francisco—The Ocean Shore railroad has been sold at auction for \$1,035,000, said to be about 20 per cent of its value.

Los Angeles—The Navy League of the United States will hold its annual convention in Los Angeles, March 7th and 8th.

San Diego—According to plans now projected, work will commence in the spring on buildings to be used for the San Diego exposition in 1915.

Placerville—One hundred and twenty thousand dollars has been voted for a new county court house, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Oakland—A contract involving \$279,000 has been let by the Board of Works for dredging a channel between Oakland Mole and the Key Route pier.

Petaluma—The National Bank of Sonoma County, to be located here, has been granted a charter. It was formerly known as the Bank of Sonoma County.

Sacramento—The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County have decided to use California marble in the new half-million-dollar court house now in course of erection here.

Sacramento—John D. Works of Los Angeles has been elected United States Senator for California, to succeed Frank P. Flint, term expired. Works was elected on the first joint ballot of the Legislature, January 9th.

Modesto—Stanislaus County dairymen are elated over the fact that Stanislaus County leads the State in the production of butter. The report recently issued by the State Dairy Bureau shows that during last year Stanislaus produced 4,363,296 pounds of butter.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER

Los Angeles

F. O. JOHNSON - PROPRIETOR

EUROPEAN PLAN

A First Class Cafe in Connection. Best Service at Moderate Prices

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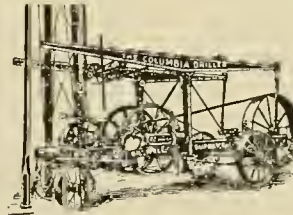
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PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

AMATEUR

EDITED BY HARRY L. LELANDE



FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW, the season of 1911 promises to be the banner baseball year in California, and particularly are the prospects of the Pacific Coast League exceedingly bright. Improvements of some kind will be made at all of the six parks, such as additional seating capacity, more comfortable seats, better service for patrons in every respect; also grass infields have taken the place of the old skin diamonds, being far better for the players, and much easier on the eyes of those looking on. The greatest, as well as the most needed change will be found at Los Angeles. The following article, recently published in the Los Angeles Daily Times, gives an idea of the magnitude of the proposed improvements:

"When local fandom reports at Clutes Park for the spring exhibition between local Coast League teams and the Boston Red Sox it will be to participate in the occupancy of one of the finest baseball parks in the West, and in some respects the best in the country. Improvements, of the nature and magnitude of which a majority of the fans have only a vague idea, are now in progress at the park, which will convert the place into a veritable fandom's elysium, and which will tend to elevate baseball until it will appeal to many persons who have never included it in their list of amusements. When these are completed, and they are being pushed to completion as rapidly as the work can be done by a large force of men under the direction of Secretary C. F. Parker, the park will compare favorably in its arrangement and equipment with the modern playhouses, with the luxury of all out-of-doors thrown in, while the broad sweep of the grass infield and outfield stretching away in front of the distant fences and dotted here and there with the brightly uniformed players will spread before the fans a scene which no stage could hope to duplicate.

Old Park Wiped Out.

"The improvements in progress are so great that they will not leave a trace of the park as it stood last year, even the shape of the field being changed to an outline of perfect and pleasing symmetry. 'Spare no expense to give Los Angeles the best ball park in the West,' was Henry Berry's instructions to his assistants, and they are carrying these out to the letter. Briefly, the improvements consist of an entirely new grandstand and bleachers, both of increased capacity, additional boxes in front and separate from the grandstand, 2500 Comiskey chairs for the grandstand, remodeled clubhouse for two teams, a grass outfield and infield and a readjustment of the outfield fences so as to enlarge the park and make it of perfectly balanced proportions. These improvements carry with them dozens of minor improvements in the way of new plumbing, rest rooms, office suites and other things which combine to make the modern baseball park. The grandstand, which will have nearly double the capacity of the present one now being demolished, will be entered from the front, the patrons passing from the imposing entrance to the park under the grandstand to the runway in front, from which the several entrances to the grandstand can be reached. This runway will reach along the entire front of the grandstand, and will separate the front row of boxes from that structure. While the front of the grandstand will be fifteen feet farther back than the present one, it will be just as close to the diamond, as the home plate has also been moved in an equal distance. The grandstand and its adjuncts will be provided with nearly every convenience, colored maids being in waiting for the accommodation of the women patrons. Under the grandstand and near the entrance will be the park offices. These will be open all day, with a man in charge who will receive orders for reserved seats by telephone. This is a distinctly new feature in this city and promises to make a big hit with the fans.

Will Seat 8000.

"The new bleachers will be a great improvement over the present ones, and will increase the seating capacity of the park to about 8000. On one side they will stretch away to the left field fence and on the other to the right field fence. When these and the grandstand are filled there will be a solid bank of humanity more than half way around the field. With the outfield fence raised to double its present

height, or twenty feet, the playing space will be a veritable arena. The right-field fence has been moved back sixty feet, giving the park the most symmetrical outline of any park in the country. Nearly all ball parks have a short left or right field, or some other ungainly angle, but the local park will be perfectly balanced in this respect. The lengthening of the playing space by setting the home plate fifteen feet nearer the grandstand, moving back the right-field fence and doubling the height of the outfield fence, will result in precious few balls being poled out of the lot. It will take a Herculean wallow, indeed, to lose the ball over the fence, and Mr. 'Ping' Bodie may consider himself lucky in being drafted by Chicago. The perfect slope of the Bermuda grass outfield away from the bluegrass diamond would be a credit to any gardener. The work of sowing the outfield to Bermuda and rye grass has been completed, and the blue grass sod will be transferred from a lot where it has been grown for the purpose."

Make-up of 1911 Teams.

Make-up of Coast League teams for 1911, with possibly a few changes, will be as follows:

Portland—Infielders, Rapps, Peckinpah, Sheehan and Ball; outfielders, Speas, Krueger and Ryan; utility, Ort and Chadbourne; catchers, Rodgers, Gough and Murray; pitchers, Seaton, Garrett, Boise, Smith and three new men drafted by Cleveland. McCredie says that, even though he won the pennant last year, he was not entirely satisfied with the work of his club as a whole, and this season there will not be a stick of dead timber on the team, for if he finds anyone slowing up, or not up to standard, he will lose no time in making a change.

The Oakland club will start the season with nearly all of the members of the 1910 club on hand, excepting pitchers Moser and Lively and catcher Thomas. Several youngsters obtained by draft and purchase have been added. Manager Waterton knows that he will miss his star slabsters, Moser and Lively, but expects better work from his other holdovers than last year, as well as expecting to develop one or two stars from his new recruits.

Long, who looks after the baseball destinies of San Francisco, says that there will be nothing to the Coast League race but the Seals. When the bangle sounds for the spring stunts, the line-up will be something like this: Tennant first base, Mohler at second, Nitt third, McArdle shortstop, with Weaver and McAnley doing the utility role; outer gardeners, Lewis, Shaw, Melchior and Powell. The pitching staff will be made up of Browning, Sutor, Miller, Henley, Fielder and Meikle, all of whom finished the season of 1910 with the Seals. In the receiving department will be Berry, Schmidt and Ryan.

Vernon will start the season about twenty percent stronger than last year. About twenty-five men will report to Manager Hogan the latter part of February, and after the eliminating process, the make-up will probably look like this: Jones or Fisher first base, Brashear or Reams, second; Burdill, third base; McDonald, shortfield, with Davis as utility infielder; Ross, Carlisle, Stinson, Coy and Tico, outfielders; catchers, Brown, Hogan and some promising youngster; pitchers, Hitt, Brackenridge, Willitt, Raleigh, Carson, Schafer, Stewart, Cummings and Kilburn.

The Los Angeles management have not completed negotiations for two men in view, but the club will look something like this in the 1911 race: Dillon first, Howard second, Metzgar third, Akin or Delmas at short, Daly, Kennedy, Bernard, Tech and a player from the Pittsburgh club in the outfield. Thorsen, Tozer, Delhi, Criger, Castelman and Klein will do most of the pitching, with Smith, Grindle and Abbott to do the receiving.

Sacramento will have to wait on Boston before any definite announcement can be made, although they will have most of last year's team, with some valuable additions.

Changes Recommended in Game Laws.

California's new Fish and Game Commission, as appointed by Governor Johnson, is made up of David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, M. J. Connell of Los Angeles and Fred G. Sanborn of San Francisco. Prior to surrendering their offices, the old commission submitted their annual report to the

Governor, in which they suggested these changes in the fish and game laws: Opening the tree squirrel season August 1st instead of September 1st, and eliminating the bag limit; making the dove season August 1st to November 1st—fifteen days later than the present season; reducing the deer season one month, to run from August 1st to October 15th; making close season for wild pigeons from January 1st to August 1st, and fixing the bag limit at twenty; permitting pheasants raised in captivity to be sold in the markets under proper restrictions. A close season of two years would be established on crabs and a limit of five pounds of dried shrimps would be fixed. The exportation of any striped bass outside the State would be prohibited. Trout raised in captivity and measuring not less than seven inches in length would be sold in the markets between April 1st and February 1st of year following under restrictions.

Successful Aviating in San Francisco.

The aviation meet, barring an interruption by a most beneficial rainfall, has proven very successful. San Francisco county has been completely circumnavigated, but as it measures only 6x7 miles, that seems a trifling exploit, but on that trip, the aeroplane sailed through, or rather over, the Golden Gate for the first time in history. The aviators said the greatest crowd they ever exhibited before gathered at the field on January 7th. The successful exploding of bombs from the air and photographing of the country from an elevation of 1200 feet by military officers, as well as Ely's landing upon, and sailing from, the cruiser Pennsylvania, are all history-making events, and are very likely to revolutionize warfare.

PERSONALS

Grand Trustee Annie McAnghey of Santa Barbara was a recent San Francisco visitor.

Colonel E. A. Forbes of Marysville Parlor, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the National Guard.

Calvert Wilson of Ramona Parlor, Los Angeles, has been named as a trustee of the State Mining Bureau.

Dr. A. H. Giannini of Stanford Parlor, San Francisco, is the father of a native son who arrived January 2nd.

Grand First Vice-President H. C. Lichtenberger of Los Angeles has gone to Searchlight, Nevada, where he has mining interests.

Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes of San Francisco, who has been severely ill the past seven months, has returned to her official duties.

P. G. P. Manrice T. Dooling of Hollister, Superior Judge of San Benito County, is in Los Angeles, presiding over an extra department of the Superior Court there.

Fred Marhoffer of Crescent City was the guest of honor at a recent farewell party arranged by Yontockett Parlor, prior to his departure for San Francisco, where he will in future reside.

Mrs. Nancy Bland of Long Beach entertained the members of Long Beach Parlor, No. 154, N.D.G.W., at a social meeting at her home, January 20th, when one of the interesting features was the hostess' account of her recent European trip.

Judge Thomas J. Lennon of Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, San Rafael, who was elected to the Appellate Court recently, was presented with a bronze statue of the Goddess of Justice mounted on a marble pedestal, December 30th. The gift came from the Bar Association of Marin County, where Judge Lennon has presided over the Superior Court for many years.

Some thirty-six members of San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., San Luis Obispo, were entertained by Mrs. H. H. Carpenter at her summer resort at El Pismo Beach the afternoon and evening of January 7th, the guest of honor being Mrs. Nancy McFaddin, past president of the Parlor, and the affair was given as a farewell party prior to her departure for Imperial. The party left San Luis Obispo on the afternoon train and upon arriving at El Pismo were driven to the Carpenter home.

The reception dinner was announced for 5 o'clock, and the members decided to spend the intervening time on the beach. It was an ideal day, hats and wraps were discarded, and a walk of two miles was enjoyed, the ocean waves adding to the beauty of the scene at sunset. Following a sumptuous chicken dinner there were a number of toasts and then an adjournment was had to the skating rink, which was reserved for the party. Skating, music, dancing and games were here enjoyed until time to return home on the midnight train, which had to be "flagged" by burning torches. The hostess and her genial husband are certainly recommended as royal entertainers.

YOUNGEST CAPITAL CITY PARLORS HAVE SUCCESSFUL INITIATION.

Sacramento—The youngest Parlors of both Orders in this city—Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., and Sutter Fort Parlor, No. 241, N.S.G.W.,—jointly installed their officers, January 18th, in the presence of many friends and several visiting members. During the evening, light refreshments were served, and the affair concluded in a social dance. President Edward Whyte of Sutter Fort Parlor presided at the evening's entertainment, one of the features of which was an address by Grand Trustee Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee, who is here attending the legislative session, filling his second term as representative from his district. The following officers were installed, D.D.G.P. Laura Holmes officiating for the Native Daughters, and D.D.G.P. William Rotzbach of Galt for the Native Sons:

Sutter Parlor—Past president, Laura Halterman; president, Mamie Kay; first vice-president, Ruby Rice; second vice-president, Lottie Patterson; third vice-president, Ora Wilson; marshal, Ethel Lidicote; recording secretary, Lottie Moose; financial secretary, Georgie Crowell; treasurer, Josie Brana; inside sentinel, Mary McCormick; outside sentinel, Mrs. P. Leonard; trustees—Kate Taylor, Laura Holmes, Sophie Rasler; organist, Mamie Allen.

Sutter Fort Parlor—Past president, Wilbur Thielon; president, T. A. Hall; first vice-president, L. C. Curry; second vice-president, Frank Kelly; third vice-president, Dr. C. O. Engstrom; marshal, C. S. Simmonds; recording secretary, C. L. Katzenstein; financial secretary, E. G. Twogood; treasurer, A. W. Katzenstein; inside sentinel, J. W. Miller; outside sentinel, K. T. Warren; trustees—C. C. Morris, J. R. Smith and J. H. Miller.

The committee which successfully managed the highly successful affair was made up of: Mayme Kay (chairman), Kate Taylor, Laura Halterman, Ora Wilson, Lottie Patterson, for the Native Daughters; and Dr. C. O. Engstrom (chairman), C. L. Katzenstein, J. W. Miller, A. W. Katzenstein, E. N. Skeels, for the Native Sons.

HEARS INTERESTING ADDRESS— PARLOR IN FLOURISHING CONDITION.

Sacramento—On January 12th, the officers of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N.S.G.W., were installed by D.D.G.P. Skeels, assisted by E. H. Krams as grand marshal and J. F. Didion as grand secretary. Officers to serve for the ensuing term are as follows: Past president, Elwood Mier; president, Roy C. Cothrin; first vice-president, S. H. Jones; second vice-president, D. Barnes, Jr.; third vice-president, Geo. King; marshal, Geo. P. Beard; inside sentinel, Harry Haulon; outside sentinel, Fred E. Schmidt; treasurer, R. D. Finnie; financial secretary, A. J. Delano; recording secretary, J. F. Didion; surgeons, Drs. Hanna, Henderson and Jones; trustees—C. A. Root, C. H. Turner and T. W. McAuliffe; pianist, N. Mathews. An initiation, under the auspices of the new officers, was held previous to the installation for the benefit of the district deputy and Grand Trustee Frank Rutherford, who was also in attendance. The grand trustee paid a glowing tribute to the manner in which the Parlor affairs are being conducted.

Under good of the Order, a short recess was taken, during which Rev. Father Wm. Hughes, national lecturer for the Bureau of Indian Missions of California, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., delivered a short lecture on Indian life of California, as it is, and as it was many years ago. His remarks were much appreciated. As a token from the Parlor for the faithful services rendered while occupying the various offices Charles Griffith, the retiring past president, was presented with a beautiful ring, emblematic of the Order, at the hands of C. A. Root. The Parlor's finances are in a flourishing condition, the total assets aggregating over \$22,000.

HALL FOR FORT JONES.

The members of Siskiyou Parlor, No. 188, N.S.G.W., at a meeting held January 7th, voted to erect a \$10,000 building at Fort Jones, to be used for meeting place and club-rooms. E. W. Pereira, G. A. Reichman and W. Courts were appointed a finance committee, and R. S. Taylor, G. A. Reichman and H. Beels, a committee to secure building plans.

REMEMBERS THE POOR— HAS PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

Los Angeles—Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., held its fourth annual Christmas tree for the poor children on December 24th, at Native Sons' Hall, and it was a fitting climax to a very successful year. The Parlor prides itself on this one feature, which is known as its pet hobby. This work is carried on in a very systematic way. This year's committee was presided over by Miss Grace Stoermer, who was assisted by Mrs. Fannie Prather, Mrs. Willette Biscailuz, Mrs. Rose Nettleton and Misses Katharine Baker, Lizzie Dempsey and Emma Oswald. Heretofore the Parlor has taken some of the children from the Associated Charities, but this year the members saw fit to make a personal canvass for the little ones. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Oliver C. Bryant, a list of seventy-five children was prepared, and Mrs. Emice Clumpitt, Mrs. Priscilla Lincoln, Mrs. Willette Biscailuz and Miss Grace Stoermer spent an entire Sunday calling on these little children to invite them to a place where Santa was to visit, and remember each one of them. Ramona Parlor, N.S.G.W., furnished a most beautiful electric lighted tree, and Los Angeles Parlor, N.S.G.W., made a financial contribution.



MISS EMMA OSWALD,
President Los Angeles Parlor.

A. E. Eckstrom of Ramona Parlor gave the children much amusement in his impersonation of old "St. Nick." The effort put forth in the preparation on these occasions is not lost, for when the eventful day arrives and the little children are made so happy, the members of Los Angeles Parlor are more determined to make the next year's affair more successful.

On January 21st, D.D.G.P. Anna L. Dempsey, Grand Trustee, installed the following officers of Los Angeles Parlor: President, Miss Emma Oswald; first vice president, Miss Rose Lee; second vice president, Mrs. Willette Biscailuz; third vice president, Mrs. Fannie K. Prather; recording secretary, Miss Katherine Baker; financial secretary, Mrs. Jennie Elliott; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Dempsey; marshal, Miss Viola Foley; inside sentinel, Miss Grace Culbert; outside sentinel, Minnie Barz; trustees—Mrs. Emice Clumpitt, Mrs. Priscilla Lincoln and Miss Mattie Labory; physician, Dr. Marietta Bewley. There was a goodly representation from the Long Beach Parlor present, as well as several friends of the installed officers. Following the ceremonies, all sat down at a long table, decorated in violets, and enjoyed refreshments. Mrs. Emice Clumpitt acted as toastmistress, and several interesting remarks were listened to with pleasure.

The advertisements in The Grizzly Bear are from friends of the Native Daughters and Native Sons. They have shown their friendship; why not show yours by patronizing them? And in doing so, don't fail to mention that you saw their advertisement in this magazine.

It will require more than one coat of whitewash to renovate some politicians. Indeed, some of them need a disinfectant added to the lime.

The boaster's story of his life is too much like the historic novel—one part truth to three parts fiction.

Wiseacres advise us not to go to extremes; but how can we comb our hair or put on our shoes in the morning without going to extremes?

PACIFIC ROLLING MILLS GET CONTRACT FROM EASTERNERS.

The Pacific Rolling Mill Company, with works at Seventeenth and Mississippi streets, San Francisco, has secured the contract for the steel work in the Native Sons Hall, now in course of construction in San Francisco, after close competition with Eastern concerns.

This is a decided victory for home industry, and amply demonstrates the ability of the Pacific Rolling Mill Company to compete in quality of work, as well as price, with the biggest steel manufacturers in the country. Officers of the Pacific Rolling Mill Company are: P. Noble, president; H. C. Banks, vice-president; Thomas Ralph, secretary.

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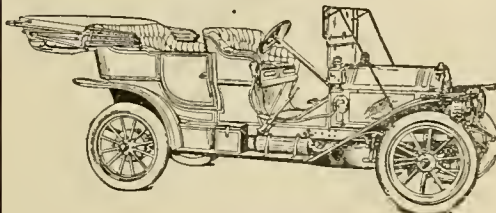
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Grand President Visits.

San Jose—January 4th, Grand President Mamie G. Peyton paid her official visit to San Jose Parlor, No. 81, and a large number of the members, as well as a delegation from Vendome Parlor, No. 100, were on hand to greet her. The Grand President commended the officers on their ritualistic work, and gave a very interesting talk on a subject held dear by members of the Order—the rebuilding of the Native Daughters' Home by the Board of Relief. Installation of officers was also held, D.D.G.P. Nance Watson of Vendome Parlor conducting the ceremonies, and the following being inducted: Past president, Beatrice Moore Renquist; president, Nina Howard; first vice-president, Eda Morris; second vice-president, Rena Medici; third vice-president, Mary Meyer; recording secretary, Josie Barboni; financial secretary, Claire Borchers; treasurer, Emma Haehnlen; marshal, Kate Meyer; trustees—Margaret Gilliran, Luella Narvaez, Katherine Keltner; organist, Hattie Benjamin; physician, Dr. Ada Scott Connor; outside sentinel, Amelia Hartman; inside sentinel, Christine Hartwig. A sumptuous repast was served in the banquet hall, which was very prettily decorated in red and green. The following day the Grand President, accompanied by Mrs. Josie Barboni, D.D.G.P.-at-Large, visited the college of Notre Dame, where they were most graciously received by Sister Emma Raphael, whose name is the first on the list of honoray members in our Order.

Officers Installed.

San Francisco—January 4th, the following officers of Golden State Parlor, No. 50, were installed by D.D.G.P. Margaret Guinnane of Fremont Parlor, assisted by Grand Marshal May Boldeman, the Misses Collins and Stevens, and Mrs. Daniels: Past president, Carrie Noonan; president, Rose Hanley; first vice-president, Josephine Hayes; second vice-president, Emma Doane; third vice-president, May Jones; organist, Ethel Edmonds; recording secretary, Millie Tietjen; financial secretary, Mathilde Koek; treasurer, Tillie Drewes; marshal, Juliana Hagerty; inside sentinel, Hattie Van Saak; outside sentinel, Lillie Pilster; trustees—Lizzie Muller, Hattie Mullane and Sadie Daley.

Christmas Festival.

Woodland—Woodland Parlor, No. 90, entertained their gentlemen friends after the regular meeting, January 10th, the affair being in the nature of a Christmas festival. On account of the interest shown, two trees were necessary to accommodate the gifts, and both were beautifully decorated. The fun, of course, occurred when the "josh" presents were distributed and opened by the recipients. During the evening, cards were indulged in, and an orchestra rendered several selections. About 11 o'clock, the guests repaired to the banquet-room, which was appropriately decorated. The tables were bountifully laden with all the season's good things, and at each plate was a favor of hollyberry boutonniere, tied with red ribbon. Mrs. Lou Hartsock, president of the Parlor, presided at the social session, and Miss Harriet Lee delivered the welcome address. The committees in charge were: Entertainment—Mrs. Fannie Osborn, Mrs. Edna Woods, Mrs. Nellie Armfeld, Mrs. Alice De Marais, Mrs. Lois Boerstler, Miss

Fred H. Bixby, Pres. L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy. Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr. Fred Zucker W. E. Brock, Supt.

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Amy McAvoy.....Grand Outside Sentinel
Mabel Kearney.....Grand Organist

GRAND TRUSTEES.

Anna McCaughey Mamie Fitzgerald
Anna Dempsey, Alice Dougherty,
Belle Gribbi, Alison F. Watt, Hattie E. Roberts

Elsa Hachmann, Mrs. Mattie Odum, Mrs. Maude Greenwood, Mrs. Cecilia Leake, Mrs. Amelia Liscomb and Miss Hazel Stephens. Banquet—Mrs. Lillian Kitto, Mrs. Carrie Simpson, Mrs. Mattie Zimmerman, Miss Kathryn Simmons, Miss Rhoda Maxwell, Miss Bertie Colburn, Miss Minnie Baker, Miss Anna Ogden and Mrs. Clara Scott.

Grand Secretary's Initial Visit.

San Francisco—Portola Parlor, No. 172, held public installation January 6th. The hall was beautifully decorated, the girls were daintily gowned, and to one looking on, the scene was a veritable flower garden, so many and lovely were the "buds." This is one of the most popular Parlors in San Francisco—not a member over twenty, and all single. Many guests were present—fathers, mothers, sweethearts, brothers, sisters, as well as friends and grand officers. Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, Past Grand President Emma W. Lillie and Grand Marshal May C. Boldeman being among the latter. This was Miss Frakes' first visit to a Parlor since her illness, and that the members were overjoyed to have her with them once again, was amply demonstrated. Flowers were presented to all the distinguished visitors, the D.D.G.P. getting a cut glass dish and the retiring president an official pin. Dancing and refreshments were on the program. The officers installed include: President, Anna Van Nostrand; past president, May Himes; first vice-president, Nellie McGoldrick; second vice-president, Loretta Gallagher; third vice-president, Annie Gerb; organist, Mary Lunney; recording secretary, Ellen Bacon; financial secretary, Irene Warren; treasurer, May Goepfert; marshal, Mary McGoldrick; inside sentinel, Carrie Estilita; outside sentinel, Gertrude Campbell; trustees—Elva Bullotti, Helen McMurray, Nan Hogan.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Mamie G. Peyton, Grand President N. D. G. W., announces her official residence during the months of January and February, 1911, at the Golden West Hotel, Powell and Ellis streets, San Francisco, where she will be pleased to receive visiting members and also to have N. D. G. W. correspondence directed.

Joint Installation.

Santa Barbara—Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., and Santa Barbara Parlor, No. 116, N.S.G.W., installed jointly, January 12th. The hall was prettily decorated by the Daughters, while the Sons prepared a toothsome banquet. D.D.G.P. Lena Hedrick of Santa Paula installed the Native Daughter officers, and D.D.G.P., E. L. Hitchcock of Santa Barbara performed a similar duty for the Native Sons. Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke of Ventura was a visitor, and delivered an address. The officers installed were:

Reina Del Mar Parlor—Past president, Miss Nellie Tanner; president, Miss Elisa Bottiani; first vice-president, Miss Sallie Walker; second vice-president, Miss Trinaue Tanner; third vice-president, Miss Katherine Cagnaacci; recording secretary, Miss Emma Hubel; marshal, Miss Lydia Whitney; inside sentinel, Mrs. Josie Fazio; outside sentinel, Miss Nellie Arrelanes; trustees—Miss Antonette Martin, Mrs. Dora Mitchell and Miss Marie Dardi; organist, Miss Ella Jones.

Santa Barbara Parlor—Past president, Laurenee Goux; president, Dr. Horace Stewart; first vice-president, M. A. Bottello; second vice-president, D. P. Taylor; third vice-president, B. Orella; marshal, J. C. Freeman, Sr.; treasurer, W. B. Metcalf; financial secretary, W. H. Maris; recording secretary, F. M. Barber; inside sentinel, B. Anderson.

Successful Masquerade.

Jamestown—The third annual masquerade of Auona Parlor, No. 164, December 31st, was a distinct social and financial success, over two hundred persons being in attendance. Excellent music was provided, the costumes were elaborate, and the affair was ideally managed.

District Deputy Lillian Brady of Columbia has installed the following officers of Auona Parlor. On her visit, the district deputy was accompanied from her home by Sisters Morgan, Wilson, Haunan and Ogden: Past president, Eva Carlin; president, Louise Davis; first vice-president, Mary McArde; second vice-president, Grace Bristol; third vice-president, Eliza Hardin; recording secretary, Amelia Bristol; financial secretary, Alice Hopkinson; treasurer, Linda Davis; marshal, Rose Beekwith; trustees—Mame Overholser, Nellie Leland, Lillian Richard; organist, Celia Durgan; outside sentinel, Sarah McCool; inside sentinel, Margaret Durgan.

Many Doings in Guadalupe.

San Francisco—The newly elected officers of Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, were duly installed January 10th, by D.D.G.P. Marguerite Guinnane, as follows: Past president, Lizzie Tieoulet; president, Adelina Soraceo; first vice-president, Josie Viganego; second vice-president, Christine Rizzo; third vice-president, Margaret Blanchfield; marshal, May Sullivan; recording secretary, May McCarthy; financial secretary, Pauline Des Roches; outside sentinel, Louise Cereghino; inside sentinel, Madeline Tieoulet; organist, Emma Litzius; trustees—Agnes Gallagher, Julia Isola, Annie Cresta; treasurer, Cezzira Cereghino. Following the ceremonies P.P. Agnes Gallagher was presented with a handsome ring, as a token of the esteem and regard of her sister members. D.D.G.P. Guinnane made the presentation with graceful and appropriate remarks and the recipient accepted the gift with pleasure, responding feelingly with words of appreciation and gratitude. Congratulations and refreshments followed.

The third annual banquet of Guadalupe Parlor was held the evening of its fourth anniversary, Sunday January 8th. About thirty members were present, and the guest of the evening was P.G.P. Emma Foley, who was Guadalupe Parlor's instituting officer and first district deputy grand president. P.P. Josephine Cereghino was toastmistress, and all the officers responded with toasts, speeches and songs. P.G.P. Foley reviewed the progress made by her four-year-old offspring and expressed her love for, and interest in Guadalupe Parlor. The chairman voiced the sentiments of the members of the Parlor by expressing the reciprocal feeling of regard and esteem for Mrs. Foley. Several vocal numbers were rendered by Mrs. G. Harper, Jr., and the organist, Emma I. Litzius, provided several piano solos. Mrs. M. Blanchfield entertained with humorous recitations, while Anna Gruber told many laughable and entertaining stories. The banquet concluded with college songs and dancing, and the very delightful evening came to an end amid the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The committee in charge of arrangements was composed of Agnes Gallagher, Josephine Cereghino, Emma Litzius and May McCarthy.

On the evening of December 27th, Grand President Mamie G. Peyton paid her official visit to Guadalupe Parlor. The hall was artistically decorated in greens and hollyberries, and a large num-

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her of visitors from other Parlors were present. The official visitor complimented the Parlor on the splendid exemplification of the ritualistic work, and commended the officers for their efficiency in the business-like conduct of their affairs. Grand President Peyton outlined the policy of her administration and exhorted this Parlor to assist her toward the furtherance of her particular aim—that of restoring the Native Daughter home. The Parlor presented the honored guest with a handsome bronze statue, as a token of the respect and esteem in which she is held by the members. The Grand President accepted the gift gracefully and responded in words of gratitude and appreciation. Other grand officers present were Past Grand President Emma W. Lillie, who gave the Parlor an interesting account of her connection with the Homeless Children's Agency; Past Grand President Julia Steinbach, who spoke in behalf of the Native Daughter home; Grand Marshal Boldeman, and D.D.G.P. Margaret Guinane. After the meeting, a happy time was spent in informally receiving

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ing the Grand President at a delightful banquet prepared for the occasion. The Parlors represented by delegations were Alta, No. 3; El Carmelo, No. 181; Golden State, No. 50; La Estrella, No. 89, and Fremont, No. 59. The committee in charge of the evening consisted of Agnes Gallagher (chairman), Josie Viganego, Louise Cereghino, May McCarthy, Rose Depauli, Josephine Cereghino, May Sullivan, M. Cavanaugh and Pauline Des Roches.

Joint Christmas Entertainment.
Fresno—Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., and

Fresno Parlor, No. 25, N.S.G.W., held a joint Christmas entertainment, December 23rd, at which nearly two hundred were present. From a beautifully decorated Christmas tree, President H. L. Graham of the Native Sons, in the capacity of Santa Claus, distributed "hooby" gifts to all present. In addition to these, several handsome presents were given the officers. During the evening, refreshments were served, and the following program was rendered: Duets, "Memories," and "Juanita," Misses Hazel and Helen Graham; piano

(Continued on Page 21, Column 3.)

Official Directory of Native Daughters of the Golden West

ALAMEDA.
Eucalut Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec.

ALTON.
Golden Rod Parlor, No. 165, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Eva Bryant, Pres.; Lena Kausen, Rec. Sec.; Frances Bryant, Fin. Sec.

ANDERSON.
Camellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammons, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.
Princess Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.
Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lella C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517 1/2 Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bent Flng Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in Bonita Hall, Bonita Ave. and Berkeley Way. Anna Caffish, Pres.; Carrie K. Trehan, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

CAMANCHIE.
Genevieve Parlor, No. 107, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 2 p.m., in Duffy Bldg. Mrs. Nellie Morrow, Pres.; Miss Mary Duffy, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Rose C. Walter, Fin. Sec.

CHICO.
Annie K. Bidwell Parlor, No. 168, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 p.m., in Fraternal Brotherhood Hall. Amelia Ames, Pres.; Nora B. Arnold, Rec. Sec.; Clara Lightfoot, Fin. Sec.

ETNA MILLS.
Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Willard, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Crandall, Fin. Sec.

FERNDALE.
Onaonta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.
Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.
Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, I St. Pres., Mamie G. Victor; Rec. Sec., Cora B. Van Meter; Fin. Sec., Leola L. Zapp.

HALF MOON BAY.
Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ella Boitano, Pres.; Ruby Hatch, Rec. Sec.; Charlotte Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.
Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.
Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Annie Hurst, Pres.; Emma Forrest Boardman, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.
Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.
Anona Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amelia Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.
Los Angeles Parlor, No. 121, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARVSVILLE.
Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hodger, Pres.; Esther K. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.
Escol Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Planagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.
Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OAKLAND.
Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Carrie Hutchins, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.

MISSION BELLS.
Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph Ave. Dorothy Plomming, Pres.; Ida Oellerich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

PESCADERO.
Ano Nuevo Parlor, No. 180, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Susie Mattel, Rec. Sec.; Margaret Weeks, Fin. Sec.

PLACERVILLE.
Marguerite Parlor, No. 12, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Temple. Genevieve Curran, Pres.; Nettie Forni, Rec. Sec.

POINT RICHMOND.
Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.
Bonita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Dora Wickson, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.
Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mamie Kay, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 801 Q street.

SALINAS.
Albi Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256 1/2 Main Street; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Abbott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.
The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave. Alma Reimers, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., at B'nai B'rith Bldg., 149 Eddy St. Clara L. Faulkner, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes St.; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Fin. Sec., 137 Beulah Street.

Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Miss May Roderick, Pres.; Miss Annie Hinck, Rec. Sec., 1508 Masonic Ave.

Golden State Parlor, No. 60, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St. Mary J. Ansbro, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Buena Vista Parlor, No. 68, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Santa Clara Bldg., Golden Gate Ave. and Leavenworth St. Mrs. Ella Wehe, Pres.; Mrs. J. Greene, Rec. Sec., 714 Steiner St.; Miss M. Bannan, Fin. Sec., 2130 Pierce St.

Vosemitte Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp streets. Louise Kitter, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Asmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Culaverus Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Jean M. Martin, Pres.; Grace C. Fleck, Rec. Sec., 1201 Gough street; Jennie A. Oehlerich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Fausner, Pres.; Branie Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1528 South 11th Ave.; Nora Schedin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Mrs. E. Graham, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mac Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall, Edyth Dougherty, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Rec. Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Craut streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticolet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Fibert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Frieda Hedrich, Pres.; Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Dolares Parlor, No. 169, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, Twentieth and Capp streets. Miss Marie Morris, Pres.; Miss Edith Krause, Fin. Sec.; Miss Alice Hopkinson, Rec. Sec., 910 Montcalm St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss Anna Van Nostrand, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.
Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 358 Vine St.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.
Sun Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.
Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec.; Rose Cavalleri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.
Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Anna L. Thompson, Pres.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.
Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Mary Gorges, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucy Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.
Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Saffershill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.
Amapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burress, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.
El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.
Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 35, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Official Directory of Parlors of the N. S. G. W.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Alameda, No. 47—Richard L. Werner, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 434 Central Ave., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.

Oakland, No. 50—James A. Plunkett, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Castle Hall, 377 12th St.

Las Positas, No. 96—A. M. Bowles, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall. Eden, No. 113—L. Baxter, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Wisteria, No. 127—A. J. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandepuer, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Haleyton, No. 146—Gustav Horst, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.

Brooklyn, No. 151—Wm. J. deBlois, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.

Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathiesen, Pres.; Andrew P. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.

Athens, No. 195—Leon H. Rewig, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 916 Chestnut St., Oakland; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St.

Berkeley, No. 210—J. P. Brennan, Pres.; E. J. Curran, Sec., Berkeley; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Estadillo, No. 223—J. L. Donovan, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 434, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Claremont, No. 240—W. B. Murden, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).

Pleasanton, No. 244—W. F. Sylvia, Pres.; Peter C. Madson, Sec., Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.

Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—P. E. Grosse, Pres.; Ed A. Brand, Sec., 1340 Tevis St., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Amador, No. 17—P. Shearor, Pres.; Leo Williams, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.

Excelsior, No. 31—Thos. J. Burrows, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Plymouth, No. 48—Geo. A. Upton, Pres.; Trevor W. Westen, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Keystone, No. 173—Joe Oates, Pres.; W. E. Whitehead, Sec., Amador City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; K. of P. Hall.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Calaveras, No. 67—J. A. Treat, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.

Angels, No. 80—Chas. Malisfina, Pres.; Geo. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.

Chispa, No. 139—Tom Malaspina, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphy; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Colusa, No. 69—W. J. King, Pres.; M. W. Burrows, Sec., Colusa; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Williams, No. 164—R. W. Camper, Pres.; C. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen. Winn, No. 32—H. Waldie, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2d and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.

Mt. Diablo, No. 101—W. R. Sharkey, Pres.; J. A. Schwelntzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Byron, No. 170—H. G. Krumland, Pres.; W. J. Livingston, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Caminez, No. 205—Joseph Soares, Pres.; Thomas Cahalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Concord, No. 245—Chas. Guy, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Diamond, No. 246—Austin Mortimore, Pres.; Francis A. Irving, Sec., Black Diamond; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontockett, No. 156—Peter Duffy, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Placerville, No. 9—Edward G. Atwood, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Georgetown, No. 91—Geo. Schneider, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 25—Grover B. Hill, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 J St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.

Selma, No. 107—H. C. Wilson, Pres.; S. T. Luce, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

GLENN COUNTY.

Willows, No. 255—Frederick William Talcott, Pres.; Richard Franklin West, Sec., Willows; 2nd Monday; Odd Fellows Hall.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Humboldt, No. 14—F. T. Givens, Pres.; J. M. Nisson, Sec., 1412 B St., Eureka; Monday; Pioneer Hall, 623 Third St.

Arcata, No. 20—Frank H. Seely, Pres.; Henry S. Seely, Sec., Arcata; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Golden Star, No. 88—Milton Moore, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Alton; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Ferndale, No. 93—August Johanson, Pres.; E. C. Mills, Sec., Ferndale; 1st and 3rd Mondays; K. of P. Hall.

Fortuna, No. 213—Harry P. Monroe, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

GRAND OFFICERS.

J. R. Knowland, Junior Past Grand President
969 Broadway, Oakland.

Daniel A. Ryan, Grand President
785 Market St., San Francisco.

H. C. Lichtenberger, Grand First Vice-Pres.
248 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.

Clarence E. Jarvis, Grand Second Vice-Pres.
Sutter Creek, Amador County.

Thos. Monahan, Grand Third Vice-President
334 N. Sixth St., San Jose.

Fred H. Jung, Grand Secretary
135 Stockton St., San Francisco.

John E. McDougald, Grand Treasurer
City Hall, San Francisco.

Angelo J. Rossi, Grand Marshal
215 Kearny St., San Francisco.

Frank McAllister, Grand Inside Sentinel
1918 Channing Way, Berkeley.

Thos. J. Curtin, Grand Outside Sentinel
739 Market St., San Francisco.

H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, Grand Organist
Call Bldg., San Francisco.

GRAND TRUSTEES.

Bismarck Bruck, St. Helena
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J. E. Barber, Redding
Emmet Seawell, Santa Rosa

John F. Davis, 1404 Humboldt Sav. Bk. Bldg.
San Francisco.

Louis H. Mooser, 155 Sutter St., San Francisco
Robert M. Clarke, Ventura

LAKE COUNTY.

Lower Lake, No. 159—G. B. Smith, Pres.; W. B. Rannells, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Kelseyville, No. 219—L. E. Allison, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Box 122, Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—F. P. Cady, Pres.; Chas. Boggs, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Honey Lake, No. 198—Chas. Fisher, Pres.; J. B. Christie, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; Janesville Hall.

Big Valley, No. 211—F. C. Reno, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Los Angeles, No. 45—George W. Perdue, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 109 E. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.

Ramona, No. 109—Harry G. Folsom, Pres.; S. S. Williams, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sierra Madre, No. 235—Earl Garner, Pres.; H. C. Anderson, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.

Santa Monica, No. 237—W. P. Griffiths, Pres.; S. T. Garey, Sec., Santa Monica; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Arcanum Hall.

MARIN COUNTY.

Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64—Thomas E. Daly, Pres.; W. F. Magee, Sec., 619 Fourth St., San Rafael; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

Sea Point, No. 153—Mannuel Santos, Pres.; D. C. Whaley, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.

Nicasio, No. 183—H. R. Wake, Pres.; H. M. Anderfuren, Sec., Nicasio; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; U. A. O. D. Hall.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Hornitos, No. 138—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cavagnaro, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Alder Glen, No. 200—William Dolan, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—M. Davilla, Pres.; A. W. Meany, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Chas. Kerr, Pres.; John Stile, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—P. H. Goncalves, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.

Santa Lucia, No. 97—C. Sieghold, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Gabilan, No. 132—J. B. Lyons, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St. Helena, No. 53—Arthur P. Forni, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.

Napa, No. 62—E. M. Aldersley, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.

Calistoga, No. 86—Ralph Williams, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—G. L. Beedle, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; Pythian Castle.

Donner, No. 162—Fred H. Wilkie, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Box M, Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES!

NOTICE OF CHANGES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE CORRECTION IN NEXT ISSUE OF DIRECTORY.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—Carroll Locher, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. C. O. F. Hall.

Silver Star, No. 63—Barney Barry, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Mountain, No. 126—W. D. Dunn, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—A. J. Watson, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Anchor, No. 182—Henry Skinner, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.

Plumas, No. 228—Geo. E. Boyden, Pres.; John Donnenwirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento, No. 3—Roy C. Cottrill, Pres.; J. F. Didion, Sec., P. O. Box 128, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.

Sunset, No. 26—Harold J. Thielan, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., 711 Eighth St., Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.

Elk Grove, No. 41—A. B. Leimbach, Pres.; A. E. Elliott, Sec., c. Franklin R.F.D., Sacramento; 2d and 4th Fridays; Masonic Hall, Elk Grove.

Granite, No. 83—Luis Russi, Pres.; Jas. P. Logue, Sec., Folsom; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Courtland, No. 106—W. H. Barry, Pres.; A. C. Ostman, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.

Oak Park, No. 213—C. E. Blair, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.

Sutter Fort, No. 241—T. A. Hall, Pres.; Carleton L. Katzenstein, Sec., 704 J St., Sacramento; Wednesday; Elks' Hall.

Galt, No. 243—L. J. Holmes, Pres.; T. W. Dooling, Sec., Galt; Friday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Redlands, No. 168—A. G. Kelley, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGinniss Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—Henry F. Pernan, Pres.; Chas. A. Boldemann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday, Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Pacific, No. 10—B. D. Paolinelli, Pres.; J. C. Miller, Sec., 457 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Mission, No. 38—R. A. Schwarzmann, Pres.; Welmer A. Koch, Sec., 1231 12th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

San Francisco, No. 49—Andrew Anfubolo, Pres.; David Capurro, Sec., 652 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

El Dorado, No. 52—George W. Hall, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec., 643 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Stanford, No. 76—A. Kleinhaus, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec., 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Tuesday; 149 Eddy St.

Yerba Buena, No. 84—H. G. Baker, Pres.; J. D. Abrams, Sec., 50 Kearny St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Bay City, No. 104—Leon E. Morris, Pres.; H. L. Gunzburger, Sec., 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; 149 Eddy St.

Niantic, No. 105—C. T. Collins, Pres.; John Reedy, Sec., 153 Polvedere St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.

National, No. 118—L. J. Mohrten, Pres.; M. M. Rattigan, Sec., 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Hesperian, No. 137—H. L. Belton, Pres.; Jos. H. Roxburgh, Sec., 510 Devisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 3009 16th St.

Alcatraz, No. 143—H. C. Derby, Pres.; Fred W. Sink, Sec., 1223 13th Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 154—Chas. N. Banfield, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Fred Ommert, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec., 1489 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Aves.

Sequoia, No. 160—S. W. Westphal, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec., 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

Precita, No. 187—Benj. J. McKevilly, Pres.; Harry E. Curtis, Sec., 438A Tehama St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Phillip J. Vantor, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec., 1362 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 321 Devisadero St.

Presidio, No. 194—James M. Greevy, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steimke Hall, Octavia and Union.

Army and Navy, No. 207—John W. Mackey, Pres.; J. T. Morgan, Sec., 2011 Green St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Franklin Hall, 1831 Filmore St.

Dolores, No. 208—James Cameron, Pres.; John A. Zollver, Sec., 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Matt Hecker, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—James Hanna, Pres.; E. G. Cahn, Sec., 1642 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 228—Geo. Wunstfeld, Pres.; Thos. F. McCarthy, Sec.; 120 Page Street, San Francisco; Fridays, Franklin Hall, 1858-1881 Fillmore St.
 Guadalupe, No. 231—Paul Hirschler, Pres.; Geo. Buehn, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission St.
 Castro, No. 232—Jas. A. McBride, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.
 Balboa, No. 234—Geo. E. Strohmeyer, Pres.; Walter C. Eismenschel, Sec., 114 Burke St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.
 James Dick, No. 242—Clarence J. Dannigan, Pres.; Thos. J. Fahey, Sec., 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Tracy, No. 186—D. J. Looney, Pres.; Harry J. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Fred Kluver, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 791 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.
 Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec., Nipomo; Saturday; Runnels Hall.
 San Marcos, No. 150—John C. Curtin, Jr., Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.
 Cambria, No. 152—Joseph Suza, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Redwood, No. 66—Albert Mansfield, Pres.; A. S. Ligouri, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Redmen's Hall.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—J. H. Stewart, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Santa Clara, No. 100—Robt. T. Castro, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.
 Observatory, No. 177—J. M. Waterman, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimore, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Temple.
 Palo Alto, No. 216—James Farmer, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—W. A. East, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
 Santa Cruz, No. 90—R. H. Rountree, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Anderson, No. 253—E. M. Downing, Pres.; J. W. Cunningham, Sec., Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
 Sierraville, No. 225—John Blinman, Pres.; F. H. Turner, Sec., Sierraville; 4th Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Fred E. Evans, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.
 Etna, No. 192—Chas. D. Quigley, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Liberty, No. 193—Milton R. Dunphy, Pres.; Theodore H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Vallejo, No. 77—Werner B. Hallin, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Dr. Jackson Temple, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
 Healdsburg, No. 68—C. O. Howard, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.
 Glen Ellen, No. 102—George P. Cobb, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.
 Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.
 Sebastopol, No. 143—Fred McFarlane, Pres.; Tony A. Ronsheimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.
 Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—T. R. Walton, Pres.; C. L. Rodgers, Sec., Red Bluff; Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—D. E. Ryan, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 441, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.
 Santa Paula, No. 191—F. G. Niceley, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Winters, No. 163—Eddie Graf, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.
 Rainbow, No. 40—C. Anderson, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

The advertisements in The Grizzly Bear are from friends of the Native Daughters and Native Sons. They have shown their friendship; why not show yours by patronizing them? And in doing so, don't fail to mention that you saw their advertisement in this magazine.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NATIVE DAUGHTER ITEMS

(Continued from Page 19, Column 3.)

solo, Miss Gladys Noonan; solo, W. A. Butler. Many members of the Parlors at Selma were visitors of the evening. An informal dance closed a very successful affair.

Grand President at Home Parlor.

Stockton On January 10th, the following officers-elect of Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, were installed: Past president, Carolyn Spare; president, Emma Hille; first vice-president, Sophie Mapes; second vice-president, Marie Murray; third vice-president, Mae Minor; marshal, Albina Brooks; recording secretary, Emma Barney; trustees—Clara Marchal, Caddie Salix, Mattie Porter; outside sentinel, Laura Brodie; inside sentinel, Alma Hosmer; pianist, Carrie Eshbach; physician, Dr. Guckow; holdover officers, financial secretary, Ida Safferhill; treasurer, May Parker. The installing officer, Emma Barney, was assisted by P. G. P. Carrie Durham, acting grand marshal Grace Willy, acting grand secretary Lena Nevin and chairman Catherine Tilly. At the close of the meeting, members and visitors repaired to the banquet hall and indulged in a tamale supper.

On the evening of November 22nd, Grand President Mamie G. Peyton officially visited Joaquin Parlor, No. 5. There was a large number present to welcome home one from its own hearthstone and extend greetings to the head of the Order. During the evening a class of six was initiated and the officers were highly commended for their good work. The lodge-room was decorated in smilax, yellow and white chrysanthemums; the banquet hall in holly, poinsettias and smilax and never did halls look more beautiful than on this occasion. At the conclusion of the Parlor meeting, a banquet, typical of the Thanksgiving season, was served, during which toasts were responded to by Grand President Mamie G. Peyton, P. G. P. Carrie Durham, D. D. G. P. at-Large Grace Willy, Charter P. P. Hannah Gray, President Carolyn Spare, P. P. Lena Doo Little, P. P. Clara Marchal, D. D. Emma Barney acted as toastmistress.

Kind Words for Parlor.

San Francisco—The following officers were installed in Calaveras Parlor, No. 102, by D. D. G. P. Leah Williams, January 9th: President, Dr. Jean M. Martin; first vice-president, Lena Shiner; second vice-president, Victorine Roemer; third vice-president, Anna Gerrish; financial secretary, Jennie Ohlerich; recording secretary, Grace C. Fleck; treasurer, Nora Steinman; marshal, Margaret Flynn; trustees—Josephine Plagemann, Marie Palsson, Kate Davies; organist, Leah Wrede; inside sentinel, Nina DeAndries; outside sentinel, Agnes McVerry; physician, Dr. Jean M. Martin. Although the installation was private, there were many visiting sisters who added to the pleasure of the evening with many kind words for Calaveras. D. D. G. P. Williams was presented with a handsome cup and saucer and Grand Marshal Bolderman with flowers. After installation, refreshments were served.

Joint Installation at Marysville.

Marysville—Marysville Parlor, No. 102, installed officers jointly with Marysville Parlor, No. 6, N. S. G. W., D. D. G. P. Dixon of Lincoln officiating for the latter. In the absence of D. D. G. P. Violet Heyl, who is in Cool, El Dorado County, convalescing after a serious illness, P. G. P. Emma Gett of Sacramento installed the following officers for the Native Daughters: President, Ina M. Hedger; first vice-president, Mae Cutler; third vice-president, Mae Corillo; recording secretary, Esther P. Sullivan; financial secretary, Clara M. Smith; treasurer, Dora Brown; marshal, Ada Hedger; inside sentinel, Cecelia Skehan; outside sentinel, Elma Winship; organist, Caroline Noyes; trustees—Elizabeth Delay, Mattie Stoker, Fannie Southern; past president, Kimball.

Following these ceremonies, a repast was served in the banquet-room, which was pleasingly decorated in poinsettias and greens, the color scheme also being carried out in the table decorations. Peter J. Delay acted as toastmaster, and many pleasing toasts were responded to. During the evening, P. G. P. Emma Gett, on behalf of Marysville Parlor, No. 102, presented Past President Kimball with an emblematic jewel.

Brave Elements For Duty.

Angels—Although the elements reigned supreme and winter in all its glory was present the evening of January 11th, still Princess Parlor, No. 84,

(Continued on Page 28, Column 2.)

The Passing of the Pioneer

William B. Latham, a Pioneer of 1849 and a resident of Marysville, Yuba County, in early days, died in San Francisco, December 7th, survived by three children. He was a native of Long Island, aged 88 years. Deceased had much to do with history making in this State, and was one of the incorporators of the Landmarks League also a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burris, who had resided in Sonoma for sixty years, died there recently, aged 87 years. She was a native of Indiana, and with her husband, crossed the plains in 1850. They took up their residence in Sonoma, and deceased had resided there ever since. Two sons survive.

Nelson Rolfe, who came to California in 1894 and figured in many daring adventures while crossing the plains, died in Fresno recently, aged 93 years. He is said to have been the first white man to ride a horse into the Yosemite Valley, doing this in the early fifties while hunting Indians.

Mrs. Margaret Deane, a Pioneer and notable charity worker, died in San Francisco, December 26th. She was a native of New York, aged 79 years, and arrived in California in 1851, settling in San Francisco. In that city the greater part of her philanthropic work had been carried on. Three children survive.

Orlando H. Bogart, another of the California Pioneers, died in San Francisco, December 29th. In early days he was closely allied with local financial circles, but in later years mining and racing held his attention. A widow and two children survive.

Mrs. James Paris, who had resided in Sacramento since the early '50s, passed away in that city recently, survived by a husband and two sons. She was a native of Missouri, aged 70 years. In a quiet, unassuming way, deceased had done much charitable work in the Capital City.

Timothy L. Barker, who arrived in Mariposa County in 1849, died January 3rd in Oakland. He was a native of Connecticut aged 82 years, and was a member of the Society of California Pioneers. After a voyage around the Horn on the bark Belvidera, Barker arrived in this State, October 12, 1849, and was a continuous resident until his death. The winter of '49 he spent at the Agua Frio claims in Mariposa County, and after several years of mining farmed on a ranch near Hayward, Alameda County, for two years. He was a member of the grocery firm of Booth & Co., of Sacramento, from 1856 to 1863, and in 1868 became a member of the firm of Wellman, Peck & Co. of San Francisco, remaining with them until his retirement in 1889. He had lived in San Francisco from 1856 to 1874, when he moved to Oakland, which since had been his home.

Mrs. Dorris Nauert, who came to California around the Horn in early days, died in Petaluma, where she had resided since 1851, January 6th. She was a native of Germany, aged 82 years, and is survived by three sons. Few women were better known or better loved than Mrs. Nauert. She was one of the earliest settlers in Petaluma and watched that city grow from a village to its present importance. She was charitable and kind-hearted and in the earlier days of that section did a world of good and was looked upon as one of the leading women of the community.

Caspar Ermatinger, who came to California in 1850, and for many years had resided in Mount

Pleasant, Sierra County, died there recently. He was a native of Switzerland, aged 86 years, and is survived by a widow and three children.

Charles Singer Capp, who rounded the Horn in the ship Mason and arrived in San Francisco, October 12, 1849, died there recently, at the age of 79 years. Deceased was closely identified with the early upbuilding of San Francisco, especially the Mission district, and in recognition of his services, Capp street was so named. A widow and three children survive.

Mrs. Ellen Louise Grant, a California Pioneer, died recently while on a visit to Newton, Massachusetts, aged 76 years, and survived by two children. Deceased was born in Farmington, Missouri, in 1834, and came to California with her family and party in 1851, crossing the Isthmus of Panama. In the party was George E. Grant, her future husband, and the couple were married soon after their arrival in San Francisco. Since 1854, Oakland had been her home. Mrs. Grant was a member of the Society of Pioneer Women of California.

Dr. Charles E. Stone, a Pioneer of 1849, died recently at Marysville, aged 83 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dippel, a Pioneer of 1850, died recently at Berkeley, aged 80 years. She was a native of Germany, and is survived by eight children.

Benjamin Franklin Peacock, who came across the plains in 1849 and settled in El Dorado County within ten miles of where Marshall discovered gold, died in Auburn, Placer County, where he had resided the past sixteen years, January 5th. Deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, aged 92 years, and is survived by four children.

Mrs. Mary White, a native of Ireland, aged 83 years, who had resided in California since 1850, passed away at Alameda, where she had been a resident for thirty-five years, January 6th. A daughter survives.

Andrew W. Hubbard, who had resided in Shasta County the greater part of the time since his arrival in this State in 1850, died at Anderson, January 8th, aged 82 years. A son survives.

Joseph H. Richardson, a Sonoma County Pioneer, died at Santa Rosa, January 11th. He was a native of Virginia, aged 83 years. Deceased came to California in 1850, and opened one of the first stores in Santa Rosa.

Miss Manuela Berryessa, who was born in San Jose in 1832, passed away in that city, January 10th. Her life had been devoted to church work.

Mrs. Sophie Heinrich, who came across the plains in an ox team, died in Sacramento, January 8th. Upon the arrival of deceased and her family in 1849, they settled at Freeport, Sacramento County, but later took up their residence in the Capital City.

Francisco Yanes, who had resided in Ventura since 1849, died there January 15th. He was a native of Mexico, aged 82 years, and was the father of twenty-one children, nine of whom, and a widow, survive. Deceased was well acquainted with developments in the southern part of the State, and could recount many interesting stories of the days before the "gringos" came, when stirring times prevailed with the Indians.

Dr. J. B. H. Beale, who arrived in California in 1849, died in San Diego, where he had resided for many years, January 13th. He was a native of Virginia, aged 92 years, and is survived by five children.

Mrs. A. V. Fatjo, who was born in Monterey in 1841, passed away in Santa Clara, January 5th, survived by a husband and six children. Deceased was familiar with the early history of California, and especially the stirring events around Monterey in the days before this State became a part of the United States.

TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS.

Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., of Sonora, paid tribute to two Pioneers recently by attending their funerals in a body, namely, Ward C. Pike and Vincent Wooters, both old forty-niners. Pioneer Pike was buried in the old Shaw's Flat burying ground, near which he had resided for years. He was a very eccentric old man, living alone and associating with none. He was reputed wealthy, but the coroner was unable to find enough property in the deceased's name to pay funeral expenses and his remains were consequently buried by the county. It is thought that a large fortune is buried in the mountains near the old home. Pioneer Wooters was an old and highly respected resident of Sonora, whose people can justly be proud of his memory. He helped cut the brush opening the trail over which the Pioneers entered the goldfields about this section of the country. He was a friend of everyone, and everyone was his friend. Although 83 years of age, he ably attended to his daily duties to within three weeks of his death. Thus endeth the last chapter in the history of two more Pioneers.—(Communicated.)

OUR OWN PIONEERS.

The following lines, dedicated to the Pioneers of Santa Clara County, were written by Mrs. W. H. Carmichael of Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., San Jose, and on the recent occasion of a reception to the Pioneers in that city, the three little sons of the authoress recited the lines:

We can hear again that story,
Told more than sixty years ago,
Of James Marshall's find so lucky,
That did indeed to wonders grow.
It was well that gold was found then,
For it proved a beacon light,
Guiding souls to this "Land of Promise,"
Whose future Pioneers made so bright.
For as they bore those trials, sore,
Full many a weary day,
Their burdens in sunshine, and storm,
They carried on their way.
And if, perchance, they'd heavier grow,
And make them fall behind,
Right quickly again they'd shoulder them,
With thoughts of the goal in mind.
And history, through all the ages—
From ancient times, on down—
Records not any deeds more noble,
More worthy of renown,
Than were fought in the bloodless battles,
By our own loved Pioneers,
Who braved hardship, toil, e'en starvation,
To leave us, through the years,
Our proud heritage—hoast of nations—
California, peer among peers.
Then three cheers for the men of '49,
The brave, the true, the bold;
We'll show them our heart strings around them
twine;
We'll honor them as of old.



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In Memoriam**DR. ELIZABETH GALLIMORE.**

On December 16th, San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D. G.W., suffered the loss of an honored charter member, Dr. Elizabeth Gallimore, who was born in Santa Clara Valley and whose life had been spent in the community where she was well and favorably known. Unassuming in her manner, she was loved by all with whom she came in contact and in her was found the exemplification of true California womanhood. At a regular meeting of San Jose Parlor, December 28th, the following resolutions were adopted, upon recommendation of a committee composed of Claire Borchers, Emma Haehulen and Jessie Barboni:

Whereas, In His great wisdom, the Divine Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Dr. Elizabeth Gallimore, in memory of the high esteem in which she was held by our Order, we submit the following as voicing the sentiment of San Jose Parlor, No. 81, Native Daughters of the Golden West:

Resolved, That we offer this testimonial of respect to the departed sister who, in life, was held dear by her hosts of friends because of her many sterling qualities; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of the deceased; that a copy of these resolutions be sent them, a copy sent to the Grizzly Bear Magazine and local press, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this Parlor.

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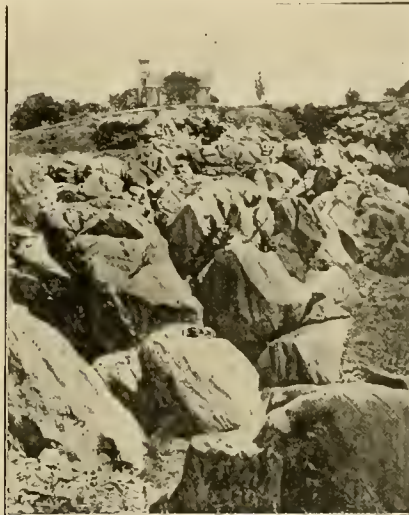
525 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Plea for St. Ann's
Preservation from Ruin**

(BY NITA M. TOMASINI.)



ONE OF CALIFORNIA'S OLDEST landmarks is soon to be destroyed, and a pioneer cemetery desecrated by the hydraulic miners of Tuolumne County. St. Ann's church, once the pride of the old miners; once one of the finest churches in the State, has been doomed to destruction for the sake of the problematical gold in the ground beneath it. This old church was erected in 1853, on a plot of ground just outside of Columbia and, as was then the custom, the cemetery was laid out about the edifice. Inch by inch the placer miners hunted over the adjacent grounds for gold; inch by inch they crept closer to the consecrated ground, stopping only when the toppling fence re-



St. Ann's Church.

minded them that they were encroaching upon the rights of those who were sleeping the sleep of eternal peace.

Often, yea very often, have the eyes of the gold-hunters turned toward this sacred spot, longing to explore for hidden fortunes, but they always resolutely turned their eyes away, until the present time.

Like an old and feeble mother, St. Ann now stands on its tottering foundation, looking out over its deserted graveyard, and appealing, in the name of our Pioneer Fathers and Mothers, to the Native Sons and Native Daughters for aid. True, its



Placer Fields Which Church Overlooks.

period of usefulness may be passed, but that loving sentiment that doubly endears every old edifice to the children of the Pioneers should appeal to all Californians and stir them to a campaign of rescue.

Life, death and all of earth's sorrows and joys are instilled in the memories that cling to its walls and re-echo from its rafters. There were our fathers and mothers married; there were many Native Sons and Native Daughters baptized; there have loving hearts looked for the last time upon

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the faces of their departed, and in the little cemetery outside its walls, laid them away to await the resurrection.

Several graves have been opened and the bodies removed to a new cemetery, but it is readily believed that many bodies, now occupying unfortified graves, will never be found until the hydraulic nozzle nears them.

Native Sons and Native Daughters, will you stand idly by and let this most sacred of landmarks be destroyed? Great will be the blot on your escutcheons, as children of the Golden State, if you raise not a hand to stay destruction.

While few of our readers pretend to write for magazines, all can write to our advertisers, and in doing so, always remember to add to your letter that your inspiration to address them came about through reading The Grizzly Bear.

Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAIT



ANY AGES AGO, ON THE 15TH of February, the day sacred to Juno Februata, pagan boys and girls used to draw each others' names in the public square. This was prior to the advent of good "St. Valentine," and even cupid, "the little winged god of love," was as yet in embryo. What our good saint ever did to change the festival held in his honor

on the 14th to one of choosing valentines or sweethearts, has never been determined. Certain it is, that that is the day dedicated to bold swains and blushing maids, and doubtless will be as long as this old world wags round. In this day of joy-rides to valentine parties and frolics—though in the near future we will aviate to the different points of interest, scorning the lowly auto—we must be properly gowned for any swell affair that the followers of the immortal fourteenth decrees, so just a glimpse at a few of the newest creations from across the sea in

Evening Gowns.

One of fine white chiffon over crepe meteor was a dream, though a very realistic one. The underdress of crepe meteor cut demi-train, had a nine-inch band of gold lace at the bottom, just below the Oriental band on the chiffon overdress. And this Oriental band, so different from what has been shown heretofore, as the design in squares, oblongs and others peculiar to the Orient, and in many colors, was blended so harmoniously that one would not lightly put it aside. The kimono style of waist and sleeve, cut décolleté, was almost covered with the same Oriental work, while tiny cloth-of-gold bands edged the low neck and short sleeves, and a girdle of the same formed the high waist line. This gown could be worn with or without a guimpe. Another model of fine white hand-embroidered net over messaline had the iridescent beading shimmering all over it, as though they had been showered on it, regardless of aught but the embroidery, which was a very solid and beautiful design on the front panel, making a distinct feature of the gown.

Decolleté, with the short kimono sleeves and neck edged with gold braid, and a cloth-of-gold girdle and tiny revers of the same at the bust, a broad band of the cloth-of-gold across the front of the underdress showing just the glint of gold through the net, made it "just too dear!" as one enthusiastic admirer remarked to me. A unique feature of this perfect gown was an immense bow of pink satin ribbon with long ends, placed rather high on the back, thus allowing the ends a full sweep over the long train. A large pink bow under the net at the bust created a shimmery and baffling effect which, combined with the cloth-of-gold trimming, the iridescent beading and elegant hand embroidery, the wearer of such a gown could well quote after Bobby Burns: "O, would the gift the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as others see us."

And yet another, more suitable for the brunette type, was of white marquisette with an Indian-red Oriental band about twelve inches wide above the



THE GIRL
FROM
GAY PAREE

A Symphony in Gray and Violet

—Design from "The Paris," Los Angeles

four-inch hem. This gown was cut in the round length, and a chic feature was the black intermixed with the red, and narrow black satin bands edging the low neck and the deep turn-back cuffs on the three-quarter sleeves.

All such gowns may be worn with or without the guimpe. For a dancing frock, it would be irresistible. A silk braided girdle encircled the high waist,

and the long ends and tassels coming clear to the hem, gave it an additional Oriental air, so that one with an imaginative mind could just see some beautiful East Indian princess so gowned and holding high court.

Another gown, not strictly Oriental but with a decidedly "Far Eastern" appearance, was a black marquisette with gun-metal beading, over ocean-blue crepe-meteor. A wide silver band across the front of the underdress gleamed through, while a girdle and trimming on the waist of the silver cloth gave it a character entirely its own. This was one of the newest models from "Gay Paree," and cut round length. Such a gown on a pretty girl in the mazes of the waltz would attract the male contingent in any clime. Dame Fashion has been very insistent in regard to certain

Ideas in Hair Dressing,

as she declares for the close style, with war on the "rat." The center part with sides waived so cunningly over the temples, and the low coiffure of coils and puffs or braids, build out the hair without the aid of the "rat." But our girls will have none of it, "so there!" If we can only succeed in convincing them how much more charming they will be with the soft hair dressing, instead of the straight-drawn effect inevitable over a "rat," we will have them won over, for though puffs, switches, transformations and braids are now worn over the rat, they are all much prettier and more becoming without it, and look more natural. Barrettes, side combs, braid pins, and the full band, either jeweled or plain, are used a great deal for evening wear.

For Early Spring Jacket Suits,

we have quite a variety to choose from. The latest is the very short coat, of twenty-four, twenty-six and twenty-seven inches. Cream or white serge is very good and probably always will be in this sunny land. The newest of the new in white serge is combined with black-satin. A wide black satin sailor collar and deep cuffs, and a five-inch band of the black at the bottom of the skirt were features in one just received in a fashion emporium. Six large black satin-covered buttons were on either side of the front panel of the skirt, and the same were also used for closing on the double-breasted jacket. Though buttons are not used as extensively for trimming as a few seasons ago, still they make a pretty adjunct to a costume, whether for the street or house. Gray in all of its many shades, from the dull tones to the lighter shades which have just a hint of violet in the weave, are extremely fetching and make up into natty suits and gowns.

The Latest Jacket Suit.

Our design this month is one of the latest jacket suits. Violet in its different shades blends with gray whether it be just a touch of velvet or silk braid, or the hat, while big bunches of the "lowly violet" at the belt or bust, give one that witching and dainty appearance no other two shades seem to impart. Wisteria is also a nice combination for gray, as in a mixed goods, where just a hint of the wisteria here and there brightens an otherwise prosaic color, to some, while to others it is the embodiment of refinement. A black and white broken cheek goods made up beautifully in a short

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jacket suit. Looking closely, a touch of red was discernible in the weave, relieving the somber appearance. Black satin pipings around the two sides and up the center front of the skirt with a wide black satin band underneath to form a five-inch hem, with four large composition red and black buttons down the front, and four of the same to close the jacket, with a red and gold braid edging the neck inside of the rolling collar gave to it a distinct "tone," that any wearer loves to have. The wide panel back of the jacket had a row of smaller buttons from the waist, on each side. Nearly all the new skirts and jackets are cut with this back panel.

A natty gown for either street or house wear, is of tan chiffon broadcloth, with dark brown velvet for the folded girdle, wide sailor collar, and a twelve-inch band around the bottom of the skirt. Dark brown medium-sized buttons, eleven to the side, with imitation silk buttonholes, trimmed each side of the front panel, from the bust to the hem. The wide panel at the back was also trimmed with the smaller crocheted buttons on each side, about half-way down. An eery net guimpe, with a smaller top collar of net over the wide velvet one, completed a nifty gown. The sleeves can be made

either long, or three-quarter to wear with net undersleeves. The true modiste knows just the touch here and there on gowns and suits "to give the air"—"oui Madame, it shall be so," they exclaim, and emphasize with an expressive shrug.

For Early Spring Millinery

We find a dearth of styles to choose from, as it is yet winter in our Eastern ports, so we must be content with the few ideas gleaned from up-to-date dealers. The rough satin straw seems to take the lead, for both the turban and large hat. Folds of soft silk, tons of ribbon, flowers and tangles are all good. The wide brim must turn up sharply in front, instead of drooping over one eye, giving that one-sided appearance, so that one must needs walk around the other side to see who's who.

Mixtures of green and blue braids, with an Oriental band and ribbons, or violets and roses, are a pretty combination. High crowns still hold good, though a little later there is a hint of lower ones. The modest violet is very much in favor now, not only in the flower, but in shades of silk and velvet for trimming. Wisteria is also used as the solid shade or in mixtures, as it is hard to let go of that fascinating combination, savoring of the Orient. For a few

Novelties in Jewelry,

we find the "Nethersole bracelet," more in favor than the more elaborate ones. Screw earrings with settings of precious or semi-precious stones, lavalières set also in stones, of which the tourmalines are just now the best, or any of the "color-stones," as topaz, emeralds, jades, rubies, etc., take the lead, as we seem to be living in a semi-barbaric age for colors, after our late run of black and white. Lavallières are worn with both high and low-necked gowns, and the pendant may be of conventional or unique design, as suited to the individuality of the wearer.

WHAT THE PARLORS ARE DOING FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

(Continued from Page 5, Column 3.)

are now the occupants of the old domicile and about forty members of the family are now living. It has been suggested that the wood of this pioneer dwelling, which is sound, well seasoned and takes a beautiful finish, would furnish suitable material for souvenirs in the form of penholders, etc., and on account of their historical association, would be valued by the Native Sons and Daughters and all those who take an interest in California.

Fresno's Liberal Contribution.

Fresno Parlor, N.S.G.W., is still in line with the "progressives"—you all know what they did during the ninth of September celebration by way of advertising their county, and now they have sent a check for \$123 to aid in finding homes for the unfortunate babies of California. This is the second largest donation to be received by the Central Committee. Of course, nobody expects to beat General Winn Parlor of Antioch and its \$228.10. Hon. C. M. Bolshaw wouldn't stand for that—but Fresno Parlor has an idea that next year there will be an interesting contest for the place held by Gen. Winn Parlor for two years. The children's committee of Fresno Parlor is busy looking after the little baby girl placed in their city by the Central Committee, and from applications received, it looks as though the committee will soon have more than they can attend to in this line.

And the Native Daughters of Fresno! Well, you couldn't find a better looking, and more charming lot of girls in the State than the members of this new Parlor. The Native Sons very kindly opened the doors to the ladies on the evening of my visit, and with D. D. G. P. Clara Jensen of Selma Parlor and all these new and enthusiastic Natives, a very pleasant evening was spent.

Amapola Knows How.

I've almost forgotten to mention one of the most enjoyable evenings spent this winter. It was with Amapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., at Sutter Creek. The occasion was the official visit of Grand President Mamie G. Peyton and Amapola was honored by the presence of three grand officers and their deputy district grand president. There were present, representatives from every Parlor in Amador County. Amapola Parlor is famed for its ideal entertainments, and this occasion equaled any of which I have known or heard. The whole evening, I felt like one taking part in a guessing contest, where everybody came in for a prize. Of course, the Grand President is always the "first lady," and everybody listens with interest to hear her tell what other Parlors are doing. We all know the teachings of the ritual, but it gives us new inspiration to hear how somebody else is interpreting those sentences. Up to this point, it looked like the Grand President came in for all honors. Next came Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, a member of Amapola Parlor, and if applause means anything, then Laura

J. Frakes belongs to Amador County and not just to Amapola Parlor. Every word she spoke meant looks full to those girls, for her counsel these many years has always meant success to them, and her cheerful words have helped them over many rough places. It was her first visit to any Parlor since her serious illness, and her presence that night was like a ray of sunshine, and I know that every girl there felt as I did—that her symphony is something like this:

"To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, and await occasions. In a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common."

I couldn't begin to tell you the lovely things that were done that night to please her, and no doubt she felt that it was almost better to be a Grand Secretary than a Grand President. Then came D. D. G. P. Emma Boardman Wright of Ursula Parlor, No. 1, of Jackson. She is very well known in the county, having been a district deputy many years, and her several appointments are surely evidence of her interest in Native Daughter affairs. And now I wonder if I'm presuming to say that I felt sure that I guessed correctly about the style of decoration that night. There they were—the Mission bells!—Those bells whose long forgotten music filled the wide expanse, tingling the world with colors of romance. Well, I just felt that it was "my own party." And so it was, throughout the evening, something to make each visitor feel that she was indeed a guest of honor. Again I say, Amapola knows how!

A lie travels by aeroplane, while truth trudges along with lagging step, and yet it finally arrives.



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Native Sons of The Golden West

National Parlor Has Grand Ball.

San Francisco—National Parlor, No. 118, held its thirty-third annual ball, January 11th, at the Fairmont Hotel. The gathering was attended by nearly 300 persons. Dancing lasted until midnight, when a supper was served in the laurel court. The committees were as follows: Floor director, P. J. Neumann; assistants, K. Matheson, J. H. C. Von Staden, H. O. Von der Leith, Walter Leonard, Richard Quedens, J. W. Goetze, D. F. Nunan, and A. H. Frank. Reception—L. J. Mehrtens, Frank C. Miller, L. F. McNally, George W. Kock, Jr., W. W. Vaughn, C. W. Heyer, Fred Glocker, F. P. McNulty, C. L. Gimmel, H. E. V. Koehler, O. C. Kindelon, M. M. Ratigan, Alfred Bach, H. G. Miller. Arrangements—H. F. Lilkenny, A. J. Falvey, R. H. Odea, A. Herbst, Jr., F. E. Gilman, L. J. Mehrtens, H. T. Ungewitter.

Colusa Parlor Elects.

Colusa—Colusa Parlor, No. 69, has chosen the following officers for the ensuing term: Past president, G. J. Kammerer; president, W. J. King; first vice-president, B. H. Probst; second vice-president, Lloyd Scoggins; third vice-president, Herman Ohrt; recording secretary, M. W. Burrows; financial secretary, F. M. Fogalsang; treasurer, Geo. L. Messick; marshal, L. G. Highstreet; trustees—J. N. Scoggins, E. F. St. Louis and Fred P. Roche; outside sentinel, Fred P. Mittersbach; inside sentinel, Joseph St. Louis.

Novel Christmas Features.

San Jose—Observatory Parlor, No. 177, entertained more than 300 at its annual Christmas festival, December 27th. The married members brought their wives and children, and a delightful time was had around the immense Christmas tree. A pleasing feature of the program was the entering of Santa Claus and his sleigh, drawn by two Brownies, Joseph Waterman and Clyde Leibe, who were cunningly dressed for the occasion. The sleigh was prettily designed, and riding on the top seat was three-year-old Violet Leibe carrying a wand and other symbols. Santa Claus presented to each child a gift, and later everyone present received a souvenir. The Parlor's drum corps of twelve men appeared with toy drums and beat perfect time. Other entertainers were: Marcelle Leibe, in song and fancy dance; Willie Hoff, solo; Athene Desimone, singing and dancing specialties. The committee in charge consisted of: Judge Thomas R. Dougherty (chairman), J. M. Waterman, A. O. Kayser, R. I. Knapp and George E. Lenzen.

Twentieth Anniversary.

Centerville—Washington Parlor, No. 169, celebrated its twentieth birthday anniversary, December 13th, the Parlor meeting being followed by a banquet and high jinks. The Parlor was organized December 13, 1890, with thirty-nine charter members, of whom thirteen are still members. The Par-

lor is in a flourishing condition. F. T. Hawes, the charter president, presided at the meeting, and many reminiscences were related.

Officers Elected.

Santa Monica—Santa Monica Parlor, No. 237, has chosen the following officers: Past president, W. O. Stamps; president, W. P. Griffiths; first vice-president, W. Whelan; recording and financial secretary, S. T. Garey; treasurer, F. Langworthy; trustee, J. T. Connelly; marshal, F. Langworthy; inside sentinel, Joe Stamps; outside sentinel, William Firmeu.

Picnic Date Announced.

San Francisco—The officers-elect of Olympian Parlor, No. 189, were installed, January 5th, by District Deputy J. B. Hauer, assisted by acting grand secretary Harry I. Mulerevy, and acting grand marshal J. L. Morris, as follows: Past president, Charles W. Welch; president, Phillip Vandro; first vice-president, Randall S. Dunn; second vice-president, John B. Jehl; third vice-president, William H. Cooney; marshal, Louis Kerrigan; outside sentinel, William Puckhaber; inside sentinel, Joseph A. Therien; trustees—Antone P. Herzo, Thomas B. Lynch and Ferd Klopfer; surgeons, Thomas P. Bodkin and John M. Quigley; financial secretary, George McCormick; recording secretary, Frank I. Butler; treasurer, Emil G. Klopfer. The installation was followed by an entertainment and refreshments for members and friends. The Parlor's drum and piccolo corps will hold a picnic at Fairfax Park, July 2nd.

Mission Bell Placed.

Salinas—One of the many Mission Bell sign-posts being erected to mark the course of the old El Camino Real was placed in position at the corner of South Main and John streets, this city, December 22nd, by Santa Lucia Parlor, No. 97. Beneath the bell are two signs, one facing Main street and the other San Luis street, inscribed as follows: Mission San Carlos de Monterey, twenty miles; Mission San Juan Bautista, sixteen miles; Mission Santa Cruz, forty miles; Mission Nuestra Sonora de la Soledad, twenty-five miles.

Big Doings at Long Beach.

Long Beach—At the invitation of Grizzly Bear Parlor, No. 239, all the Parlors of Los Angeles and Orange Counties will jointly install officers here Saturday, January 28th, and great preparations are under way for the event. The affair will take place at Hotel Virginia, and will be in the nature of an open meeting, the ladies especially being invited. Eight Parlors of the Order will participate, and several grand officers will be in attendance. Dancing and a general social session will follow the installation ceremonies.

Natives Labor at Old Adobe.

Petaluma—The Petaluma Independent of December 28th, gives the following description of how the

members of Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, are going actively to work to restore the old adobe home of General M. G. Vallejo, which the Parlor recently acquired, as set forth in these columns last month: "Early Monday morning a party of twenty-four Native Sons, armed with the implements of peace—the rake, the shovel, pitchfork, pick and broom—hastened by various vehicles to the old adobe, and engaged in a general clean-up, that in zeal and neatness would be a worthy example even for the various ladies' improvement clubs of California which have made history in similar ways. Trash was raked into heaps and burned, corners were explored, and the domain of the bat and owl invaded. Never since long before the days of the 'splendid idle forties' and the old fortress home echoed with such fun. For the workers were good humored as well as 'work-brilliant,' and joked and sang as they toiled. How easy is a task shared by others; and many hands make the burden light. At noon a primitive repast of 'mulligan' and coffee was served, and greatly relished, after which another session of industry filled the hours of the afternoon. After the labor was over athletics and games were enjoyed in regular schoolboy fashion. Baseball, broad jump, quoits, and leap-frog were among the sports. Contributions were taken during the day from those present amounting to nearly \$60. And those who have begun the good work of preserving Petaluma's landmark on this memorable day were Dr. S. Z. Peoples, A. W. Horwege, V. and R. C. Mattei, John Courtney, Leo Hart, Ivan McAllister, Frank Thompson, J. Vandal, Mr. Brunner, Tony Mello, Jos. Tuttle, Grant Liddle, Arthur Voris, M. Pochmann, Ray McNally, Arthur Petersen, Dr. Jas. Anderson, Clifford Allen, Will Farrell, and three others, whose names we were unable to learn. All honor to those who gave up their Christmas holiday in this beautiful December to devote the time to a patriotic task such as this."

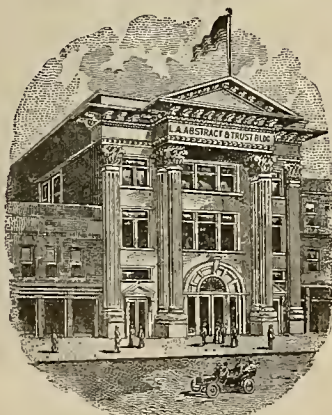
Silver Anniversary.

San Francisco—The silver anniversary ball of Stanford Parlor, No. 76, will be held at the Palace, February 21st. On January 10th, the newly-elected officers were installed by D. D. G. P. Jesse Allen, as follows: Past president, A. H. Giannini; president, Albert Kleinhaus; first vice-president, Franklin A. Griffin; second vice-president, Edward F. Moran; third vice-president, John J. Crowley; recording secretary, Fred H. Jung; assistant recording secretary, Jack Ford; financial secretary, S. G. Seovern; trustees—A. F. Kroder, P. J. Martenstein, Joseph M. Greenberg; marshal, James G. Martin; inside sentinel, C. F. O'Kane; outside sentinel, H. J. Angelo.

Stanford Rancheria, No. 1, of Argopiosons, the fun degree of the Parlor, has elected the following officials: Alcalde, Fred H. Stanley; major-domo, Judge J. J. Van Nostrand; prefect, A. G. Kleinhaus; keeper of the archives, Fred H. Jung; exchequer, Stanley G. Seovern; counsellors, A. F. Schleicher,

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G. L. Riceomi, E. F. Moran, Joseph P. Lacey, James G. Conlan and Luke J. Flynn. Plans are under way for the initiation of many converts at an early date, and sub-brancheries are being sought by many other Parlor for outside cities, including Los Angeles and Sacramento.

Paisanos Win Much Favor.

Los Angeles—The Germans of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, held forth recently and thought they were the king pin entertainers and grub dispensers, but when a vote was taken at the close of the "Paisano Night" doings, January 13th, the Dutch were voted away back. Some thought that, because Friday, the 13th, had been turned over to the Spanish boys, a lemon—in the nature of a hoodoo date—had been slipped them, but all the Spanish boys wanted was a chance, and they delivered the goods. Now, the sons of Erin are up in arms, and so have insisted that the Irish be given a chance to show what they can do, and accordingly, Friday, March 17th, has been officially set down on the Ramona Parlor calendar as "Irish Night." Don't forget it!

But the Paisanos: The affair on the 13th was directly in charge of Charles Prudhomme, who has gained fame as the collector of one of the finest collections of early-day California relics as can be seen anywhere. And so successful were his efforts, that he has been chalked down as the best collector-entertainer on the reservation. As amusement features, a senorita delighted with songs and dances, and Rosendo Uruchurto, a blind musical prodigy, furnished pleasing music. In fact, Uruchurto is a whole orchestra in himself—he played solos on the piano; solos on a remarkably sweet one-string instrument made by himself, and piano and whistling duets in which he filled both parts. Just to get back to our own dear State, however, Wm. Sweitzer of Grizzly Bear Parlor, Long Beach, sang "California for Mine." The menu was not only appropriate, but was greatly relished by the large number present, even if they didn't know what they were eating. The score card said: "Lista de Potsges, Caldo chilon Madeiro, Empanadas de Frijolitos, Tortillas de Maiszuello, Dulce Blanco, Cajete de Yanello, Tamales Quelques, Vino de Higuerra, Cafe Prieto, Leche de Burro, Tobacqnelo, Papel de Maiszuello."

Midwinter Street Fair.

Berkeley—From February 22nd to February 26th, Berkeley Parlor, No. 210, will conduct a midwinter street fair. Al Zeimer has been appointed chairman of the general committee and will name many assistants. A queen will be chosen to reign during the four-day outdoor festival, and she will choose her maids of honor. Among the features will be a civic parade, and a grand ball will terminate the festivities. The commercial bodies of Berkeley have sanctioned the festival, and the city council has endorsed it and given free use of streets for shows, etc.

Grand Trustee at Folsom.

Folsom—A joint installation of the officers-elect of Granite Parlor, No. 83, N.S.G.W., and Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., was held recently. D. D. G. P. Skeels of Sacramento officiating for the former, and Mrs. Maggie Holmes of Sacramento for the latter Parlor. Mrs. Holmes was assisted by Miss Ora Wilson and Mrs. Scott, both of Sacramento, and Grand Trustee Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee was a visitor. The officers installed were: Granite Parlor—Past president, Frank Showers; president, Louis Russi; first vice-president, Charles Higgins; second vice-president, James Egan; third vice-president, John Silberhorn; marshal, George T. Hesser; trustee, J. B. Leonard; outside sentinel, Samuel Dowdin; inside sentinel, M. Harris. Fern Parlor—Past president, Mary Curry; president, Alice Perazzo; first vice-president, Minnie Imhoff; second vice-president, Clara Whitney; third vice-president, Rosa Baner; recording secretary, Hazel McFarland; financial secretary, Alma Miller; treasurer, Maggie Wilson; marshal, Anne Cox; trustees—Mary Bell, Carrie McFarland, Alice Tong; outside sentinel, Margaret Foley; inside sentinel, Katherine Higgins; organist, Clara Whitney. Following the installation, there was an entertainment and dance, and at midnight a fine supper jointly. Mrs. E. W. Lillie, Junior Past Grand President, took part in the ceremonies, which were followed by dancing and a supper of the usual Selma proportions—bountiful. The social tendencies of the Parlor named have added greatly to their strength, and will be of general benefit to all.

Parlors Working in Harmony.

Fresno—The officers of Fresno Parlor, No. 25, were installed January 13th, by D. D. G. P. Price of Selma, and the occasion was taken advantage of to invite the Native Daughters and incidentally pay a debt for having lost out in a membership contest. An invitation to Selma Parlor was responded to by

(Continued on Page 28, Column 1.)

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N. S. G. W. ITEMS

(Continued from Page 27, Column 2.)

about a dozen members of that Parlor, and all present sat down to a Spanish supper, after dancing had been indulged in for an hour or more. The following night sixteen Daughters and Sons went to Selma by train, while others went in autos, to attend the installation of the officers of Selma Parlor N.S.G.W. and Los Amigos Parlor, N.D.G.W., which was held jointly. Mrs. E. W. Lillie, Junior Past Grand President, took part in the ceremonies, which were followed by dancing and a supper of the usual Selma proportions—bountiful. The social tendencies of the Parlors named have added greatly to their strength, and will be of general benefit to all.

Public Installation.

San Francisco—On January 12th, Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, held a public installation at Franklin Hall, the officers and members appearing in uniform. F. I. Gonzalez, assisted by D. D. G. P., J. M. Glennan, was the installing officer. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of the relatives and friends of the members. After the installation, District Deputy Gonzalez, on behalf of the Parlor, presented to retiring past president W. M. Crowley a gold diamond-studded badge, in appreciation of his services to the Parlor, and the recipient responded with a few kind remarks in acknowledgment of the gift. At the close of the ceremonies, the floor was cleared for dancing. Refreshments were served, and the affair was voted a great success. The Parlor will give its annual ball on January 28th.

N. D. G. W. ITEMS

(Continued from Page 21, Column 3.)

girls braved the torrents of descending rain and repaired to their meeting place, for the installation ceremonies. The evening proved very pleasant, and the following officers were inducted into office by D. D. G. P. Lilla Bisbee, who was letter perfect in her work, and who was ably assisted by acting grand officers Kate Clark, Millie Smith, Nettie Lemme, Dora Wilds, and Louise Baiden; President, Louise Hammerschmidt; past president, Leona Jones; first vice-president, Hilda Clark; second vice-president, Gladys Weirich; third vice-president, Melzeena Johnson; recording secretary, Nettie Davey; treasurer and organist, Allie Egan; financial secretary, Flora Smith; marshal, Susan Sullivan; inside sentinel, Lilla Roleri; outside sentinel, Vergia Logarmarcino; trustees—Lilla Bisbee, Jane Marsh, Freesia Sweatland.

After the formal closing of the business meeting, several interesting games specially prepared for the occasion by the splendid committee, Mesdames Clark, L. Jones, N. Davey, S. Sullivan, Allie Egan, N. Lemme and F. Sweatland, proved very amusing and entertaining, and at their conclusion, a hasty exit was made to the banquet-room, where Santa Clara (nee Nettie Lemme) greeted all and directed them to seats at a large popcorn-covered table, in the center of which stood a beautiful Christmas tree artistically decorated and bearing presents of every description for the Natives. Upon the table was spread every delicacy of the season. It is needless to tell how much the spread was enjoyed, or how much chattering there was over the various presents each received—they forgot etiquette, and all talked at will, just as Princess Parlor girls always do. Nevertheless, they are all loyal, high-hearted Native Daughters, who believe in enjoying themselves. The evening ended, the Natives set forth as they came, braving the elements, no matter how fierce or furious.

Fifth Anniversary Ball.

San Francisco—December 17th, the fifth anniversary ball of Presidio Parlor, No. 148, was held in Veterans' Hall, a large attendance of members and friends being noticeable and all having a good time.

The following officers have been elected and will be installed January 24th: Past president, Edyth Dougherty; president, Helen M. McCloskey; first vice-president, Flora Bloom; second vice-president, Susie K. Frimen; third vice-president, Cecelia Kevgan; marshal, Kittle Nickel; recording secretary, Annie C. Henly; inside sentinel, Minnie Seebach; outside sentinel, Margie Norton; physicians, E. C. Lafontaine, M. Bertola; organist, Irene Landtbaum; trustees—Emma Kaiser, Claire S. Clark, Essie G. Free.

Annual Reception to Pioneers.

San Jose—At the recent annual reception of Vendome Parlor, No. 100, to the members of the Santa Clara County Society of California Pioneers, the guests were given a hearty welcome. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the festivities closed with elaborate refreshments. The entertainment features included: Piano solo, Miss Tillie Brohaska; reading, "Reminiscences," Mrs. A. P. Hill; vocal solo, Miss Hazel Fox; address, "Our Pioneer Mothers," Miss Nancy Watson; violin solo, Miss Alice Miles; piano solo, Miss Dollie Cox; recitation, "Our Pioneers," an original poem by Mrs. W. H. Carmichael, by authoress' three little sons, Willie, Pierce and Jake Carmichael; instrumental solo, Mas-

LOOK FOR THE MADE- IN-CALIFORNIA LABEL

(Continued from Page 7, Column 3.)

their merits and use such methods to prejudice the mind of the local retailer, jobber and consumer. That we have more restricted conditions in our hours of labor and higher wages compared with other cities about us, is more a civic condition than one to our detriment not to be able to manufacture.

We can manufacture! We have every natural advantage with tidewater, rail and every convenient transportation facility, and put the best quality and workmanship into our products. But with the consistent condemnation of some of the Eastern representatives, who are ever maligning our ability to manufacture, we have a double task ahead of us to advertise our goods and must use just that much more energy to put them on the market, in spite of what the various advertising critics may say.

That there is inefficiency in some of the concerns, and lack of advertising California-made goods, is true here, as it is anywhere else, but with the constant accusations that we can't do this, and we can't do that, and thus and so, our manufacturers, producers and the various industries, particularly in San Francisco, have become so discouraged and disheartened that they are not going ahead to get the business as they should; and then, with the overwhelming catastrophe and the rebuilding of their plants, they have been overburdened with troubles trying to reach a normal condition of doing business. Surely that they are efficient to do the work compared with the East, must be true when in almost every case the various industries have re-equipped with machinery of improved pattern.

No, it is not true that we cannot manufacture here. We are younger as a manufacturing State, but being younger, we are more modern in our equipment to produce. The trouble is, the people here that should, are not buying home products. To get the business from local firms, the local manufacturer must make a better commodity, sell it a little cheaper—even advertise it for the firm that buys it, besides, in a general way—and then he only gets the short orders or "fill-ins." Perhaps this is because the Eastern products are more firmly established through long years of advertising. However, the retailer, like the consumer, has been educated to buy foreign or Eastern goods and consistently overlooks local made quality for an Eastern label. It is absurd, to say the least!

Therefore, it is urgent that the Home Industry League popularize the Made in California label. To bring it before the people, some of the advertisers have offered to run it in the street cars and on the bill boards. During the Made in California Week this "Made in California" will impress itself so indelibly upon the minds of the people by its conspicuous prominence in the various windows of the shops of San Francisco and elsewhere that the people of California will be naturally influenced psychologically to buy Made in California products. And continuing to advertise their Made in California products, as the manufacturers will be compelled to do after the formal introduction of this label Made in California during "Made in California Week," the results will bring prosperity to them and to all of us; not forgetting the reputation it will give to Made in California throughout the civilized world.

ter Louis Epping; violin solo, Miss Cecile Freeman; vocal solo, Miss Ruth Overhulse; reading, "The Men of '49" (by Joaquin Miller), Mrs. W. H. Carmichael; piano selections, Mrs. Anna Smith; song, "America," assemblage. At the luncheon, Mrs. Carmichael, president of the Parlor, presided, and at her solicitation the following Pioneers responded to toasts: J. Z. Anderson, president of the Pioneers' Society; W. D. J. Hambly, secretary; Mrs. George Evans, A. R. Woodhams, Mrs. R. T. O'Hanlon, J. W. Hines and Mr. Hattabough. Those in charge of the affair were: Mrs. W. H. Carmichael, Mrs. Jennie Steiger, Miss R. Plamondon, Miss Belle Gallagher, Miss Edith Dittus, Mrs. Anna Smith and Miss Tillie Brohaska.

Keith Parlor Installs.

San Francisco—D. D. G. P. Teresa Maguire installed the following officers of Keith Parlor, No. 137, January 12th: Past president, Carrie Turner; president, Elizabeth Graham; first vice-president, Winifred McGovern; second vice-president, Helen Scanlon; third vice-president, Grace Macmillan; recording secretary, Mae Edwards; financial secretary, Lydia Carroll; treasurer, Alice Gally; marshal, Anna Schroeder; inside sentinel, Jennie Guisto; outside sentinel, Cora Taylor. Trustees—Ennie Mahoney, Sarah Drury, Kathleen Deasy.

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GRIZZLY BEAR

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MARCH, 1911

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In the Spring in California
'Tis a pleasure just to live;
Everything with life is teeming
And the flowers sweet perfume give;
Grasses make the hillsides verdant.
All the trees bright foliage wear—
How delightful, just to live here,
In California, land so fair!

In our State, when golden Summer
Comes with luscious fruit in store,
It is then the birds sing loudest
As from nest to nest they soar.
Leafy trees make lanes inviting,
Nature's grandeur blinds all care.
Oh, how glad we are to live here,
In California, land so fair!

In our glorious "Indian Summer,"
During our rich "Harvest Home,"
Nature casts o'er all her mantle,
Bright with russet, gold and brown.
From the vineyards, purple clustered,
Come the grapes so fine and rare.
Yes, 'tis pleasure just to live here,
In California, land so fair!

In the Winter when the storm clouds
Float o'er land and sea,
Even then our Western Country,
Quite enchanting seems to be;
Then it is the orange ripeus,
And sweet violets scent the air.
Ah! 'tis Eden just to live here,
In California, land so fair!

—Mattie Louise Parks.

Oroville, California.

SPRING TOURIST RATES.

The passenger department of the Southern Pacific
has sent out the gladsome news that colonist rates
to California will be effective March 10th to April
10th, inclusive. The low rate of twenty-five dollars
from the Missouri River, thirty-two dollars from
St. Louis, thirty-three dollars from Chicago, and
proportionately low rates from other points, will
prevail. Indications point to large settlers' travel
to California during this spring period.

If you have friends or relatives in the frozen
East, inform them of the special rates and dates,
and advise them to come West, and dwell in the
land of sunshine, fruit and flowers—California.

APPRECIATED.

San Francisco, February 3rd.

Editor Grizzly Bear—Dear Sir: We are just in
receipt of your excellent production of the "Made
in California Week" story in your February edi-
tion. It will certainly be appreciated by the board
of directors and the members of the League.

HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA.
J. M. Patrick, Secretary.

Hangtown's Terrible Calamity

(A STORY OF PIONEER DAYS, TOLD BY A PIONEER.)



IN JANUARY, 1849, THERE STOOD
on the headwaters of the Roanoke,
in the state of Virginia, a little
brown house, on the cornerstone of
which was written the year 1740.
At the parlor window of this old-
time structure sat a comely maiden
impatiently looking out on the road,
as if expecting the momentary ar-
rival of some important person.
Soon a young horseman rode in
sight, and halting at the gate,
quickly throw the reins to a negro boy and hurriedly
entered the dwelling. Doffing his great coat and
gloves and accepting the proffered chair, he seated
himself in front of the great log fire, as a cold
wind was blowing down from the Alleghenies.

"Well, Harvey, they tell me you are going to
California?"

"Yes, Julia, that is my intention at present."

"So you, too, like the other half-dozen young
men of the county, have been captured by the sensa-
tional stories that come from the Pacific!"

"I have read the newspaper accounts of the dis-
covery of gold in the mountains of California and
have great confidence in their truth."

"But," continued the young woman, "suppose
gold does exist in those far-away mountains and
you have a laudable desire to obtain a reasonable
share of the precious metal, how are you going to
get to the mines? Since learning of the intention
of so many of the young men of the county to
seek their fortunes in that unknown land, I have
carefully examined the maps and find but two
practicable routes. The first, by small sailing craft
around Cape Horn, with its thousand possible
dangers, besides requiring several months' time in
making the voyage. The second, by pack mules or
ox teams, across the continent, attended, if any-
thing, by still more dangers; with no knowledge
of the distance between wood and water, and no
bridges across the streams, to say nothing of water-
less deserts and mountains of snow, the trip seems
hazardous indeed."

"Wherever there is a will, there will be found
a way," replied Harvey Long. "The greatly re-
duced fortune of my widowed mother impels me
to make the effort; besides, if successful, I desire
on my return to build a cage for a little bird I
have in view."

A slight tinge of crimson suffused the face of
Julia Winters, when she heard this remark and ob-
served the earnest and tender look of the young
man.

These two young people had grown up on adjoin-
ing farms and had many times walked or rode to-
gether among the wild flowers that grew under the
walnut trees; but no word of love had ever been
spoken—though many a tell-tale glance had revealed
the secret of their hearts.

Time passed. For three long days and nights
the rain had pattered down on the white tents of
Hangtown, California. A cold and cheerless wind
was sweeping down the old emigrant trail past Sly-
park, driving before it small flocks of deer and
antelope that sought protection from the cold in
the dense chaparral of the foothills. The streets
of the little mining camp were deserted, save for
a couple of suspicious Mexicans with closely drawn
serapes about their shoulders, who were quietly pok-
ing a donkey before them out of camp, after buy-
ing a bottle of "miner's delight" and inquiring the
road to Logtown.

It was a dull and gloomy day at Hangtown. The
usually busy clerks at McGuire's store were whil-
ing away the time at "old sledge," only leaving
their cosy seats to wait on an occasional customer.
The three private cabins on the north side of the
creek, with their closed doors and veiled windows,
gave but little evidence of the bustle and cheerfulness
that usually pervaded the homes of those
Pioneer Mothers who reigned within. Over at the
"Miner's Rest" a drowsy cur dozed before the
fire, while the genial landlord watched complacently
the blue smoke as it curled upward from his clay
pipe. The village smithy was across the way with
a friend, taking a "nip."

At the Badger saloon, a dozen or more miners,
gamblers and loafers had gathered around the blaz-
ing log fire, relating with great gusto their ex-
periences in crossing the plains or rounding the
Horn. Joe Sikes was regaling the crowd with one
of his characteristic songs, while "Poker Pete,"
in a quiet corner, was fixing the cards preparatory
to swindling some unsuspecting tenderfoot. The
waters in Weber Creek were tumbling and break-
ing over the rocks on the other side of the ridge,
while Hangtown Creek was impassable on account
of the rains. The trail to Coon Hollow was in-
visible in the blinding storm, and it was for this
reason that the aforesaid miners, gamblers and
loafers were content with their comfortable quar-
ters at the Badger.

Night had now added its gloom to the depres-
sions of the day, and the crowd at the Badger con-
tinued its revelry of song and story, to which the
barkeep's whisky toddies added but little to the
pathos of story or melody of song. In the midst
of this revelry of song and story, Harvey Long,
with dripping garments and glowing face, ap-
peared on the scene. A seat at the fire and a glass
of old Bourbon were generously offered by young Long,
as he had made the two miles over a slippery trail
from Coon Hollow in a pelting storm.

Harvey Long, by his frank and genial manners,
had made himself a favorite with all. He cabined
alone on the east side of Coon Hollow, having no
neighbors save a few chattering Chinese. With
these jabbering Mongols, Harvey was a "bellee"
good man. For two long years Harvey Long had
toiled alone in his bank-claim, thinking ever of the
dear old mother in the far-off Alleghenies, and with
an occasional thought of the little brown house on
the Roanoke. Week after week another and
another oyster can was filled with the shining dust
and carefully hidden away beneath the cabin floor.
It was rumored about the camp that Harvey had
sold his bank-claim to a syndicate of Mormons, who
had been watching his clean-ups for some time, and
that he had agreed to give them possession on the
morrow. It was for the purpose of settling his
little accounts at the store and blacksmith shop that
Harvey Long had come to Hangtown on so stormy
a night.

"Going home! Glorious thought, happy boy!"

It was whispered around that Harvey had sold
his claim for \$10,000 and would take the stage for
Sacramento in the morning. Everybody rejoiced
at the young man's success, for he had not squan-
dered his money at the saloons or foolishly lost it
guessing at the cards as they came from the faro-
case of the pretty Senorita who presided at the
"Black Raven."

The storm had now ceased and the drifting
clouds had revealed a full-orbed moon just peep-
ing up from behind the snowy crest of the Sierras.
The roaring waters in the gulches below were still
keeping up their mournful echoes, while the sway-
ing pines on the steep hillsides seemed to murmur,
"Going home. Going home."

When Harvey Long announced his intention of
starting for home next day, it naturally turned the
thoughts of every miner in camp in the same direc-
tion, and in many a lonely cabin that night oyster
cans and buckskin purses were searched for rare
specimens to be taken by Harvey to the Eastern
homes of the miners. Arkansas Pete horrowed a
ten-dollar nugget to be left at the home of a huxom
lass, who engineered a dairy on Red River. Here
and there, in those lonely cabins that night, brown
hands, by the flickering firelight, wrote loving words
to mother, wife or sweetheart and Home, Home,
was the dream of all.

Hangtown awoke with the dawn, and miners, gam-
blers and loafers went their various ways. The
revelers at the Badger struggled hard to shake off
their last night's drunk, while the rattle of the dice-
box at the Black Raven was hushed and stilled.
Nine, ten, eleven o'clock, and all was well; but
just as the clock struck the hour of noon, a terri-
fied Mongolian came rushing down from Coon Hol-
low and fell exhausted in front of the Badger, cry-
ing, "Harvee! Harvee! Him bankee eave in.
Harvee, him killed!"

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS E. JONES.)



"Great Scott, boys," yelled Tom Texas, as he started off at breakneck speed over the rocks and up the winding trail, followed by a motley crowd of miners, Mexicans and Mongols. Men stood aghast as they gazed on that great bank of fallen rock and earth which had so recently entombed a human form. The hissing waters, as they dashed over the rocks in the gulches, seemed to cry, "Hurry! Hurry!", while the tall forest trees, with rustling lips, whispered, "Gone home. Gone home."

"Turn on the pipes, boys; we'll wash him out," cried fancy Nancy Bean.

Harvey Long had cleaned up his last sluice. The winter gusts, as they swept through the forest trees, sang sharply, "Too late! Too late!", while the deeper swells of the mountain winds, in their saddest refrain, murmured, "Gone home. Gone home."

Nancy Bean, out of the depths of her woman's nature, covered the bruised face of the young miner with her gingham apron, and the remains of the dead were tenderly borne down the rocky trail to Hangtown. It was noticed that, as an evidence of regard for the unfortunate young miner, the doors of the Badger were closed for the first time in two years, and it was whispered—by those who knew—that the dark-eyed Senorita at the Black Raven would deal no cards that night. Dick Myers, the barkeep at the Badger, was off like the wind to Coloma in quest of Parson Weight. Dick declared if money would fetch the preacher, he would have him on the first deal.

Every effort was made by the miners to make the funeral of Harvey Long a memory-episode in the history of Hangtown. In default of casket or shroud, the married women of the camp hastily contributed suitable dressings for the body—at the expense, it was feared, of long unused finery—and it was not considered presumptions, in those Pioneer days, when the presiding genius of the faro-case silently dropped an evergreen twig on the grave. This womanly act of the brown-eyed Senorita was considered the right thing at the right time, especially as Harvey Long had never tried his luck at the faro-case or darkened the doors of the Black Raven.

Morning again at Hangtown. Already on a grassy hillside, among a few clustering oaks, a spot was selected for the grave—far removed, it was thought, from all future danger from pick or plow. But alas! for poor Harvey's grave, like thousands of other Pioneer graves, formed a page in the country's history, only to be blotted out by the ruthless plow or trampled down by the dairyman's cows. Men stood with uncovered heads at the grave that day, and were moved by the strange, unfamiliar words of the preacher, the language of the parson was so unlike the slang of the gambler's den.

At the head of the grave stood the three Pioneer Mothers, while at a little distance stood the fair Senorita leaning heavily on the arm of Dick Myers, who was quietly contemplating the scene. Poor Dick—he was just as calm six months later, when he lay on the floor of a saloon at Coloma with a bullet hole in his heart. Dick's folks at home never knew of his wild life in California, and a gray-haired mother on the Delaware is still wondering what has become of the boy she so tenderly kissed good-by at the garden gate.

To-day, through the progress of civilization and the craft of mau, the historic camp of Hangtown has been transformed into a city of beautiful homes and busy men. The traditional sluice-box lies battered and broken on the red hillside, while the clatter and clang of the long tom have given way to the laugh of the schoolboy and the neigh of the iron-horse. Far up on the heights the needle-leaved pines still sway and sing at night, and far away in the sunny South a lonely maiden still sits at the parlor window of the little brown house on the Roanoke and wonders when Harvey will come back.

The wild flowers out under the walnut trees still blossom as of yore, and the birds sing as sweetly, but Julia Winters is not the maid of two years before. The music has gone from her heart, and she is lonely and sad, for the boy she loved lies under the rocks in the far-off Sierras.

PROUD OF THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

Nortoville, December 17th.

Editor Grizzly Bear—Dear Sir: We Native Sons and Native Daughters are proud of The Grizzly Bear, and hope to see the day when it will greet us weekly, and then daily. The future is bright with glowing promises, founded upon the sure possibilities of our sons and daughters of this one glorious State, known by name, even by children, wherever the English language is spoken. Yours fraternally,

HANDEL THOMAS.

ARCH, 1861, CAME IN LIKE A lion and went out roaring louder than it came in. A steady rain-storm, lasting nearly a week, prevailed during the first part of the month; then came a spell of warm weather, the 16th being the warmest day in San Francisco since October; but on the 21st, what was called an equinoctial storm set in, and it lasted until the 27th. It began with a heavy fall of snow in the foothills and mountains, which changed on the 23rd to a warm rainstorm extending from Siskiyou to San Diego. Rivers and creeks could not hold the flood waters and an inundation took place that had not been equaled for ten years. Bridges across the Yuba, American, Cosumnes and other rivers were swept away, and for three days stages were unable to follow their routes to and from the principal towns. The Placerville stage, in crossing Deer Creek, was swept away and the driver, Leander White, drowned. A dozen more drowning accidents occurred in the State and the destruction of bridges, roads, mining property, livestock and human life exceeded all previous records. There was some speculation indulged in by weather experts as to the probability of California undergoing a change of its climate, due to the advent of the white race and the mining industry destroying the forests and streams and changing the topography of the country.

The continuous and heavy rain storms had an effect upon the miners that was unexpected and for which they evidently were unprepared. The rainfalls saturated the ground so thoroughly that many bank caves occurred where the banks had hitherto stood without braicing. There were sixteen fatal accidents reported in the press of miners caught beneath caving banks, and probably there were as many more that were not published; these casualties, with those occurring from drowning, made a sad record for the mining population in the State for this month. A sincere sympathy for their neighbors in distress, was a striking characteristic of the population of the mining towns in the early days, and this was always strongly manifested when death entered a household.

At Volcano a distressing accident occurred on March 2nd, when Margaret Rowle, a beautiful girl seventeen years of age, while kindling a fire caught a spark in her dress and was so severely burned that she died on the 5th. On the day of her funeral stores were closed, mines shut down and all business suspended, while the entire community attended the funeral. Fourteen young women near her own age, dressed in white with black veils, followed the hearse, and more than a hundred women marched two by two from the house to the grave.

Scarlet fever was raging in Georgetown, El Dorado County. Nearly every family had a child afflicted with the dire disease, and fifteen children died during the month with the fever.

Putrid sore throat was epidemic in San Joaquin County and at the new town of Mokelumne City several deaths had occurred among children afflicted with the disease.

There was said to be an epidemic of gout at Hornitos; the statement created considerable doubt, as it was not supposed Californians had the time to cultivate that ailment.

Election of Senator McDougall.

The Legislature was in session during the entire month, but owing to politics occupying so much time very little in the way of practical legislation was accomplished. The Union resolutions continued to be debated with the earnestness and warmth of strong partisan feeling until the 5th, when apparently the change in the administration at Washington dampened the ardor of the orators and speechmaking to save the Union all at once ceased.

The Assembly on the 9th passed the resolutions declaring California loyal to the Union by a vote of 40 to 22, but the Senate kept postponing the taking of a vote upon the resolutions until the month passed away without the Senate going on record.

The election of a United States Senator opened a Pandora box of troubles unexpected and never before experienced by a Legislature. The Senate

and Assembly met in joint convention on March 9th and began balloting for the election of the successor to Senator Wm. M. Gwin, whose term had expired on the 4th. The first ballot resulted as follows: J. B. Weller 27, John Nugent 9, J. W. Denver 16, J. A. McDougall 27, T. G. Phelps 23 and a number of scattering votes. The Legislature in joint convention had 115 members, making it necessary, if a full vote was cast, for the choice to receive 58 votes. Balloting continued without any election, day after day, until March 20th, when, through what was claimed to be a political compact, the Republican vote went to McDougall.

When the Republicans, through the withdrawal and leadership of State Senator Phelps, began changing their votes on the twenty-second ballot to McDougall, there were enacted scenes of personal strife that were pronounced a disgrace to the Legislature and the State. Amid imprecations of angry men, the president announced the vote as being a total of 111, McDougall receiving 56, Nugent 47, balance scattering. He then declared McDougall elected and adjourned the joint convention sine die. When it was discovered a mistake had been made by a clerk in recording the vote, as 113 votes had been cast, with two scattering being omitted in the summing up, therefore McDougall had not received a majority of votes cast and had not been elected.

What to do about it, now became a matter of serious contention and concern. After a week of debate and the proposal of a large number of methods of procedure, it was finally decided to call another joint convention and ballot again for Senator. This was done on April 2nd, when McDougall received 57 votes out of a total of 105 cast, and was duly declared elected—without a doubt this time.

Senator McDougall owed his success primarily to the fact that, as a Democrat, he made an address in February defining his position as that of an unflinching Union man, and as the Republicans could not elect one of their own party United States Senator, McDougall, through the utterance of his Union sentiments, became their choice and received their support at an opportune time when his adherents obtained enough votes to make a successful combination. Senator McDougall had long been one of the leading public citizens of San Francisco and participated, as a speaker, in every public function and political campaign. He was an authority on the English language and frequently lectured upon it in an entertaining and intellectual way. He was a man, like many others prominent in public life at that time, of convivial habits and was often the personal magnet of a bibulous gathering of bright minds and eloquent tongues. It is related that upon an occasion, while listening to the rambling speech of a State Senator, he was queried by a bystander: "Is not Senator intoxicated?" "Intoxicated?" was his reply, "no, sir! No American citizen is ever intoxicated who can correctly pronounce the word 'segregated,' and he has done so twice in the last ten minutes."

Upon the announcement of Senator McDougall's election his supporters procured a cannon and enough powder to fire a salute of fifty-seven guns, the total of his vote in the joint convention. The place selected was in front of the Orleans Hotel on Second street in Sacramento. The hotel was then the political headquarters of the Capital City. The effect of the first gun could not have been worse had a salvo been fired. There was a crashing and sound of broken, falling glass from every window in the block. The glass of over a hundred windows was broken and a panic equal to that following an earthquake ensued.

Mining Bill of Far-reaching Effect.

This Legislature passed a bill legalizing the levying of assessments and the sale of delinquent stock, that has had a more far-reaching effect than was ever expected by its author. It was intended to promote the mining industry by providing a legal means of freezing out the stockholders who would not pay their proportion of development expenses. While the law has undoubtedly enabled a great many energetic and persistent mine owners to continue development work that brought final success, it has also enabled the manipulators who control the Comstock Lode mines to work the pockets of their stockholders continuously without requiring any pockets of ore in their mines to aid them in their systematic methods of assessment mining.

A bill was introduced to allow the construction of wharves and the establishment of a ferry at Suisun and the City of New York of the Pacific, on the San Joaquin River in Contra Costa County, near Antioch. It was intended to establish a stage line between San Francisco and Sacramento, going via Pacheco Valley to Oakland and ferry across the Bay.

There was a proposition to divide Shasta County into a new county to be called Reading, in honor of its pioneer citizen P. B. Reading, with Millville for the county seat.

The Legislature wrangled during the last part of the month over the selection of a resident physician for the State insane asylum at Stockton. The two houses met daily in joint convention and failed to give any candidate a majority. Dr. Aylett, the incumbent, received the support of the Breckenridge wing; Dr. Tilden of Butte, the Douglas wing; Dr. Spencer of Santa Clara, the Republicans, and Dr. Thomas of Placer and Dr. Ellis a fusion and personal following. Aylett had thirty-five, Tilden twenty-three, Thomas eleven, Spencer twenty-two and Ellis thirteen votes on the first ballot, and while there were fluctuations, no one candidate could command an election.

The particulars of President Lincoln's inauguration at Washington on March 4th were received by Pony Express on March 19th and the facts of its peaceful and quiet consummation were received with a sense of relief and great satisfaction. The efforts to compromise the differences between the South and North appeared to be making headway in all parts of the Union, and there was no immediate prospect of hostilities manifest except at Charleston, South Carolina.

There was published at this time the following: "Capt. W. T. Sherman, late of Ohio, who has spent some years in Louisiana, having charge of a military school, resigned his post on the passage of the secession resolutions by that State and went north to maintain his allegiance to the Union. This gentleman resigned his commission in the army while stationed in California to become a member of the banking firm of Lucas, Turner & Co."

Sports of Half-century Ago.

A number of sporting events were pulled off during the month, the most important being the following: On March 6th in Los Angeles, a match trotting race for \$500 a side, two mile heats, between Mr. Bochman's "Ben Franklin" and Mr. Corbett's "Honest John" was won by the latter. Best time was 6:54.

On March 4th, in San Francisco, there was a foot race between two long-distance runners with State reputations, named Derrick and "Shepherd Boy," a distance of ten miles for \$500 a side. Over 2000 people attended. Derrick sprained his ankle on the eighth mile and was beaten twenty feet. Time for the ten miles was sixty-five minutes and nineteen seconds. The last mile was run in six minutes and thirty-one seconds.

A wood sawing match was pulled off at Rough and Ready. A Dutchman named Gephard was a rival of an Irishman named McCoy, in the business, and a test of speed and endurance was arranged to take place on an afternoon, in the presence of all the sports of the camp. John Davis was selected to act as official saw greaser, and stepped between the sawbucks with a large section of bacon rind in his hand, while Stephen Collins was bottle holder and referee. Gephard was the first to place his knee against a stick and make the sawdust fly. He sawed with such energy that at the end of six minutes he showed signs of distress. Perspiration in large drops fell from his brow and in many rivulets trickled down his body. He was sponged off and stimulated by the bottle holder and then resumed the operation of his saw, but at the end of eleven minutes his wind gave out entirely and he collapsed, leaving the slow-moving McCoy to be announced the winner and champion.

Lifting machines were very popular and betting on the lifting powers of strong built citizens was a source of great amusement, many not coming up to expectations based upon their physical proportions. John Miller of Stockton was the champion lifter, with 1040 pounds as a record lift; it was twenty pounds the best of many others. The lift of the average man was 710 pounds.

J. K. Doak living near San Andreas was the owner of four imported Kangaroo greyhounds. They had captured during the winter eighteen foxes and ten wildcats. They were so fleet of foot nothing on four legs could get away from them.

A grizzly bear visited the house of Thomas Riggs on Flat Creek, Shasta County, and finding the door open at night, walked into a bedroom, smelled of the children's faces, was slapped by a five-year-old boy over the snout in the darkness, then wobbled into the kitchen, took hold of a piece of meat and departed. The grizzly returned the next night, but being shot at scampered off and disappeared.

J. Wallace Higgins, a Napa City sportsman, caught a four and one-half pound trout in Napa Creek.

Don Augustine Alvise and Don Guadalupe Selaya of Santa Clara County were again to try conclusions in a mustang race for \$5000 a side. Distance was to be thirty-six miles, starting from Washington Corners, to San Jose, and back. April 1st was the final date set for the race.

Gift entertainments were springing up like stems in an asparagus bed, no less than seven being advertised to take place in March, April and May. G. G. Briggs was to the front with another duplication of his first success. This was to take place at Marysville in March. The first prize was the Old Briggs Orchard, 165 acres, on the Yuba River, with a hotel and other buildings valued at \$210,000. He claimed \$125,000 worth of fruit was marketed from the place in 1860. The second prize was a vineyard of ten acres, two and one-fourth miles from Marysville, with 8000 vines valued at \$8000. There were to be 142 other prizes and 114,350 chances at \$2 a chance. Mr. Crabtree at Grass Valley had an entertainment with a farm on Bear River, 250 acres, valued at \$9000, as the first prize and 118 other gifts with a valuation of \$6330. There were 7500 chances at \$2 each. C. L. Parish, at Jackson, had one for March 30th with a house and lot as the first prize, a span of horses, a piano, etc. There were 100 prizes, with 8650 chances at a dollar each. There were mining claims, grain fields, furniture, jewelry, books, etc., in others, making a grand collection of about everything a person could desire to get rid of. Some ludicrous incidents occurred in the distribution of these prizes. At Auburn, a Chinaman won a Webster's unabridged dictionary and the proprietor of a Mexican dance house an illustrated Bible worth \$25.

Miners Meet With Success.

On the South Fork of the Yuba River in Sierra County, two Frenchmen working a claim struck gravel from which they washed in five hours 138 ounces of gold dust worth over \$2700; the next day they extracted fifty-five ounces worth over \$1000. This claim had been covered by the water of a dam for several years, but the heavy storm of the 23rd caused the dam to break, released the water, and gave the Frenchmen an opportunity.

Copper veins in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras County, began to attract attention. A vein eight feet wide was being developed and C. T. Meader & Co. of Stockton made a shipment of the ore to Boston. Copperopolis now appeared for the first time upon the map and was the precursor of a big excitement.

Terrill and Hardy, on Bostwick Bar, Stanislaus River, washed twenty ounces in one day.

Mallory and Gerber, at Red Dog, had one pan of dirt from their claim that produced \$114 in gold dust.

The mines at Dutch Flat, Placer County, were producing \$25,000 a week and those of Forest Hill, in the same county, \$30,000 a week.

Robert Kelly of Timbuctoo had one of the richest claims in the State. He cleaned up \$14,000 from a twelve-days' run.

Joseph Colwell of Pittsburg, Sierra County, found a three-pound lump of gold in his claim.

The Coso mine in Mono County was the destination of over 200 prospectors who passed through Visalia enroute thereto. One party had a train of forty pack animals loaded with supplies.

The development of the Mt. Diablo coal mines was being vigorously attended to. Two tunnels were being run into the mountain about 1500 feet above the river and it was expected 50,000 tons would be extracted during the year. The consumption of coal in California was estimated to be 80,000 tons per annum, so there was no danger of the supply exceeding the demand. Prof. J. D. Whitney, State Geologist, delivered a lecture for the benefit of the legislators at Sacramento, and among other interesting things stated that, from a cursory examination of the coal deposits of Mt. Diablo, he believed they were apparently inexhaustible. Yet today little is left of them. The interior of Mt. Diablo where the coal deposits were found, if the theory of scientists is correct, must have been at one time in the far distant past a dismal tropical swamp.

The California Coal Co., with a capital of \$5,000, 000 and 50,000 shares, and four other companies to mine Mt. Diablo coal, were incorporated at this time.

The Hale and Narcross mine, on the Comstock Lode, was incorporated March 22nd, with \$400,000 capital and 800 shares.

A race war broke out at Coloma between the Irishmen and Chinamen at that place. A company of the former attempted to mine the gravel under a Chinamen's store and were assailed by the Chinese. Forty Irishmen assembled in defense of their countrymen and cleaned out the Chinese quarter, inflicting serious injury to many and destroy-

ing property to the value of over \$10,000. Sixteen of the leading spirits were arrested, taken to Placerville, tried, found guilty, and fined \$200 each.

Rich diggings were reported found near Bodega and there was a rush from Petaluma and nearby towns to the spot.

A rich ledge of silver ore was reported found by E. Hartman near Rough and Ready.

A Santa Barbara paper published the following: "Santa Barbara County contains inexhaustible beds of asphaltum. Two companies are now at work extracting petroleum. One company is making a good quality of kerosene, which is pronounced superior to the imported coal oil. In several places in the county oil has been found oozing from the earth and it is expected that by boring, plenty of it can be obtained."

Heavy Grain Shipments.

An agreement was made between the Board of State Prison Directors and Donald McLea of San Francisco to lease sixty convicts to him for one year at thirty cents a day. The prisoners were to manufacture clothing at the prison, to be forwarded to San Francisco, from where raw material was to be supplied by the contractors. It was hoped by this method to make the State prison at San Quentin self-sustaining.

There was trouble in Santa Clara County between the sheriff and his deputies and the settlers on the Chaballa rancho, east of Coyote Creek. The settlers assembled in such strength of numbers that they disarmed the officers who came to eject them, and prevented the writs of ejectment from being served.

St. Patrick's Day came on Sunday, so that Monday, the 18th, was observed in San Francisco, Sacramento, Forest Hill and other places with processions, orations and grand balls as Ireland's Day. General James Shields delivered the oration in San Francisco.

The news of the formation of the territory of Nevada was received during the month with great satisfaction. It caused a big advance in the values of real estate in Carson City, the prices on some of the town lots being higher than that of a gold mine.

There was a heavy movement of grain from interior points to tide water, where ships were loaded for Europe. The ocean freight charge was \$14 a ton, and wheat bought at \$4.25 a barrel was selling in England at \$8. Stockton was shipping 5000 sacks and Red Bluff 500 sacks a week by river barges. From Susan, by water, 23,109,644 pounds of grain had been shipped since the harvest began in June.

Quincy, Plumas County, was partially destroyed by fire on March 2nd; ten business houses burned, with a \$35,000 loss.

Seven buildings were burned March 15th on Folsom street wharf, San Francisco, with a \$15,000 loss.

The National flour mill, in San Francisco, was burned March 5th with a loss of \$12,000.

SURVIVORS OF PIONEER PARTY GATHER IN ANNUAL REUNION.

At the Lodi, San Joaquin County, home of Rev. J. W. Brier, February 4th, the "Jayhawkers," surviving members of the first party of white people who ever crossed Death Valley, met in annual reunion and recounted their early-day experiences. The date marked the anniversary of the arrival of the party at San Francisco Ranch, near Los Angeles, in 1850. The surviving members are Colonel John B. Colten of Kansas City, Missouri; Dow Stevens, of San Jose, John Grossecaupe of Mendocino County and Mrs. Juliette Wells Brier. The latter was the only woman in this memorable party, and is now 98 years of age, but in perfect health.

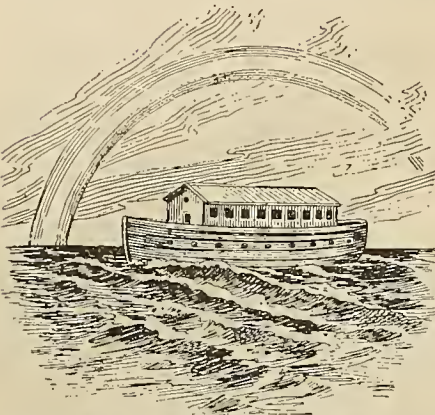
Like all other pioneer parties, this one endured many hardships from the time it set out from Salt Lake. Three hundred people, made up of Mormons and those of other religious sects, with 105 wagons, left Salt Lake City on October 7, 1849, bound for California under the guidance of Captain Hunt. At intervals the party drifted apart, some cutting across country and some turning back, until only thirty-six remained to finish the journey. Death Valley was reached on Christmas Eve, 1849. Nine of the party succumbed on this occasion, and those who braved the awful trials of starvation, thirst, and battles with the Indians called themselves the "Jayhawkers."

MOUNTAIN BOYS WANT GRIZZLY.

Last Chance, Placer County, January 21st. Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Gentlemen: Inclosed find my check for three dollars for one year's subscription each for E. E. Ray, C. W. Burner and myself, all of Last Chance. We are up in the mountains in seven feet of snow and want the Grizzly Bear so that we may know what the rest of the State and Natives are doing. GEO. H. SMITH.

Native Home Items—for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



THEME FOR A MAY FESTIVAL.



AM GOING TO TELL MY DEEJERS the story of the first May Festival among the Aryans—those ancestors of the white man who have since spread over Europe and America and to whom we belong. Everything about the Aryans ought to be of interest to us, for their words, spoken thousands of years ago, are our words today. When we say "daughter," we are using the terms they did in that ancient home of the white man, and also that other fine word which stands for so much—"brother." The daughter was the little milkmaid; the brother was the burden-bearer, and he was also anciently called "Bub."

When I speak of a fairy I mean to symbolize an idea—just as we speak of Uncle Sam, to represent the United States of America. There is no such person and never was—it is a name used to symbolize the genius of our country. So follows the story of our Aryan ancestors, knowing that this is the only way to express quickly and picturesquely the genius of the early white man from which we sprang. They were thriftless and stupid at first, until one day they found "Seven Faithful Fairies" in a nest and took them home, where they grew to be their guardians and advisers. Now of course the first and most important of these was the fairy of "Honest Work"—sometimes called the Hammerer and sometimes, when he got mad at being imposed upon, "Wor-kik-abus." Next came "Little Sister of Growing Things," which represented agriculture, domestic animals, birds, butterflies and children. Her name was Ar-Vyvah, representing vital energy, and the King's children called her "The Fairy of Bread." The other five fairies stood for Music, Art, Letters, Science and Common Sense.

But I shall not speak of them now. I want to tell you how to get up a May Festival that will surpass anything we have ever imagined here in our beloved State of California to represent our Republic, free from any ideas of monarchy and at the same time give pleasure to all the family, from the tiniest to the grandfathers and the grandmothers. You have found out by this time, I imagine, that this department stands first of all for the HOME and the domestic side of things. I am utterly opposed to breaking down our Republic by this monarchy idea creeping into all our processions, as if we had to borrow kings and queens to bow before in order to enjoy ourselves. Yes, that is what is the matter with Hannah—she does not like it at all!

The chief man of the Aryan tribe was the Father of his people and he had four children—two boys and two girls. The boys were Ind, who afterwards settled in Indiana; Sax, who afterwards roved to Germany and Britain; the girls were Gree, who had such a beautiful time in Greece; and Latte, who established a magnificent record in history in Rome. That shows us how the Aryans spread out and how we are related to each other—we of the white race. And we all ought to be united for our mutual protection and insist upon maintaining those laws which are framed to keep us a WHITE RACE.

It is an ancient thing to love the warm rays of the sun, and the Aryans invented many marvelous tales to explain the reason for the sun going away in the winter time and coming back in the spring time. They were the ones to tell, around the fires on the long cold nights, how the sleeping beauty (who was the world) got her finger hurt by the

spindle of the ice frost fairy and fell asleep until the Prince of Springtime came and kissed her on the eyelids and awakened her. And that story has been repeated ever since, but no one, save the scholars, can understand that it is merely a symbolism. We all are children of the sun to this very day. How we shiver, even in California, when the loving rain keeps up too long, and how everybody is out with smiles on their faces when the clouds clear away and the heavenly blue is above and showers of gold radiate everywhere! What then must they feel, who are hemmed in with snow and ice and blizzards, as is the experience of those who dwell in the high Sierras? I remember once when snow fell in October and kept up all winter with a knee-deep finish on the following May-day to cap the climax. Maybe I can understand the sensations of the Aryans better than can most of our Native Daughters and Native Sons of the Golden West.

Well, I can see them in that land of theirs where the birch tree grew (but no one knows exactly where it was), in the midst of the winter. The father was the king in those days—and he being wise, knew that something should be done to keep up the spirits of his people. So he announced that, when the sleep of the Fairy of Bread—"The Sister of Growing Things"—should be over and she should awaken, they would make ready for such a festival as was never given before. Everyone should take part. There should be gold crowns for all. New dances should be invented, and the old and the young should dance together. As they already knew that "Little Sister" never awakened from her winter sleep till her eyelids were touched by a willow bud—which was the first green thing to spring up in the dead brown branches to show the world was still alive—he sent his children out as messengers to hunt for and bring back the precious things. Meanwhile watchers sat by the glass coffin, holding the form of Ar-Vyvah, waiting for her to awaken, and they sang their sweet lullabies, that her dreams should be sweet and comforting; for they knew that their lives depended upon her life.

The Fairy of Work—poor old Wor-kik-abus—used to get very lonesome for his "Little Sister," for he never had any time to take even a holiday, as everyone depended upon him to keep the roofs mended and the cattle attended to, and he used to be very anxious for her sleep to come to an end. So when he heard of the Festival he worked all the harder to help the other fairies get up a Maypole dance with streamers flying, and everybody practised during the long evenings learning how to dance—the young and the old together. But the first willow bud brought in was a blighted thing, and they did not dare to lay it on the eyelids of the sleeping "Fairy of Growing Things," which includes children, so they waited till a full green bud was brought in later, and then with soft sweet songs they waved it over her and murmured:

Awake, sweet world, awake,
Thou art but sleeping, this we know.
Beneath this awful, awful gloom
The kiss of spring is on thine eyes,
The willow bud is now in bloom.

She only opened her eyes and closed them again, for many calves and lambs had perished during the long, long winter. However, there was a gurgle of silvery laughter from the glass coffin and when they looked, there she lay with eyes opened and full of merriment, like a sprouting seed in its cradle. What? You never saw a sprouting seed in its cradle and never heard one laughing to itself, full of joy and delight? Well, you just go out and listen with fairy ears—that's all I have to say—it is simply marvelous.

They knew that "Little Sister" was always a little weird when first she woke up and had to get acquainted over again with everybody. So they were not surprised when she told them to go away—she did not like them at all, with their enormous eyes and big mouths and tremendous ears. But they were filled with consternation when they heard fairy sobs coming from the glass coffin, for she was lonesome for somebody but could not remember who it was. They held up the gold crowns and the maypole and tried to tell her what a nice time they were planning for the festival, but she waved them all away and seeing in someone's hand the hammer demanded it at once. "That's what I want!" she explained. But when she got it, she was still in a state of doubt. "It's somebody I've forgotten," she insisted. "Oh, I know! I want my brother and I want him now!" Everybody scampered to find the busy Fairy of Work, the

Hammerer, and before you could count fifty he was there by the side of the glass coffin, and tired out, too, with all the extra chores on hand, while she was as fresh as a daisy and full of new energy, which bubbled and sparkled in her like the leaven in her own bread.

"It's a good thing you came in time, Mr. Bub," she announced, "for I was just about to smash this glass coffin with your dear old hammer, and I've got so much to tell you, it will take me three years, day and night—for we are going to start the most wonderful seeds growing you ever saw. I've got my apron full of them—but I haven't a minute to waste for I want to start on the almond blossoms, and the cherry blossoms, and the peach blossoms, and the pear blossoms. As she flew out of her glass coffin, she talked up her breath and down her breath, and who wouldn't sympathize with poor Wor-kik-abus, for he looked as if a hurricane were blowing on him and as if he could hardly tell which was the truth, tired out as he already was and with all this new energy that had been turned loose and nearly bowling him over. She took him by the hand, as little children do who like to walk together, waved everybody away, and went on talking, talking, till her poor brother, the Burden-Bearer, closed his eyes in sheer exhaustion, leaned his head against the wall and said half in his sleep, "Yes, indeed Little Sister." "Oh, that will be fine, Sister." But she went on just the same, till everybody in the kingdom fell asleep where they were, because they could not stand any more.

For she was like a new setting of bread, rising and rising till it burst all boundaries, covering everything in sight, and nobody could say "Stop," till it got ready itself at the end of its exuberance. Of course, you have seen bread rise? If you haven't, you've missed something. There they were, all asleep—the men, and the wives, and the children—with their heads on each others shoulders, while Ar-Vyvah went on and on till at last she turned and said, "Now, you lazy things, let's get to work!" She fell to laughing at the sight, and touched her brother with her wand, and then they two touched all the others and they waked up, full of new energy, and ran like mad to attend to everything as fast as possible, for they had lost three days out of the calendar. The snow had disappeared, the sun was shining, and the festival came off like magic. Of course it was headed by the little Queen of Agriculture and by her side, walking as Prime Minister, was Honest Work, carrying his hammer as his insignia of office. She was all in white, as if copied from the blossoms of the apple tree, with a dainty veil falling from her golden crown cap, set with blossoms as lovely as a little bride—only that there never was a prince for her, for fairies never love nor marry. They are too busy working for man all the time to think of anything else. And behind them marched the fairies of Music, of Art, of Letters, of Science and of Common Sense. Then came the children of the Aryans, led by Ind, Sax, Gree and Latte, representing the families of the White Race. To which could be added the United States and Britain, if we wanted to give it up-to-date for a festival of our own.

The Maypole was set up and the new dances started, with the old and the young dancing together, all wearing their golden crowns to do honor to the little queen of queens—Ar-Vyvah, the Fairy of Bread. Then, with willow wands, each one set forth, daintily touching the plants and the trees and even each other, to give new life and make everything grow, so the world would be happier and better. Before they were through, the buzzing of bees could be heard, and the singing of birds, and a breath like sandalwood was in the air, while butterflies and dragonflies came forth one at a time while all sang joyously:

Mortals all rejoice,
The Love Spring is here.

EVERY WORD EAGERLY READ.

Gonzales, California, February 3rd.

Editor Grizzly Bear—Dear Sir: The Grizzly Bear Magazine still keeps up its interest, and every word is eagerly read and thoroughly enjoyed by yours truly and fraternally.

ARIANI WILLIAMS STERLING,
Past Grand President, N.D.G.W.

The advertisements in The Grizzly Bear are from friends of the Native Daughters and Native Sons. They have shown their friendship; why not show yours by patronizing them? And in doing so, don't fail to mention that you saw their advertisement in this magazine.

With Our Western Books and Writers

CONDUCTED BY NETTIE S. GAINES

CALIFORNIA NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A little volume by Charles Elmer Jenney, attracting our attention because of its dainty dress of Scotch plaid silk and illustrations of a number of half-tones of California's beautiful scenery, becomes much more attractive when we begin to read the choice bits of verse therein. They have to do mostly with things Californian. One who has thoroughly appreciated our giant sequoias will read with interest the lines from "The Sequoias":

"To make our homes a work of finished art,
Shall we cut out some great giant Sequoia's heart?
Still may my pencil be forever more
If it be splintered from Sequoia's core!
Shall vandals sack His temples and lay low
And no more for His altars strike a blow?
Avaunt! grant to these great trees nobler death;
The earthquake or some mighty tempest's breath."

We of the San Joaquin will enjoy a trip with the poet throughout the long, picturesque course of this river and appreciate the parting words of "The San Joaquin":

"Its course complete, afar outside
It hears the call of the Western tide—
That boundless sea where the waters home;
It can see the spray of its high dashed foam—
The call that started its first springs forth,
From the distant South and the distant North,
And clasping hands with its long sought mate,
At ebb it passes the Golden Gate."

All true Californians can appreciate "The Shepherd-herd," for the abject loneliness of one who "finds each day sufficient to his need," is made most impressive:

"In springtime on the plains he vigil keeps—
A pipeless Pan, half merged among his beasts,
Watching the stars at night ere yet he sleeps,
As did of old the Shepherds in the East.
"The flickering camp fire dies to glowing coals;
With head on paws the dogs close one tired eye;
The huddled sheep lie packed in fleecy rolls;
And blanketed he sleeps beneath the sky."

The poet writes "To California," in 1849, the seventies, today, and these are his words to the future:

"Heir to the sunshine, heir to health,
Heir to unestimated wealth
All that the Past imparted,
Shalt thou bestowing with free hand
Thy blessings wide through every land
Be called the Golden-hearted."

Fresno may well be proud of having in her midst the writer of such strong and beautiful verse as Mr. Jenney has given us in this dainty volume, which no doubt was received by many as a bright little valentine for the recipient would love its charming verse.

TRAILING AND CAMPING IN ALASKA.

A number of very excellent books have been written within recent years concerning Alaska and existing conditions. The most recent the reviewer has in mind, is "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," by Addison M. Powell. Mr. Powell spent ten years in Alaska, going by way of Valdez into the Copper River country, and conditions throughout Alaska may be well understood by using this locality as a type. The author brings his reader in close touch with life there. In fact, one almost feels as he reads that he has viewed the scenes described, talked with its people, and taken part in the perilous trips, so simply and so humorously is much of it told. The type is large and the many excellent illustrations are a great addition to the inter-

"I have a notion the books on the shelves,
Are just as much persons as we are ourselves.
And when you are older you'll find this is true,
Then be careful, my friend, and make books like you."

—Gelett Burgess.

esting theme. Readers generally do not stop to consider that travel books, such as Mr. Powell has given us in "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," can only come to our hands as the result of many years of hardship on the part of the writer. True enough, he may have derived much pleasure as well as profit, nevertheless he endured trials which we would not or could not undergo. The book presents a fund of knowledge which the reader can possess in a few hours if he reads as deliberately and reservedly as it was written. The writer possessed this fund only after years of hard labor.

That the writer believes in Alaska is evident in his dedicating it "To the boys who clung to the alders while others left, condemning a country they knew nothing about," and that Alaska's grip on the writer is a firm one is shown in these parting lines of poetry:

"We'll forget the cold December, when the north-
winds played their tune,
But of green vales we'll remember, when 'twas all
daylight in June;
And we'll hearken to the calling of the wild life
and pursue
Where are songs of waters falling and the broad
leaves nod to you."

"We have searched for nature's treasure, in the
sharp peaks' upper air,
Where hearts beat to rapid measure, mid bleak
glaciers and snow glare;
And although our footsteps quicken to meet
brothers in the vale,
We shall think of those, down-stricken, who now
rest beside the trail."

THE CALL OF THE NATION.

After a careful reading of "The Call of the Nation," by Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University, one is thoroughly convinced that the crying need of today is that those in whom the affairs of our nation are entrusted (the voters) should not only better understand the power which is theirs, but that they should also use that power. If right-minded people, whose privilege it is to cast the vote, would put themselves in closer touch with the vital problems of the times, wonderful results for good would be accomplished, for the forces of evil have ever been on the alert grasping for everything that tends toward gain.

There is little excuse in this enlightened age for any one, if he so desires, who is not conversant with all that tends toward right living. There are many excellent books being written by able men who have devoted much time and thought to these problems that mean everything to humanity at large. William Allen White has given us that most excellent book "The Old Order Changeth," Ralph Waldo Trine, "The Land of Living Men," which is full of goods things. Then we have such writers as Dr. Eliot and Dr. Van Dyke on subjects closely allied to governmental affairs.

In discussing "Significance of Party" Dr. Jordan says, "The matter which concerns us in the election is not supremacy of one or the other of our make-believe parties, but in the choice of honest effective men. * * * The only good Republican

is one who places manhood above Republicanism. His fellow is the good Democrat who does the same thing." Some of the other vital questions discussed by the writer are "The Cost of Living," "Conservation of Natural Resources," "The Ownership of Public Utilities," "Immigration," "Under National Needs." Dr. Jordan places justice, education, temperance, sanitation, peace, but he holds that "the cause of peace stands first of all among our national duties and privileges."

A better insight into this book may be gained from the author's own words: "I have wished only to emphasize those activities which touch and which promote the real life of the nation, and to insist on the fact that these realities are the genuine functions of government, and by moving towards them we shall escape the evils of low ideals. By making life better worth living to the individual man because he is a citizen of this republic, we shall accomplish the final end of taking politics out of politics."

"THE PIONEER."

Harry T. Fee, Stockton's poet, has caught the spirit of the one who braves the wilderness, and has portrayed this in the February Sunset in a strong bit of verse entitled "The Pioneer":

Somewhere, O earth, thy tangled woods
O'erstop the lonely plain,
Somewhere, amid dim solitudes,
Thy mists of silence reign,
Yet he shall come with purpose high
Deep in his valiant heart,
And where thy purple vistas lie
Shall stand the pulsing mart.

Somewhere primeval echo dies
Across the wastes untrod,
And wild and far and lone there lies
The wilderness of God,
But he shall come unceasing and plain,
His burning soul adream,
And where thy virgin waste hath lain
The fragrant farmstead gleam.

Tho' far and high thy treasures lie,
Enwrought with hazard, still
Before thy face he shall defy
Thy might to balk his will,
For he shall come as morning light,
And earth rock-ribbed and sere
Shall yield the largess of its might
To him, the Pioneer.

WESTERN LITERARY NOTES.

Stewart Edward White, author of "Rule of the Game," a novel in which California's lumber interests are brought to the front, tells us in February Pacific Monthly of "Hunting the Wild Boar."

George Sterling, the San Jose poet, has given us in the February Sunset a charming bit of verse very true to life in "The Eanescent." In the same number, Herman Whitaker, author of "The Planter," a novel dealing with conditions in Mexico, has contributed an article entitled "Mexico and Her Common Man." Mr. Whitaker has just returned from this much-talked-of country and has given us a good account of present conditions.

Books to which space in these columns will be given in the April issue are, "When God Laughs" by Jack London; "Romantic California," by Ernest Peixotto; and "The Day of Souls," by Charles Tenny Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO WINS

THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.

With a pen made from California gold, President Taft has signed the congressional bill which names San Francisco as the place for holding the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, in honor of the completion of the Panama Canal. Everything is now in readiness to begin active work upon the great exposition, and it is expected that ground will be broken within six months.

One of the most important tasks that will first engage the attention of the directors of the fair is the selection of a site. Seven sites have already been advanced, and the backers of each are urging the selection of their particular location, but it now appears that the Golden Gate Park site, with

its 600 acres and ocean frontage, is the choice of a great majority of the people of San Francisco.

Following this will come the selection of a Director-General, who will be at the head of the great undertaking. For this honor, James Rolph, Theodore Bell and M. H. De Young have been mentioned, but no one seems at present willing to vouchsafe an opinion as to where the wreath of laurel will fall. All admit, however, that as the job is a big one, it will take a big man of broad ideas to successfully fill the position.

After these preliminaries are over, will come the appointing and organizing of committees, and then actual work will proceed up to the time of opening the exposition. Not even the dates for the fair have been decided upon, but it seems to be the opinion

of those who are in position to know, that the exposition will open some time in June, 1915, and continue to the end of that year.

San Francisco is going to make the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the greatest and most beautiful fair the world has ever known. It is no exaggeration to predict that, when completed, the undertaking will represent an expenditure of \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000. The foreign exhibits will undoubtedly, from tentative indications, be on a more lavish scale than those at any other world's fair, and our own Government, as well as each separate state, will eclipse all former efforts in the way of exhibits.

Time is money, but it requires a great deal of time to convince some folks of that fact.

Made-in-California Week to Boost Home Industries

(By D. J. ALBERGA, Chairman of General Committee of "Made in California Week," Home Industry League of California.)



MADE-IN-CALIFORNIA WEEK means talk, boost, buy and sell products manufactured in California. In San Francisco, it was a week when all the stores, commercial and civic bodies and individuals boosted home industry through buying, selling and using goods made in California. One of the circulars which gave a brief and specific account of the purpose of the week read as follows:

MADE IN CALIFORNIA WEEK

February 20-25, 1911

SUPPORT THE STATE THAT SUPPORTS YOU.
DURING THIS WEEK AND AT ALL OTHER

TIMES BUY

CALIFORNIA MADE GOODS
AND INSIST ON GETTING THEM.
Get the Made in California Habit.
Every Store in City will Exhibit Goods
Made in California.

Boost for California—The Fair State.
Boost for San Francisco—The Exposition City.
REMEMBER FEBRUARY 20-25.

HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA.

The stores of the city were asked to show made-in-California products, because it meant better local business conditions as well as a better general business condition throughout the entire State of California. It has made possible for the future a week when every city in the State will set aside this time of the season for a veritable harvest of made and produced in California products.

Through the great support given to the movement by the different stores, commercial bodies and other institutions in distributing over 500,000 circulars and other descriptive data, it made it possible to reach thousands of people that could never have been notified of the movement. Through the efforts and suggestions brought about by this "Made-in-California Week," was realized a successful fashion season that was arranged for by the retailers who took advantage of the many strangers in the city and made a spring opening of their many new lines. Through the publicity, retailers co-operated with the Home Industry League and submitted many lines of copy that contained advertisements giving publicity to the week and the trade-mark of the League with the magical words "Made-in-California."

Inspired by competitive efforts, stores vied with one another in making window displays, with the result that thousands and thousands of dollars were spent in drawing attraction toward the recognition of California products. Thirty-eight beautifully carved and artistic silver loving cups were given for the best displays of California products in the different districts of the city, of which there were twelve, for the stores making the most original and unique display characterizing California products. The cards which were displayed in the windows said all goods displayed must be made in California to win a prize. The store that had the best display was given the \$250 trophy or shield. Besides this, valuable merchandise prizes were given for the next fifteen best displays in every district, making a sum total of some 270 prizes in all. The window dresser that made the best display received a special prize presented by the president and vice-president of the League, F. C. Parker and A. C. Rulofson.

The most instructive and educational campaign of the week was brought about in the securing of ninety-four improvement clubs in the city, with the rest of the commercial and civic bodies, for a greater recognition of the week's efforts in the outlying districts in San Francisco. This work was started three months before February 20th and continued up to and through that time. This campaign was managed through a series of lectures and entertainments secured in the co-operation of more than 50,000 men and women who have been permanently won over to the cause of home industry, and proved that it is the rank and file of the State in a campaign of this kind that can bring about the greatest good in the purchasing of made-in-California products. One of the most difficult features was the handling of the different improvement clubs and the addressing of same, divided as they were into twelve districts. But each district was given a chairman and to him much of the success was due.

The one feature of this campaign that perhaps created a greater interest than any other, was the

strenuous efforts and talks made by the various manufacturers themselves, who took advantage of this opportunity to get close to the people who buy and sell their goods. It clearly manifested that personal contact with the purchasing public is one of the solutions to teach the people the absolute necessity of home industry, perhaps adding more than anything else to bring about this recognition of California commodities. The presence of professional men, such as attorneys and doctors, who addressed these clubs, illustrated the seriousness of the need to develop the latent industries of our State and increase the population.

In the entertainment of the 1500 delegates to the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, that was made possible through the "Made-in-California Week," and added another entertaining feature of the occasion, was the great result brought about by teaching these men the value of buying California made products, as at the very lowest estimate it has been figured that these men buy at least \$100,000,000 worth of fruit annually from California. They were entertained by rides around the bay provided them by the League, through the courtesy of the Southern Pacific Company; they were given an au-



D. J. ALBERGA

tomobile ride through the park and all the picturesque driveways throughout the country and city, and were made comfortable by eating at all times made-in-California products in the hotels and restaurants, besides being given a car ride to the beach and Cliff House by the United Railroads. The Hotel Men's Association of San Francisco went into the work with good will and provided all manner of entertainment for the guests as well as special features for the good of the "Made-in-California Week" itself.

On Washington's birthday, February 22nd, the hotels in the city competed for a \$150 trophy for the best menu card made up entirely in all its detail of California products, each hotel identifying the work with the "Made-in-California Week" diamond upon the menu, to make it eligible for competition. This brought about some of the most original and unique displays, poetical compositions and original figures of speech made in California products. The Palace Hotel gave a magnificent luncheon, with appropriate decorations and entertainment, for the good of the week and the members of the Home Industry League. Besides this, there were many features added, too numerous to mention, that went to make up the success of the Home Industry movement. The women's settlements, mothers' and women's clubs gave lunch-

cons at which nothing was used but made-in-California products, provided them by the different manufacturers of the State. This teaching of women the use of California products has been the most effectual educational campaign that has been instituted by the home industry movement. One fact illustrated was the necessity of printing directories and volumes of literature showing just what is made in California, to make the women acquainted with the fact, particularly with food products that are used in the pantry. It proved conclusively that the women, who are the purchasers of household necessities and food products, are those who will make permanent, and build the foundation for, the goods made in California.

The co-operation of over 700 retail grocers in the city, who were given a banquet and smoker during the week, was one of the instructive features that increased the demand for California food products more than any other combination of forces as represented by a single retail industry. The measure of co-operation was perhaps more forcibly illustrated when, at one of the weekly luncheons during the week, a representative of one of the largest milling concerns on the coast got up and said that since the inception of the Home Industry movement and the co-operation of the retail grocers, they had doubled their output, and he thanked the League for making it possible for this great improvement in the local market.

Perhaps of all the work that has been accomplished—and means a permanent educational source for the future citizens of our State in teaching them to buy California products—was the writing of a composition on home industry by thirty-two schools of the eighth grade pupils and sixteen high schools for a cash prize of \$100 for the best composition at both of those schools; and a second prize of valuable merchandise suitable for either boy or girl. This naturally necessitated the preparing of ten questions to be asked of the pupils and which were pertinent to their school work, to their home life, and to their father's business, resulting, as it would, in a greater increase of California products.

The next event that secured good results and has become a prominent feature in the schools, was the visit of all the school children to the factories that held open house. In addition to this, lectures during the week and previously were given in all of the schools on the subject of Home Industry, which also will become one of the prominent features in establishing the idea of patronizing and developing California industries. The superintendent of schools, Alfred Roncovieri, and H. G. Vaughn were instrumental in this work and besides helping the success of same, suggested that a primer of simple construction be compiled and submitted to all of the schools on the natural resources of the State.

Last, but not least, was the hearty co-operation of the Native Sons, many of the Parlors holding open house during the week and entertaining the fruit jobbers and other members of the League. The most active in this work were the following who made up a general sub-committee and upon whom depended the great success that ended one of the most interesting events ever held in the State of California: D. Alberga (chairman), J. C. Kortick, C. H. Workman, W. H. Laurence, H. E. Holmes, Walter Degen, H. M. Hyman, Oscar Boldeman, August Lang, R. L. Dunn, A. Patrick, Dr. C. V. Cross, Chester Meyers, Sam Samter, P. G. Betts, F. B. Connolly.

The idea of the made-in-California week is to foster the Home Industry movement and make it a permanent benefit to the State. Such efforts should not be confined alone to the big cities, but should prevail throughout the entire State of California, where a greater recognition of Home Industry should be brought about to develop the great producing and manufacturing interests of this State. Every locality has its industries, and these, together with the other industries of the State, should be fostered and protected by our people through the purchase of their products.

PIONEERS OF GRASS VALLEY ORGANIZE SOCIAL CLUB.

The Grass Valley Pioneer Association was organized February 9th, with the following officers: James C. Conway, president; E. C. Webster, vice-president; Edward Donnelly, secretary; Frank DuMaine, treasurer. The purposes of the association are both social and benevolent, and anyone coming to the State prior to 1855 is eligible to membership. Those who became members upon the organization of the Association are: E. C. Webster, Albert Matteson, Alexander Henderson, C. C. Townsend, William Coomb, Peter Johnson, S. H. Dille, W. B. Van Orden, R. G. Roberts, James McMullen, Patrick McLeahy, Andrew Peterson, Mayor James C. Conway, Samuel Fisher, John E. Carter, Edward Donnelly, R. S. Corbett, William Huling and Frank R. DuMaine.

Labor for Homeless Children—Right Side of Life's Account

(BY LAURA J. FRAKES, GRAND SECRETARY, N.D.G.W.)



COULD YOU LIKE TO GO WITH ME to see a new baby? It's away out this side of nowhere, and it is raining very hard," said Emma W. Lillie, secretary of the N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. Children's Agency, and fairy god mother to homeless waifs. "Would I like to go? Well, I guess I would; and grateful, too, for the opportunity," said the writer.

After a long journey through wind, and rain, and mud, we reached the foot of a high hill, at the top of which was situated a neat looking little cottage. In this cottage lived the dear woman whose kind, motherly heart prompted her to take and care for this homeless one until such time as Mrs. Lillie could find a suitable home for it. Another effort, and we were at the top of the hill.

What a sweet little darling met our gaze—sky-blue eyes, rosy cheeks and dimpled chin—a really, truly, live doll—a doll that could open and shut its eyes, move its tiny hands and little pink toes; could coo, and smile, just such a sweet smile as I fancy angels smile. I venture to say it could cry, too, but not on this day, oh, no! It was on exhibition now, and must be good. I wonder if it knew? We each, in turn, held this wee bit of humanity in our arms and pressed it close to our hearts, wondering how anyone, much less a mother, could abandon anything so sweet, so confiding, and so helpless.

After satisfying herself that the baby was in every way worthy the home into which it was about to be placed, Mrs. Lillie gave the wee one a good-by squeeze and a kiss, thanked the woman for the good care she had given the baby, and once more we were out in the cold, the rain, the wind, and the mud, but we felt it not, for our hearts were filled with a warmth, a joy, a happiness, that came with the knowledge that we were instrumental in placing this dear one in a happy home—a home where it would be reared in kindness and love, with every comfort that a fond heart could give. Some time, dear sisters and brothers, I'll write and tell you how this little baby girl is thriving under the tender care of its new mother.

While in the N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. Children's Agency's office in San Francisco the other day, it was my privilege to read some of the letters received by the secretary from those who had opened their hearts and homes to these little unfortunates. These letters so interested me, that with Mrs. Lillie's permission I quote a few paragraphs for your perusal and benefit:

"Dear Mrs. Lillie: I want to tell you that baby is fine—she is as fat as a little pig, and just as good as can be. Everybody falls in love with her, she is so dear. * * *"

"Dear Mrs. Lillie: I feel I just must write and tell you how our dear little girl is progressing. She is just fine, and growing big and fat—looks twice as fat as when she came. She is the sweetest thing, and we just love her. We had her out for a ride today—took her to see some of our friends. They all think she is just 'it'. Baby certainly enjoyed her ride and did look so sweet in her little blue hood and coat. We are both so fond of her, and love her so dearly—just as much as if she were really our own. I am holding her now in my lap while writing to you. She is such an affectionate little doll, just loves to be held and caressed. She has a high chair and all sorts of toys to play with. * * *"

"My Dear Mrs. Lillie: Your letter of thanks, in return for the privilege of helping your society, arrived this a. m., and I wish to thank YOU for your kind words, and to assure you that what I did for your cause, was as nothing compared to that which is actually being accomplished by your society. Your kind words will serve as an incentive, however, to try and do more for our unfortunates, and I sincerely hope what is done through our weekly paper will some time bear good fruit. Anything that can be done by myself, in helping the society in any way within my ability and means, will be gladly undertaken and put down on the right side of life's account. Chas. K. Secher, "Editor Delano Record."

"My Dear Mrs. Lillie: I want to tell you how grateful we are for the dear little fellow you brought to us. We want to tell you that he has won our hearts completely. You do not know what a pleasure it is to me to hear his childish prattle, and to see his innocent little ways. O, the sweet simplicity of a child! I realized it more the night the little fellow came to us, than at any time before in my life. When I saw the little white-robed figure kneeling by his bed, his tiny hands clasped and his innocent little face lifted toward heaven, and heard his sweet voice in prayer—a stranger in a strange home, among strange

people—I thought of the mother—if she deserves to be called by that holy name—who had abandoned this sweet piece of humanity, leaving another mother to hear that childish prayer; another mother to put that dear little fellow to bed; another mother to kiss him good night. And yet, God knows best."

Who can doubt, after reading the above extracts, that the grandest thing the Native Sons and Native Daughters have ever undertaken is the placing of homeless children in childless homes. This is done jointly, through what is known as the Children's Agency. Past Grand President Emma W. Lillie is the secretary and good angel who takes these little orphans—or, worse yet, homeless waifs—from the various institutions and finds a good home for each one, placing a Protestant child in a Protestant home, a Catholic child in a Catholic home, and a Jewish child in a Jewish home. All this is done for what is considered the best good of the child. If one could first see these half-starved, sickly little babies as they are taken from institutions and placed in a good home, and then in about six months see them again, with bright, smiling faces, rounded, rosy cheeks and musical laughter, how happy he would be. He would feel like blessing the one who started this wonderful work.

How these little ones do grow, when they get into a good home and receive the tender care of a loving mother, good, pure food, etc., hut, best of all, a loving mother's fond embrace and sweet, good-night kiss! No wonder the work is progressing, and why not? It is certainly a worthy cause. There have been placed this year about eighteen babies, and not a home which they have entered would allow them to depart, as the letters above quoted show. This is a work that, once understood, will meet with the approval of everyone, now then must it appeal to the loving heart of our Heavenly Father, Whose only son died that we might be saved, and Whose son said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Let us tell about this good work to everyone. We want the outside world to know about it—to know what we are doing; what a grand and glorious work is being done by our two Orders. In after years these same little unfortunates will have grown to be men and women, perhaps honored members of our Orders, each with gratitude in his or her heart, and will point to the Native Sons and Native Daughters as the ones to whom they owe their happy homes, etc. How often, in the long journey down the walk of life, will they say, "God bless those Native Sons and Native Daughters; they huddled better than they knew." And then we, who supported this splendid cause, shall have been rewarded.

With Time and Study, One Can Improve His or Her Education

(By ELIZA D. KEITH, Past Grand President, N.D.G.W.)



IN MANY A SUBORDINATE PARLOR there are earnest women eager to improve their minds. Some of them have not had the advantage of much elementary schooling, and they realize their deficiencies often in a hopeless sort of way and content themselves with wishing that their opportunities had been greater. Others are striving to make the best of the situation; they belong to reading clubs and study by themselves in a desultory sort of way, not making much progress, and not realizing what is the impediment. In brief, it may be summed up in the statement that they do not know their own language; that they cannot extract the meaning of a sentence, much less of a paragraph, because they have no idea of sentence structure—of the main proposition and the subordinate thought, hence their confusion of ideas.

Now, many of such eager women have asked me from time to time if they could study grammar by themselves, or in a congenial group of friends. To all such the reply has been, "Certainly, but you must take time and study with some system." In the following list I have set forth the leading features of different books which have helped me, and which will give up their thought to the student, with comparatively little effort on her part. And so I have asked the Editor of our official organ,

The Grizzly Bear, to let this brief article be my reply to the many other queries which I have received on these subjects:

"The Mother Tongue," in two books, is an elementary grammar with lessons in composition by George Lyman Kittredge and Sarah Louise Arnold, and will prove of especial benefit to those teachers who are using the language lessons of the California State Series. The introduction explains in simple language certain general conceptions too often ignored in the study of grammar: The nature of language, its relation to thought and to style, the processes which affect its growth and decay, the province of grammar, and the relation of grammar to usage. The appendix contains a list of irregular verbs and other material for reference. The illustrative sentences throughout the book are many in number, clear in meaning, and appropriate to the instance in which they are employed.

"Manual of Composition and Rhetoric," by John Hayes Gardiner, George Lyman Kittredge and Sarah Louise Arnold, is a book that will give effective assistance to a student already in possession of the rudiments of grammar, and desirous of pursuing those studies after school days are ended. The chapter "Argument," giving a full treatment of briefs, with examples and exercises, will give valuable information and practical direction to young speakers, and those determined to engage in debate. Every Native Son, and indeed even every

Native Daughter, who ever rises on the Parlor floor to engage in debate over a proposition should read this chapter. This "Manual of Composition and Rhetoric" emphasizes and exemplifies the connection between composition and literature, and shows how reading helps composition.

Reed and Kellogg's "Higher Lessons in English," is a work on English grammar and composition in which the science of the language is made tributary to the art of expression. It is the plan of this work to trace with easy steps the natural development; to consider the leading facts first and then descend to details. Through the study of the sentence, there is gained not only an intelligent knowledge of the parts of speech, and a correct use of grammatical forms, but also a practical application of the laws of discourse in general. This study of the logical analysis of the sentence will greatly aid in the study and acquisition of a foreign language. Many attempt to study a foreign language while without knowledge of the grammar of their mother tongue, and the result is confusion and failure. These lessons teach the use of the sentence, and as a means of mental discipline, nothing can compare with training in the logical analysis of the sentence.

"The Handbook of Composition," by Edwin C. Woolley Ph.D., is a compendium of rules regarding good English, grammar, sentence structure, para-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

POLITICS APPEARS TO COME BEFORE HOME INTERESTS

Press reports from the Legislature at Sacramento indicate that there will be no favorable action upon bills looking to the segregation of Japanese, Chinese, Hindus and whites in the public schools of the State. Several reasons are set up as to why the State Legislature will not prohibit the attendance of JAPANESE MEN at the same public schools with WHITE GIRLS, but not one of those reasons is sufficient to excuse the inactivity of the legislators in this all-important matter.

We are constantly reminded that the Japanese government is closely restricting immigration to this country. This may be so, but no one can deny the fact that the Japanese situation is daily becoming more serious in California. We want laws to regulate the Japanese who are now here, as well as regulations prohibiting any more from coming. Two years ago the people of California were promised relief from the Japanese evil, providing the Legislature would pass no anti-Japanese laws. No such laws were enacted, and as a result the past two years have seen the Japanese more active in our social and commercial life than ever before.

Nearly all our common ills are chargeable to the "big interests," and there is plenty of room for suspicion that these same "big interests" are responsible for the non-passage by our Legislature of sane and much-needed measures regulating the existence of Japanese in our midst. It does seem strange, however, that while the "big interests" have been unmercifully lambasted by the powers that be as regards all other questions affecting the public welfare, they have been able to ward off any legislation that might tend to bring about the displeasure of the Japanese. This is accountable for in the fact that the unrestricted invasion of the Japanese—in our lands, our homes, our schools, and even in our families through marriage—means mil-

lions of dollars annually to the "big interests."

So, until the Japanese evil is brought directly home to some one high and mighty in the State Government, the mothers and fathers of California must sit idly by and see the future of their daughters menaced by the danger encountered through JAPANESE MEN attending schools with WHITE GIRLS. It is, indeed, a crying shame, but as the question is one that affects the HOMES and not the POLITICS of the State, we can hope for no relief until the question is made a political issue and settled at the ballot-box.

One ray of hope alone appears to break through the Japanese school-evil cloud—the granting of the franchise to women. A great majority of women believe in the Home, and so believing, they recognize the evils attending the association of Japanese men with white girls in our public schools, and when they wield the ballot they can, we think, be depended upon to right this permitted—and, through inaction, encouraged—wrong. For this reason alone, then, if for no other, every home-loving man who has the welfare of the schoolgirls of California at heart, should be in favor of, and vote for the constitutional amendment which will permit women to vote.

Through their failure to regulate the Japanese school evil, our representatives in the present and last State Legislature have demonstrated that they either are not sufficiently acquainted with the needs of the Home to recognize the necessity for prompt and decisive action in the premises, or that, if they do recognize the necessity for such action, they have not the backbone to protect the Home at the expense of Politics.

All this talk of war with Japan, should such school regulation be passed, is bosh. There is not a man in the Legislature who would be swerved from doing his duty to his Home through talk of

war with Japan or any other country. But the talk of Political War! That's what freezes the marrow in the legislators' backbones, and when they hear the bugle call of Politics they forget duty to Home, fling themselves at the feet of the political powers that be and vow allegiance to the wishes of the high and mighty. Two years ago, the political bugle call sounded away back in the national capital, but the faithful in the California Legislature heard it, and they DID NOT pass any necessary Japanese legislation. The political bugle is again sounding, we know not from whence—it may be from away back in Oyster Bay, or perhaps from the Japanese legation in San Francisco—but certain it is that it's sounding, for the faithful in the California Legislature have again heard its alarming notes, and there WILL NOT be any necessary Japanese legislation enacted this session.

What the parents of California want is a Legislature made up largely of men who can be depended upon to work for the passage of laws that will throw every protection around the Home and the Schoolgirl. Men who, while striving to better the political conditions of the State—and thereby increasing the welfare of The People—are not afraid to openly battle for the Home, and who will not subordinate to any political ism the fullest protection of that Home and our Daughters. The present Legislature is unquestionably the best that California has ever had, and is passing laws that are for the best interests of the people of the State, not the least of which is the recall. But in laboring to cleanse the State of recognized political evils, the Legislature has failed to attempt to check the greatest recognized social evil in the State today—the evil which countenances the attendance of JAPANESE MEN at public schools with WHITE GIRLS. Perhaps the recall, also, will help us in our hour of need.

In the selection of San Francisco as the place for holding the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition, the whole State of California won a great victory, and the recognition by Congress of the claims of this Paradise of the West is the greatest advertisement the State has ever received. Every section of the State was behind San Francisco in the contest, and the result shows what united effort can do toward winning recognition.

It is even more important now, however, that the whole State unite in making the fair a record-breaking success. San Francisco asks and needs the assistance of every section of the State, as well as of every loyal Californian, to the end that the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be in a class by itself, as compared with other world's fairs.

There is not a city or county in the State but what will derive great benefit from this exposition. It will bring thousands of people here, and they will avail themselves of an opportunity to look the State over carefully, many with a view to permanent settlement. San Francisco will benefit, to be sure, but in comparison with her necessary monetary outlay, that benefit will be but little to what will be derived by Los Angeles, Fresno, Alameda, Sacramento and all other counties of the State.

San Francisco is the exposition city, but the exposition is California's. That's the way to look at it, and from that viewpoint we should give the best that is in us for the success of the gigantic undertaking.

Through the efforts of the Richmond Industrial Commission, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature, appropriating three hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Examiners, for the purpose of advertising the resources of the State of California and calling attention to its agricultural, horticultural and industrial advantages, one-half of said sum to be expended during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1911, and the remaining one-half to be expended during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1912.

The idea of the measure is to provide funds to carry on a systematic advertising campaign in behalf of the whole State. All commercial and improvement bodies are asked to lend their support to secure passage of the bill. Invaluable free ad-

vertising of the State was secured during the Panama-Pacific Exposition campaign, and it is believed the appropriation asked for can be so utilized, in a sort of follow-up advertising campaign, as to bring thousands of people to California. As the Industrial Commission says: "We do not want to wait until 1915 before we entertain the big crowd; they are thinking of us now—let's get them started this way and enjoy prosperity from this time on."

Upon its face, the proposition is a good one and should receive the hearty support of everyone interested in the State's development, for all must realize the necessity of getting many thousand additional settlers in California before the State can be fully developed. If the appropriation be made, however, it should be distinctly provided that the money is to be spent in advertising the whole State of California, and not any particular section thereof.

A New Yorker, who has strayed away from home, wrote to his town paper from Martinez, this State, under the date of January 11, 1911, as follows:

"A great many people from the East come out here to live on account of the sunshine and roses, but believe me they pay for their sunshine and roses. There are only two classes of people in California that are making money. One is the real estate shark and the other is the Jap. Potatoes here are worth \$3 a bushel, eggs 50 cents a dozen, bacon 40 cents a pound, and all other foodstuffs accordingly. No doubt at this season of the year back in Northern New York, where the snow is piling up and zero weather is prevalent, a great many wish they were in sunny California among blooming roses and singing birds, but let me tell you something—YOU ARE ALL RIGHT JUST WHERE YOU ARE.

"FRANK H. MITCHELL."

Right you are, Mr. Mitchell. Any person who would be influenced by what you say is all right just where he is. Certainly he wouldn't be all right in California, and California doesn't want him numbered among its citizens, any more than it desires your objectionable presence.

Bascom A. Stephens is the name of a Los Angeles individual who has been endeavoring for some time past to bring about a division of the State of California, and he is still at it. And there are a few papers in the southern part of the State that, judging from the space they devote to the divider's arguments, believe he is the Moses come to lead the children of Southern California out of the one-state-government wilderness, and they want to be in the front ranks.

Stevens' state-division arguments have about as much merit as a sieve has water, but if persistency counts for anything he should be rewarded. State division, according to his freely-dispensed literature, is the cure-all for the people's grievances, no matter from what cause they arise.

Many papers throughout the State have been crediting Hiram Johnson with being the first Native Son to be elected Governor of California.

What's the matter with former Governor George C. Pardee of Oakland? He is an old-time member of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West and, incidentally, was the best Governor the State had ever had.

San Francisco should follow the course of the Standard Oil Company—which sued Hampton's Magazine for libel for gross misstatements—and bring suit for libel against Collier's Weekly, for a recent issue of that publication had as a frontispiece a full-page illustration showing aviator Ely leaving the cruiser Pennsylvania, anchored in San Francisco Bay, after his successful flight from Tanforan Park to the cruiser, and under the cut the caption: "Ely leaving the Pennsylvania on the return trip to the aviation field, Los Angeles." The article then went on to say that "Ely left the aviation field and new twelve miles to the cruiser Pennsylvania, in the harbor of Los Angeles."

Oakland evidently has metropolitan aspirations of its own which it doesn't propose to have swallowed up in the Greater San Francisco idea. Instance the resolution of the Oakland Board of Public Works against the bill now before the Legislature, which would make possible the annexation of Oakland to San Francisco.

GOOD OF THE ORDER

Alameda County Native Sons To Have Ritualistic Contest

The District Deputy Grand Presidents of Alameda County have started a ritual contest between the several Parlors, as Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252, quietly went to work and perfected the ritual, exemplified it letter perfect, and then challenged Piedmont Parlor. This started the contest. On February 20th, Piedmont put on the work at Fruitvale, and on February 23rd, Fruitvale put on the work at Piedmont. Both teams have spent much time in studying the ritualistic work, and as a result they are enabled to present the initiatory work in a manner that appeals to the most exacting critic.

On Sunday afternoon, March 12th, the final contest for supremacy in the ritual of the Order will take place at Alcatraz Hall, Seventh and Peralto streets, Oakland, between the officers of Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, and Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252. There will be plenty of room for all, as this is a big hall. Promptly at 2 o'clock p. m., Bay View Parlor, No. 238, will call the meeting to order, and turn the offices over to these two Parlors, which will put on the work, and the Deputies will act as judges. The boys are working hard to make this the grandest and most imposing scene ever witnessed in the history of the Order—when the mother (Piedmont) meets her two babies (Bay View and Fruitvale) for the first time, together. All three teams will appear in handsome uniforms prepared for the occasion.

This will be Alameda County's compliment to the grand officers, who will attend in a body and the Grand Parlor Ritual Committee has also been

invited. Judging from the interest being taken by the members, there will be a larger crowd than at the institution of Fruitvale Parlor—and that was a record breaker. Many of the other Parlors will challenge the winners. Remember, this is the first ritual contest ever held in the Order. The judges for this occasion are to be chosen from the following Deputy Grand Presidents of Alameda County: W. J. Nolan, Phil. Carey, W. J. Herkenham, J. A. Plunkett, R. E. Crossman, J. L. Flynn, W. H. Dwyer, C. A. Jacoby, E. Tormey, W. G. Muntz, Geo. L. Donovan and J. J. Dignan, chairman. The officers of the two Parlors, that will take part in the contest of March 12th, are:

Piedmont	Rank	Fruitvale
W. J. Herkenham	Sr. P. P.	T. R. Rammann
E. M. Craddock	Jr. P. P.	W. M. Manning
Chas. J. Muldowney	Pres.	Phil. Grosse
Ed. A. Thiele	1st Vice	D. D. Dutton
L. Lundquist	2nd Vice	Sam Thornally
A. Wenner	3rd Vice	R. J. Silver
Geo. Plauer	Trustee	J. K. Mulrooney
W. H. Watkins	Trustee	J. A. Nagel
Jos. Kenny	Trustee	Geo. Helmken
F. G. Lamping	Rec. Sec.	Ed. Brand
R. M. Hamb	Fin. Sec.	E. E. Hunt
W. D. Sagehorn	Treas.	C. A. Calhoun
L. Perotti	Marshal	I. L. Gracier
W. Barry	In. Sent.	J. Murray
C. L. Cornberger	Ont. Sent.	C. B. Eiferle
C. M. Herkenham	Organist	F. Miller
Dr. J. C. S. Ackerly	Surgeon	Dr. Jo. Hamilton

POSTAL CARD THAT SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY ALL PARLORS.

A. C. Ostman, secretary of Courtland Parlor, No. 106, N.S.G.W., has designed a postal card for use by his Parlor that should appeal to every small Parlor, and for that matter, the large ones, too. One of the best features of the card is that it can be printed in large quantities—as it is so constructed as to be available for all occasions—thus materially reducing the printing cost. Every occasion for which cards are sent to members is outlined on the postal, so that all that is necessary is to punch out the words that apply to the matter in hand. For instance, supposing the members are to be called together at a special meeting to attend the funeral of a member on Saturday, March 4th. All that is necessary is to punch out the words "Funeral," "Special," "Saturday" and "March," and the figure "4."

A copy of the card was recently sent to Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung, and this is what he wrote Mr. Ostman concerning it: "It's so good I want to have it generally known, and I wish you would send a copy to The Grizzly Bear and let them run it for the benefit of other Parlors." An exact copy of the card is herewith produced:

COURTLAND PARLOR No. 106, N. S. G. W.

Courtland, Cal. 191...

Dear Sir and Brother:

There will be a meeting of Courtland Parlor as indicated in the margin. Please attend.

By order of the President.

Regular { At M. See 'y
Special {

Election
Initiation
Installation
Visit of G. T.
Banquet
Funeral

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						

Offers Much--the Official Organ--for Very Little

The members of those Parlors that subscribe for the official organ should keep their secretaries advised as to their proper address, in order to insure prompt delivery of the magazine.

To Parlors not subscribing for the official organ, The Grizzly Bear, for all their members, attention is directed to the fact that the only sure and economical way of keeping their members in touch with the Order is through the medium of the official organ.

The cost is VERY LITTLE; the benefits will be VERY GREAT. It is a mutual proposition—the

Order needs the magazine; the magazine needs the Order.

If your Parlor has not taken up this attractive subscription proposition, but is interested in it, write the publishers for full details as to HOW MUCH they will give to promote interest in your Parlor and the Order, and HOW LITTLE time, energy and money will have to be expended by your Parlor to get full benefit.

This is a question that should appeal to you NOW.

WITH TIME AND STUDY

(Continued from Page 7, Column 3.)

graphing, manuscript arrangement, punctuation, spelling, essay writing, and letter writing. This manual is designed for two uses—first, by students of composition for reference at the direction of the instructor in cases of errors in themes; second, for independent reference by persons who have writing of any kind to do, and who want occasional information on matters of good usage and literary work. The aim of the book is not scientific, but practical. The purpose is to make clear the rules in regard to which many people make mistakes. In size the book is but little larger than a copy of Robert's "Rules of Order," and can be carried in a hand satchel or a coat pocket. It will repay constant study. One of its most practical features is a glossary of miscellaneous faulty expressions.

"Commercial Correspondence," by Albert G. Belding, is a little book that should be a part of every Subordinate Parlor's outfit, and if the secretaries of all lodges and associations would consult it constantly, many of the errors so frequently made, as well as many mistakes that cause trouble and loss, could be avoided. The chapters on the "Wording of a Letter," the "Contract Relations of Correspondents," and "The Handling of Correspondents," have been written with the practical methods of progressive business men constantly in mind. "Commercial Correspondence," although written primarily for school use, is invaluable for the secretary, the business correspondent, or the private person.

"The History of California," by Helen Elliott Baudini and illustrated by Roy J. Warren, is an attempt to present the history of California in so simple and interesting a way that children may read it with pleasure. It tells the story of all the principal events, from the Indian occupancy through the Spanish and Mission days, the excitement of the gold discovery, the birth of the State, down to the present time. The writer has had access to old manuscripts, family records, and aged Spanish residents. The book is alive with interest and moves with dignity and impressiveness through the varied periods of California's history. It should be in every school library, and in the possession of every Native Son and Native Daughter in the Golden West.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON ATTENDS

JINKS AT HOME PARLOR.

Governor Hiram Johnson was a guest of honor at a high jinks given by Sunset Parlor, No. 26, N.S.G.W., at Sacramento, February 6th, at which an excellent vaudeville program was rendered. In the course of his remarks the Governor, who is a member of Sunset Parlor, said: "It is well to remember that after we have all ceased to be native sons and have become native fathers and grandfathers, there will be others to carry on our great Order. We have pride in the Order and it is proper pride, for this State is a heritage of the Native Sons. Not that we do not welcome others to the State, but it is right that the Native Sons should take an interest in preserving the government of our State for themselves and those who are to come. I trust that we may meet together many times more during my four years' term of office, and that I may meet with Native Sons of all portions of the State."

Following the remarks of Mr. Johnson, refreshments were served at small tables. Many members of the Order in Sacramento in attendance upon the Legislature were present, including Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara and Assemblyman Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee. John Straub presided over the jinks.

PRESENTS FLAG TO SCHOOL.

The Grand Parlor, N.S.G.W., in accordance with a resolution passed at the Lake Tahoe session, presented a set of flags to the Truckee grammar school, February 15th. The presentation was made by Grand Trustee Frank M. Rutherford. The event was under the auspices of Donner Parlor, No. 162, N.S.G.W., and a good musical and literary program was provided. The public and school pupils were invited, and during the evening the Parlors of Native Sons and Native Daughters installed officers.

Far more than in the smile that won't come off, is the average woman interested in the hair that won't come off.

We are disposed to say unkind things about the mule, but the fact remains that there are many men who are worse kickers.

Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAIT



THOUGH MARCH IS SUPPOSED TO be ruled by Mars, the mythical god of war, we have no fear of him, as he considerably keeps those terrible March winds east of the Rockies.

So, blow, ye March winds, but only as gentle zephyrs with the tang of the ocean, whispering of the long golden days so soon to be ours, when our rain-god has departed for other climes. As Tennyson says,

"In the spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of love,"

So, in the spring, both maids' and matrons' thoughts turn to suitable gowns, hats and shoes, with all of the accessories incidental to good dressing. If we didn't have such thoughts, bringing realizations, I'm afraid not much good would come from those very expressive lines. After our late run of fur for turbans and trimmings on nearly every article of dress, it is certainly refreshing to see nature copied so extensively in our

Up-to-date Millinery.

Rough straws and two-toned braids are now taking the lead in hand-made hats and turbans for early spring wear. Hemp is very good, not only for those wide brims with the Napoleon roll, but also as pipings to ribbons used in the trimmings.

For individuality in the different ideas, we may now congratulate ourselves, as this season a milliner must not only have art, but regular wizard cunning in her fingers, to fashion a hat that will suit the wearer and enhance what natural charms she may have instead of being in some style which, though chic and modish, may be a veritable monstrosity for that particular person. It will be a godsend to many, who may now have something really becoming and still be "it."

The medium and large rolling brims are now the best lines, though many turbans are shown. The new Helmet shape is another nifty idea. Crowns are both high and low, giving one a wide range from which to choose. A unique feature is the many kinds of flowers now grouped together on one hat; and the small flowers are also used. Small roses, violets, lillies of the valley, or perhaps daisies, with their foliage, are now placed at one side—and mostly upright, remember—with perhaps a large bow of ribbon piped with hemp, which stiffens it, giving that "stick-up effect."

We must have some distinctive feature to attract attention, in this age of hustle. Wide, uncut taffeta ribbon with the hemp piping is much used in connection with the hemp buckle, as it can be used alone, or with flowers, straight stiff bristles or feather novelties, and is decidedly fetching. Tailored styles—that elegant simplicity, you know,

many different shades and materials, will be as popular as ever. The combinations are unique and striking in some suits. One of diagonal navy, had the long roll to the collar of the short coat faced with black and striped silk, outlined with green velvet, while the coat was lined with Irish green satin. Quite a suggestion for this month and the immortal 17th. The skirt fitted very closely, with small crocheted buttons to finish the overlapped front gore. Methinks Dame Fashion will soon find out that no more cloth can be taken out of the skirts, and will right-about-face before long, else there will be mutiny amongst the legion of her devotees, as even now, in the East, on a particularly icy pavement, there has been open rebellion.

An entirely new and natty two-piece suit of the cream striped basket weave had the coat collar faced with ruby velvet. Large pearl buttons were used for closing, and the coat was lined with heavy brocaded satin. The skirt was perfectly plain, with just the wide box-pleated back. Those cream sackings certainly make up beautifully, in the short coats and narrow skirts. One cannot form any idea, from the pen, as to their actual value in regard to style and appearance, as the eye can grasp the salient points of new weaves—or, in fact, anything that savors of novelty—better than by simply reading of them.

When one is gowned, hatted and shod in correct style, it gives a mental poise that goes far toward making a success of most any undertaking she may wish to engage in. All these little accessories and niceties, so dear to the feminine heart, should not be neglected, insofar as the purse will allow, for if we may not run the full gamut, there are certain things one should always observe.

In Afternoon and Evening Gowns,

we see the beauty of creation, for some master mind has got to achieve and perfect ideas in those lines. There are some beautiful ones, too, that may well be styled "success," in all that the word implies. White marquisette is a material that conforms readily to art, and when combined with val lace or cluny as inserting—with the new fad of flowers and foliage stamped or hand-painted around the decollete neck and at the bottom of the skirt, with the lace inserted below the floral design on the waist in points, or crosswise or lengthwise—you can picture the perfect gown.

Such a one had a rose design, with the high waist line of cluny, while a dainty cluster of silk hand-made rosebuds and foliage was caught low down on each shoulder and at the waist line in front. The skirt was very narrow and simply shirred into the waist.

Another one of white marquisette had the violet design around the low neck and short sleeves, while a band of a lighter shade of violet messaline extended around the bottom of the skirt about three inches up. A folded messaline girdle formed the high waist line. Cluny lace was inserted in points before the violet design on the waist. Some of the skirts are in the double effect, with a band of the messaline to finish each.

On another gown of white marquisette a floral design of jet beading extended around the low neck, while just below that, on the front of the waist, an immense crocheted rose design was inserted. A black folded messaline girdle and plain narrow skirt completed a frock that had an indi-



A COUPLET OF SPRING BEAUTIES
Designs from Bullock's, Los Angeles

One of this mode had a wide band of green velvet edged with cream crocheted braid, across the roll, ending in a large crocheted cabachon with bristles, at the left side front, giving it a very Napoleonic air. It is a fetching style and becoming to many. Those "stick-up effects," as one man milliner expressed himself, is a feature which will appear on many of the spring models, as ribbon piped with straw, feather novelties and flowers of all kinds, will be so placed as to give them the "Fifth Avenue style."

which is so much sought after now—will be extensively featured.

A new straw, called "sunrise," is made into many block shapes. One, a sailor shape, is made with the chocolate-drop crown. Cerise, coral, green, new blue and all the wisteria tones give one a great variety in the block shapes. The regulation large sailor in the rough straws will be worn, but now a bunch of bristles or feather novelties at one side takes off that severe appearance. With so much to choose from in this line, we must select our

Street Suits

to harmonize. The narrow skirt and short jacket suits still hold full sway, though even now there's just a slight tendency to modify some of the straight lines of the skirt, with the front gore overlapping at the right side in a pointed effect, finished with small crocheted buttons of the same color. Foot-pleats at each side front give it a wider look, and allow a little more room for walking. The skirt in such a mode is fitted over the hips very closely, the lines of the figure being followed snugly, which gives it the narrow effect, though just a trifle wider around the feet. Where the straight effect is carried out, sometimes a wide box-pleat extends down the back, or perhaps a fold of velvet or messaline is put around the bottom.

In materials, the mannish goods are just the thing for early spring wear, while the first hint of a really warm day will bring out the lighter weaves, such as cream sacking, white serge, white and cream basket weaves, diagonals in all shades of gray, navy, champagne and mustard; while tan, in its

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viduality all its own. Embroidered net and maize messaline make up prettily together. Hand made silk roses and buds, with a little foliage, outlined the decollette neck and short kimono sleeves, while a tiny cluster of the same were at the waist line, and clung to one side of the skirt as if carelessly caught in the net.

Such frocks all tend toward simplicity (f), ah, yes! Daddy thinks they are extremely simple, when he writes a check for one such as described above, for we note the beautiful gown which only for a moment wrinkles that benign face. Never mind, daddy, the Lenten season is now upon us, with its atmosphere of "sack-cloth and ashes," so you will doubtless have a little peace, watching the smoke curl upwards from the inevitable pipe. As warm weather will soon be with us, a slight forecast in some of the newest of the new

Lingerie Gowns

may give one a few ideas in the coming rush of spring and summer sewing. A dainty white silk mill had the square mesh val lace inserted between rows of embroidery, on both the waist and skirt. On most of the gowns, very little of the ground material shows, as it is almost entirely cut out to allow for the inserting of lace and embroidery. Some skirts are tucked in clusters of tiny tucks, with inserting in between to about half-way down, when a scant flounce, similarly trimmed, is finished with a deep hem. High waist lines prevail, and the kimono sleeve is in greater favor than ever, as the lines of the figure are followed more closely, eliminating the flowing Oriental style, giving one a daintier and more trim look.

Dutch and square necks will take the lead in these sheer frocks, and hand-made silk roses now form a distinctive feature in clusters for the waist, or a full row around the neck with tiny clusters on the short kimono sleeves, and larger ones at the waist line. Narrow black velvet ribbon may be put between the lace in the girdle, and the low necks may be outlined with the same. Allover embroidery is another dainty material for lingerie frocks, and instead of using that alone, val lace is inserted in rows all around the waist and skirt in lengthwise effect.

A heavy raised design of roses in hand-embroidery is a feature on the front of the waist in some of the late importations. Anyone clever with the needle may follow that mode with a little patience, for the home dressmaker has many garments to fashion, and many ideas gleaned from imported frocks can be utilized to good advantage on less pretentious gowns, for not all of us have a big bank-roll back of us, and even daddy may balk at times.

PERSONALS

Grand President Daniel A. Ryan of San Francisco was a recent Los Angeles visitor.

P. G. P. Emma W. Lillie was a recent visitor at Sacramento, also at San Luis Obispo—always in the interest of the homeless child.

Edgar McFadyen of Grizzly Bear Parlor, N. S. G. W., Long Beach, was a recent visitor in San Francisco, Woodland and his native town, Dixon.

Theodore G. Eilers of Santa Barbara Parlor, N. S. G. W., was a visitor to Sacramento during February. For many years Mr. Eilers resided in the capital city.

Harry J. Lelande of Ramona Parlor, N.S.G.W., Los Angeles, was a visitor to Sacramento during February. Mr. Lelande is County Clerk of Los Angeles County.

Miss Loretta Mehan, a charter member of Ursula Parlor, N.D.G.W., of Jackson, is confined to her bed in San Francisco, in charge of Oro Fino Parlor. By her sweet patience, gentle courtesy and bright wit she endears herself to all.

John E. Mooney of Stanford Parlor, N.S.G.W., and Miss Catherine O'Neil were married in Mission Dolores, San Francisco, February 8th. After a honeymoon in the southern part of the State, the couple will reside in San Francisco.

Matt Williams, for forty-three years a resident of Salinas, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary on January 18th, in his customary manner—by entertaining about twenty-five of the Pioneer men of the county at an elaborate dinner.

Miss Nelle Dooly, a member of Annie K. Bidwell Parlor, N.D.G.W., Chico, was a visitor at the Grand Secretary's office in San Francisco, February 14th. Miss Dooly is a Normal graduate, and is now teaching in Ousa County. She was also a student at Stanford University.

January 30th was the sixty-first wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hebborn, Pioneer residents of Salinas, but owing to illness of Mrs. Hebborn, there was no formal observance of the occasion. Mrs. Ida C. Walker, an honored member of Aleli Parlor, N.D.G.W., is the couple's eldest daughter.

Hugh J. Dougherty of Observatory Parlor, N.S.G.W., and Anna Smith of Vendome Parlor, N.D.G.W., both well-known and popular residents of San Jose, were married in that city recently. Both bride and groom have hosts of friends, and are active workers in the State Orders, being past presidents of their respective Parlors.

Aubrey E. Austin of Corona Parlor, N.S.G.W., Los Angeles, was united in marriage to Miss Ada B. Henry in the southern city, January 31st. Mr. Austin is a member of the contracting firm of Bryant & Austin and has a host of friends, while his bride is a charming young woman. After a honeymoon to the Grand Canyon, they will reside in Los Angeles.

Mrs. S. A. Eames, an estimable Pioneer woman of Chico, fell down the back stairs recently and is confined to her bed with a broken hip. Mrs. Eames, or "Mother Eames," as she is affectionately called by all who are fortunate enough to know her, is now seventy-seven years old. With all the suffering she has been compelled to endure, she is cheerful and hopeful of recovery.

Mrs. E. M. Eckstrom, for over sixty years a resident of California, most of which time has been spent in Stockton, was the recipient of a pleasant surprise by her children (all born in Stockton), grandchildren and great-grandchildren, upon the occasion of her eightieth birthday, Saturday, January 21st. The sons and daughters of Mrs. Eckstrom, namely, Mrs. Anna Walsh, Mrs. Emma Lea, Miss Ella Eckstrom, of Stockton; Geo. F. Eckstrom, of Salt Lake City; Albert A. and John R. Eckstrom, of Los Angeles, and Frank W. Eckstrom, of San Francisco, prepared an elaborate banquet at a San Francisco cafe, where the banquet-room was handsomely decorated with ferns, violets, Scotch, Swedish, American and Bear flags. The Scotch flag denoted the birthplace of the mother, the Swedish flag that of the father, the Bear flag California, the native State of all the children. The successful affair was gotten up as a surprise to Mrs. Eckstrom, who was deeply affected by the token of love and respect shown her.

Scottish songs, rendered by Mrs. Flower, brought tears to the eyes of many around the table. Reminiscences of childhood, in Stockton, were told by each son and daughter, bringing back memories of bygone happy days, and the telling of childhood pranks, played by parents and children alike, created much mirth. It is not often that a mother reaches the ripe age of eighty, and at the same

time is fortunate enough to have around her all of her own children, her grandchildren and her great grandchildren. There were four generations at the banquet table, and Mrs. Eckstrom and all present declared the occasion to be the acme of their happy days. It was also the first occasion that Mrs. Eckstrom and all of her children have been together for thirty-five years. The banquet lasted from 6 p.m. until 12:30 a.m., and terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," and expressions of hope that on January 21, 1912, all could gather again around the festal board.

The following were present: Mrs. E. M. Eckstrom, 80 years of age, honored guest; Mrs. Geddes, sister of Mrs. Eckstrom; B. K. Michels, for fifty years a family friend; Mrs. Anna Walsh, Mrs. Emma Lea and daughters Aloha and Lois, Miss Ella Eckstrom, Mrs. Etta Eckstrom and children Florence, Ethel and Thomas, Mrs. Marienne Board and daughter Mary, Mrs. Bessie Woods, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Skinner, Victor and Irene Walsh, all of Stockton; Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Eckstrom, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Eckstrom, of Salt Lake City; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Eckstrom and Albert A. Eckstrom, of Los Angeles.

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Lay Cornerstone of Handsome New Building—



WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, the Native Sons of the Golden West laid the cornerstone of their new class "A" building on Mason street, between Geary and Post streets, San Francisco. The site was, prior to the 1906 fire, occupied by a hall of the Order, the cornerstone of which was laid February 22, 1895. The old cornerstone and the box therein have been preserved, and the same stone, as well

as the box and its original contents, were used in the ceremonies just held. Additional data and relics appertaining to the history of the State and the Order since 1895 were added to the cornerstone collection. The laying of the cornerstone was marked by appropriate ceremonies, which were attended by thousands of people.

Promptly at 1 o'clock in the afternoon a procession of 2500 Native Sons and Native Daughters, with Grand Marshal Angelo J. Rossi at its head, formed at the foot of Market street and marched up that thoroughfare to the site of the new hall. The parade was made up as follows, reference in all cases where not otherwise specified being to Parlor of Native Sons: Mounted police, band; Angelo J. Rossi, grand marshal; J. Emmett Hayden, chief of staff; Dr. T. B. W. Leland, chief aide; Colonel Frank W. Marston, chief of aides, and mounted aides; California Parlor No. 1, with drum corps; La Estrella Parlor No. 89, Native Daughters; Pacific Parlor No. 10; Golden Gate Parlor No. 29; Mission Parlor No. 38, with drill team and drum corps; Yosemite Parlor No. 83, Native Daughters; San Francisco Parlor No. 49, with piccolo and drum corps; El Dorado Parlor No. 52, with band; Rincon Parlor No. 72, with drum corps; Calaveras Parlor No. 103, Native Daughters; Stanford Parlor No. 76; Bay City Parlor No. 104, with drum corps; Niantic Parlor No. 105; carriages with governor and mayor; grand officers Native Sons and Native Daughters and officers of Native Sons of the Golden West Hall Association in carriages; Hesperian Parlor No. 137, with drum corps; Linda Rosa Parlor No. 170, Native Daughters; Alcatraz Parlor No. 145, with drum corps; Brooklyn Parlor No. 151; Alcalde Parlor No. 154; Darina Parlor No. 114, Native Daughters; South San Francisco Parlor No. 157; Sequoia Parlor No. 160; El Vespero Parlor No. 118, Native Daughters; Precita Parlor No. 187, with drum corps; Keith Parlor No. 137, Native Daughters; Olympus Parlor No. 189, with drum corps; Presidio Parlor No. 194, with piccolo and drum corps; Presidio Parlor No. 1, Junior Order Native Sons; Presidio Parlor No. 148, Native Daughters; Marshall Parlor No. 202; Army and Navy Parlor No. 207; Berkeley Parlor No. 210, with drum corps; Twin Peaks Parlor No. 214, with drum corps; El Capitan Parlor No. 222; Russian Hill Parlor No. 229; Guadalupe Parlor No. 231; Castro Parlor No. 232, with piccolo and drum corps; Bay View Parlor No. 238; Claremont Parlor No. 240; Argonaut Parlor No. 166, Native Daughters, and James Lick Parlor No. 242.

The main feature of the parade was a float containing nine grizzly bears, two of which were caged, while the others were staked on the open platform.

Something About the Hall.

The new Native Sons Hall, to be one of the finest fraternal buildings in the West, will be eight stories high. The basement will contain a large jinks or banquet hall, with all the conveniences and accessories, such as stage, kitchen, hat and cloak rooms, etc. The first floor will be a large assembly hall or ball room, with comfortable parlors and reception rooms. The second floor will have the balcony of assembly hall, women's parlor, check rooms, and men's smoking room, all connecting with the assembly hall, also the office of the building. The third floor will contain one lodge room and suitable offices for the grand secretary. The fourth and fifth floors will each have three lodge rooms, and the sixth and seventh floors four lodge rooms each, all with suitable anterooms and lockers. The eighth, or top floor, will be devoted to the N. S. G. W. club rooms, consisting of library, billiard room, lounging room, card rooms, etc. No pains have been spared in designing the building so as to make the assembly hall the most attractive and the lodge rooms the most comfortable and convenient, and when the building is completed it will be elaborately furnished throughout, in keeping with the magnificence of the structure.

The steel used in the building is being entirely fabricated in San Francisco by the Pacific Rolling Mills, and all the materials used in the construction, where possible, are to be California products. The excavations for the foundation have been



Native Sons Hall, San Francisco,
As it will appear when completed.

under way for several weeks, and it is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy about the first of the coming year. When completed and furnished, the investment will represent an outlay of \$225,000, all of which will have been subscribed for, in stock, by the Grand Parlor, Subordinate Parlors and individual members of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

The Board of Directors of the hall association is made up as follows: James D. Phelan (president), Lewis F. Byington (vice-president), Adolph Eberhart (secretary), James B. Stoval, Henry J. Pernan, Elias Friedman, Phil Cohen, Frank I. Gonzales, Alex. McNollough, Edward J. Lynch, Roland M. Roche, Thomas C. Conmy, Edward J. Barton, Thomas J. McGowan, Thomas B. Evans, George W. Spiller, Angelo J. Rossi, William E. Foley, William J. Wynn, James A. Wilson, Charles D. Steiger, William D. Hynes, John F. Schroth, George W. Lippman, Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel, Frank L. McNally, Charles F. Buttle, Walter J. Wolf, George B. Barber, Louis Nonnenmann, Richard D. Barton, George F. Welch, Louis H. Mooser, George D. Burge, Charles M. Belshaw, Joseph B. Kennan.

Byington Presides at Exercises.

Following the parade, appropriate exercises in conjunction with the cornerstone laying were held. P. G. P. Lewis F. Byington, chairman of the day, presided, and in the course of his opening remarks said: "Sixteen years ago to-day upon this spot was laid, with fitting ceremonies, the cornerstone saved from the fire of April, 18, 1906, which we now dedicate, and what more auspicious day could have been selected to lay the cornerstone of a building, the future home of a fraternity whose basic principle is loyalty to home and country, than the birthday of Washington, the first great patriot of the nation. The spirit of unselfish devotion to country which characterized the patriot, born in 1732, upon what was then the frontier of America, led our Pioneer Fathers ever westward over mountain, river and plain, across the far-stretching prairies and the trackless deserts, through the snow-bound canyons of the Rockies and the Sierras, until at last they stood within the fertile valleys, surrounded by the glorious mountains and bathed in the golden sunlight of California.

"Overcoming hardships, surmounting obstacles, triumphing over adverse conditions, they developed thereby a sterling quality of character which is

the noblest heritage of the West. Brave, strong open-hearted and loyal, their influence is with us today, and the unconquerable spirit of those who carried the torch of civilization to the shores of the Pacific is exemplified in their sturdy sons who, from the ashes and the ruins of the old San Francisco, have created a new city greater, more prosperous and more beautiful than the one which passed away.

"Scarce a week has gone by since the President set his approval to the act of Congress which designated San Francisco as the city within which should be celebrated the greatest engineering achievement of all times, the completion of the Panama Canal, and, at the dawn of the new era which that event heralds to the world, we are the first to lay the cornerstone of a building which, we hope, may in some measure commemorate our victory and serve as a temple of patriotism. The cornerstone of our building is loyalty—loyalty to the Pioneer Fathers and Mothers, loyalty to the traditions of the West, loyalty to our State and, above all else, loyalty to the flag of our common country.

"We hope that this building, when completed, may ever remain a lasting monument to the patriotic spirit of this Order. When this fair city, seated by the Golden Gate and resolutely facing the awakened East, shall be enriched with the commerce of every land and every sea, and shall rival in population, in beauty and in art, the greatest cities of the world, may California, with her glorious heritage, in every movement for the advancement of liberty and the betterment of humanity, stand in the forefront of the nations."

Belshaw Appeals to Members.

P. G. P. Charles M. Belshaw, who has labored incessantly for the success of the hall project, confined his remarks to urging those members of the Order who have not already done so, to subscribe for stock in the hall association, in order to raise an additional \$40,000, required for the completion and furnishing of the building free from all debt. He stated that the cost of the building and furnishings would total \$225,000, and of this amount \$185,000 now was on hand in cash and stock subscriptions.

Mr. Belshaw appealed to the members of the Order not only from the standpoints of patriotism and duty, but pointed out as well that the purchase of stock would mean a safe financial investment. To prove this latter assertion, the speaker quoted figures, based upon rentals of only fifty per cent of the capacity of the building, to show that the net yearly profits from the building would amount to \$15,990, or five per cent on an investment of \$25,000, which includes \$225,000 for hall and furnishings and \$100,000 for the lot.

Other speakers were Daniel A. Ryan, Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West; Mamie G. Peyton, Grand President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West; and James D. Phelan, president of the Native Sons Hall Association.

In the evening, there was a grand banquet at the Fairmont, where several patriotic addresses were delivered. H. G. W. Dinkelspiel was in charge of this affair, and acted as toastmaster.

Grand President Places Cornerstone.

"In the name of the Great God, in the name of California, in the names of our Pioneer Fathers and Mothers, and to the glory of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, I lay this cornerstone." With these words, Daniel A. Ryan, Grand President of the Order, tapped into position the cornerstone of the handsome Native Sons Temple. Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung announced the contents of the box in the cornerstone as current coins, daily newspaper, city and State publications and records of the Order which were placed under the first cornerstone, a copy of Will Irwin's "The City That Was," copies of the daily papers showing the landing of an airship on a war vessel in the harbor and the singing of Tetrazzini in the open street, a map of San Francisco in 1847, a copy of the current telephone directory, a piece of teakwood from the United States cruiser California, and a copy of The Grizzly Bear Magazine.

The order of exercises at the cornerstone laying was: Overture, band; opening remarks, P. G. P. Lewis F. Byington, chairman of the day; address, Mrs. Mamie G. Peyton, Grand President, N.D.G.W.; address, Mayor P. H. McCarthy; address, P. G. P. Charles M. Belshaw; reading list of contents of cornerstone, Grand Secretary, Fred H. Jung; laying of cornerstone, Grand President Daniel A. Ryan, assisted by P. G. P. Dr. C. W. Decker and Grand Treasurer John A. McDougald; oration, James D. Phelan, president hall association.

In Oration, Dangers of Japanese Immigration Pointed Out



ON, JAMES D. PHELAN OF Pacific Parlor, N.S.G.W., president of the hall association, delivered the oration at the cornerstone laying, in the course of which he said: "The enthusiasm which has been displayed today recalls to my mind the laying of the cornerstone sixteen years ago. Yet there was not the same enthusiastic demonstration on that occasion. What has happened today is significant of the trials and stress we have

gone through. We have been drawn closer together in the upbuilding of our city. Anyone who contributes to that end is regarded as our benefactor and friend. We saw our magnificent city razed in a night, but we did not go away. It reminds me of the Indian who was found wandering in the woods and who was asked if he were lost. 'No. Indian is here. Wigwam lost,' he replied. We are back to our old wigwam today. And the good Indian will be welcomed. San Francisco is a natural city, but Oakland is an acquired taste. I say San Francisco is a natural city because nothing less than a natural city could have withstood earthquake, fire, plague, fear—all the elements seem to have been against us. In the next five years we will be conspicuous in the eyes of the nations of the world. Let us do all in our power to bring about a consummation devoutly to be wished, that the city itself shall be an exhibition of beauty, of charm and of cleanliness to our guests. We have less than five short years, and there will be no difficulty in doing it if we are imbued with the spirit of progress."

Mr. Phelan then said: "I think felicitations are vain, if we fail to profit by our meetings. I desire here to refer to a subject, believing that we are all of one accord. The danger to our California is my apology for speaking; but you should not only know your danger, but understand your duty. The Native Sons should be in the vanguard in the hour of their State's peril—they are the warders by the Golden Gate.

Do Not Want Japanese.

"The people of California, it is very safe to assume, do not want Japanese coolie immigration, and I believe if there are any well-meaning persons who have any doubt upon this subject, when once acquainted with the facts, they will, if they love their country, forget their personal inconvenience and range themselves with the interest of the State. By way of example, there are now in the Hawaiian Islands a majority of Japanese. In less than fifteen years it is calculated that the Japanese native population, having been born upon the soil of the United States, will be able to outvote the present American population. Although the flag floats over the Hawaiian Islands, it will be, by reason of the preponderance of these people, to all intents and purposes a Japanese territory.

"The report of the Federal Immigration Commission, just issued, shows that out of a Japanese population of 100,000 in the continental territory of the United States, 50,000 are in California. It further shows that they are fast driving the white agriculturists to the wall; that they are organized and formidable in an economic sense; that they move in gangs from farming district to farming district, displacing the whites and Chinese wherever they go. If we regard the Chinese as a pest, the Japanese would well serve the purpose of the *vadalia cardinalia*, which is a matter of one insect eating another. But the trouble is that they also attack the tree, which is the sturdy white population of the country, which stands for family life, civic duty and the interests of civilization. Not content with working for wages, according to the report of the Immigration Commission and a matter of common observation, they take the leases from the small tenant farmers and ultimately acquire the fee of the land. In other words, they have gone into our most fertile valleys and have displaced the white population. They are non-assimilable, and cannot amalgamate with our people and make a homogeneous race, and the same question which arose in the Southern States will rise in California. You cannot have the democratic form of government where one race is subordinate to the other, or where it remains a part as a permanently foreign element. These are the facts.

Treaty Rights.

"The present treaty gives the United States the right to regulate immigration, which, of course, is an inherent right in a sovereign state, but it is one thing to possess that right and quite another thing to have the consent of a foreign power to the exercise of it, because, in the latter case, the right can be exercised without criticism or offense, and all other nations will be bound to respect it. But if



HON. JAMES D. PHELAN,
Who Delivered Masterly Oration.

the Japanese negotiate, as they have done, a treaty without that right conceded and also containing 'the favored nation' clause, so soon as the right is exercised they will claim that the United States is discriminating against their people and is treating them differently than are treated the people of the other great powers.

"Just as the United States, having by treaty with England eliminated the old clause forbidding the United States to fortify the canal, asserted the right without express consent to fortify it, so can Japan claim that by having eliminated the immigration clause from its treaty, the United States, by implication, gave its consent to let down the bars. Japan might go so far as to urge an act excluding its coolies passed by Congress under such circumstances as a *casus belli*. In other words, we are exposing ourselves unnecessarily to a grave danger. It is the sense of the people of this country that no further race question be imposed upon us for solution. We do not want the Japanese coolie, and that may just as well be understood now as at any other time. Let us settle the question now.

"In the preamble of the Chinese treaty, China consents to the exclusion of its coolies on the ground that their presence is a cause of domestic irritation in the United States. To a still greater degree is the presence of the Japanese coolie a cause of domestic irritation that is bound to lead, if tolerated, to serious trouble.

"After abandoning our right by treaty to regulate immigration, the United States and Japan have apparently agreed to exchange notes, by which Japan continues the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement,' in which Japan promises to restrict the emigration of its coolies from Japanese ports to United States ports. Here we are asked to rely upon the good faith of Japan, but Japan has a parliamentary government, and at any time a change of ministry may set aside the 'gentlemen's agreement,' which, of course, has not the force nor solemnity of a treaty, and we would then be driven to the necessity of excluding the Japanese without their consent. It is well known, and Congress has been informed on this subject, that, whereas the 'gentlemen's agreement' has apparently kept the Japanese from shipping to American ports, they go to British Columbia and Mexico in large numbers and immediately come over the borders to the fat lands and the attractive climate so agreeable to them on the Pacific Coast of the United States.

Our Plain Duty.

"Our plain duty is to hold fast to what we already have. I am informed that the State Department in Washington desires to make some concession to the Japanese in consideration of commercial advantages to be enjoyed by Americans in the Orient, both in Japan, Manchuria and China, and it

looks very much as though it were a trade by which California was to be sacrificed for the commercial greed of the great interests, which are not particularly concerned about white labor on the Pacific Coast, nor the perpetuation in its purity of our democratic form of government.

"We are about to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, which will bring, we are told, large benefits in the way of a desirable immigration from Europe, attracted by the direct route and cheap transportation to the fairest land under the skies; but will we be able to build up our State by this much needed immigration if the country is already occupied by Japanese? If it is true that the Caucasian race cannot live side by side with the Japanese and survive in a fierce industrial competition, then all the benefits of the canal will be lost to us. We do not want to be governed from Tokio, and it is important at this crisis to inform Washington that the people of California, for the reasons stated, protest vigorously against the elimination of the immigration clause from the treaty with Japan."

Would Arouse People.

In concluding his address, which was listened to with marked attention by the assembled thousands and frequently interrupted with tumultuous cheers, Mr. Phelan said:

"I will close by giving you one word as to your duty—and I would not refer to this did I not believe we were of one accord—that the government at Washington is, with a mistaken idea of placating the oriental races, contriving to strike from the treaty which now protects the Native Sons and the Native Daughters of California, and its adopted citizens, the provision on which we rely for our protection. Secretly, they are doing this.

"We are told that the danger of immigration has ceased. But it is not true, for over our unprotected borders, this insidious enemy is invading our State, and unless we raise our voices to inform our fellow countrymen, who sympathize with Anglo-Saxon civilization and the dominance of the white race, we shall be the victims of the mistaken policy of our Government.

"We have no sympathy here with those philanthropists who are always talking about the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. They do not realize the fact that it is impossible for the Caucasian and the Mongolian to live together, to assimilate, to amalgamate, and to become a homogeneous people. It is a crime against free government to allow unrestricted immigration. The Lord, we are told by these gentlemen, made of one blood all the races of the earth, but in the same paragraph of the good book it is told us that He appointed the places of their habitation.

"This continent belongs to us. That continent belongs to them. There is a wide breach between us. We welcome their scholars. We welcome their merchants. Men among them—graduates of our own universities—must realize that it is impossible for us to receive the coolie, while we can well receive and tolerate the scholar. It is a question involving the great subject of racial incompatibility and antipathy. As it involves, however, the life of California I have ventured to awaken the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West to not only a sense of their danger, but to a sense of their duty."

Stanford Celebrates Anniversary.

Stanford Parlor, No. 76, N. S. G. W., entertained at a reception and ball given February 21st at the Palace hotel in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. There were over 400 guests, and the affair was one of the most successful ever given by the members of Stanford Parlor. The other Parlors of the Order were represented and the members participated with enthusiasm in the enjoyable dance.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1910

	Page
"Hagtown's Terrible Calamity".....	1
California Fifty Years Ago.....	2
"Native Home Items".....	4
"With Our Western Books and Writers".....	5
"Made-in-California Week".....	6
"Labor for Homeless Children".....	7
"With Time and Study".....	7
Editorial Page.....	8
"Good of the Order".....	9
"Feminine World's Fads and Fancies".....	10
San Francisco Hall Cornerstone Laid.....	12
Dangers of Japanese Invasion.....	13
"The Passing of the Pioneer".....	14
"Interesting Meetings for Grand President".....	15
Dramatic-Musical Page.....	16
Sporting Page.....	20
Mining Department.....	21
"Native Sons of the Golden West".....	24
"Native Daughters of the Golden West".....	26
Los Angeles to Have Native Sons Building.....	28

The Passing of the Pioneer

Jeremiah Casey, a Pioneer of Salinas, who had been prominently identified with the farming, commercial and political interests of Monterey County for a half-century, died in Salinas, February 2nd. He was a native of Ireland, aged 82 years, and is survived by a large family, among them Supervisor Wm. P. Casey, president of San Lucas Parlor, N.S. G.W. of Salinas.

Richard W. Dyer, a member of Colonel Stevenson's regiment, passed away in San Francisco, where he arrived in 1846 after a trip around the Horn in the famous sloop Fanuie Forrester, January 20th. Dyer was 87 years old, and had spent his entire life in San Francisco. Five children survive.

Mrs. Anna Elizabeth West, who crossed the plains in pioneer days and had resided in Humboldt County since 1852, passed away near Eureka, January 18th, aged 83 years.

John B. Saltmarsh, who went to the section of the State now known as Ventura County before the county was formed, died in Santa Paula, January 24th, aged 79 years. Four daughters survive.

Catarino Gilroy, last of the original family after whom the town of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, was named, died in Gilroy, where he was born seventy-one years ago, recently. The father of deceased, John Gilroy, deserted from a British ship which arrived in Monterey in 1814, and was the first settler in Santa Clara County. In 1821 he married Ignacio Ortega. In 1846 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Commodore Stockton. He acquired vast land holdings, but lost them all in gambling.

Mrs. Eliza E. Fowzer, who came to California with her husband in 1850, passed away in Ukiah, recently. As Eliza E. Lovejoy, she was wedded to James Fowzer in New Orleans in 1841. Two children survive.

John E. Butler, a Pioneer of 1850, died in Sacramento, January 29th. He was a native of England, aged 84 years, and is survived by a widow and three children. He at one time represented Sacramento County in the State Assembly.

Mrs. Amelia Taylor, who came around the Horn to California in 1849, died in Los Angeles, January 29th, aged 86 years. On arrival here, she and her husband settled in Grass Valley, later moved to Oroville, and finally settled in Los Angeles. Five children survive.

Valentine Alviso, who was born in the San Jose Mission in 1838, died recently in San Luis Obispo. Deceased was the son of Augustine Alviso, who was born in Presidio of San Francisco in 1809, and Marie Antoinette Pacheco, the couple being married in 1831. In 1840, deceased's father was appointed foreman of the Mission San Jose, with 25,000 head of cattle, and in 1844, while taking part in the expulsion of Governor Micheltorena, he was captured by General John Sutter, but escaped in the fall of the same year through the aid of Robert Livermore, while encamped in Livermore Valley. Valentine Alviso was one of the State's oldest Spanish residents, and is survived by two children.

Jacob Gauh, who had resided at Morris Ravine, Butte County, since 1853, died recently. He was a native of France, aged 80 years, and is survived by a wife and two sons.

Hollis Newton, one of Placer County's oldest Pioneers, died at Lincoln, January 11th. He was a native of New York, aged 81 years, and survived by



—Courtesy Lincoln News-Messenger.

a widow and six children. In 1849, deceased and George Sewell started for California in an ox team, and after a perilous trip across the plains—during which the two young men became separated from the train—arrived at Coloma, El Dorado County. Being without funds upon their arrival, deceased and his partner procured a grubstake, started mining, and later purchased milch cows and poultry. After a time spent in El Dorado County, they went to Placer County and located on the Auburn River at a spot where Lincoln now stands. They then had fifteen Spanish milch cows and twenty-five hens, and they made money selling milk at \$2 a quart, butter at \$1.50 a pound, and eggs at \$3 a dozen. This was in 1852, and ever since Mr. Newton had resided in Placer County. He was much interested in the Orders of Native Sons and Native Daughters, and on several occasions had entertained them with stories of the early days in California. Placer Parlor, N.D.G.W., attended the funeral of deceased in a body.

Thomas Sutton, one of Santa Cruz County's Pioneer citizens, died in Vallejo, January 14th. He was a native of Nova Scotia, aged 84 years, and is survived by a son. Sutton crossed the plains in '49; went to San Jose in 1850 and drove the stage from that place to San Francisco; later he drove a stage between Watsonville and Santa Cruz, and when the railroad superseded the stagecoach, he took up his home in Santa Cruz, where he resided until recently.

Mrs. Josephine Montgomery, who crossed the plains in 1849, died in San Jose, January 23rd. She was a native of Missouri, aged 84 years, and survived by five children.

Amos Hansell, Sr., who served on a man-of-war during the Mexican War and landed at old Fort

Humboldt, Humboldt County, after the close of hostilities, passed away recently at Rohnerville, Humboldt County. Deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, aged 86 years, and is survived by a widow and two sons. Hansell had lived in Humboldt County for fifty-nine years and was actively associated with the upbuilding of that part of the State.

Michael Hoalton, an early Pioneer of Humboldt County, died at Eureka, January 8th. He was a native of New York, aged 80 years, and is survived by four children. Deceased came to California in 1848 and was a member of the California Mountaineers during the early-day Indian troubles.

John S. Alexander, a Pioneer of Stanislaus County, died in Stockton, January 10th, aged 75 years, and survived by a widow and step-daughter. After a long journey across the plains, deceased arrived in California in 1850, and after mining in Butte and Tuolumne Counties, went to Tuolumne City, the metropolis of Stanislaus County in early days, to follow mercantile pursuits. When Modesto was founded, he went there, and has been a resident continuously since.

Mrs. Carmen H. DeSoto, one of the oldest residents of Contra Costa County, passed away at Concord, January 18th, survived by seven children. Deceased was a daughter of Don Valentin Higuera and Margarita Sais, children of prominent Spanish families, and was born near Mission San Jose, July 27, 1830—twenty years before California became a State, and when this territory was under the rule of Jose Mariana de Escheandia, third of the Mexican Governors. In 1852, deceased became the wife of Silverio Y. C. De Soto who, like herself, was a descendant of two of the oldest Spanish families. In 1853, Mrs. De Soto and her husband went to Contra Costa County—then comprising what is now Contra Costa and Alameda Counties—and settled on the original De Soto tract in Ygnacio Valley, a portion of the San Miguel Rancho, one of the old Spanish grants. At this homestead, deceased had resided continuously, in a house brought around the Horn and mortised together. Mrs. De Soto was the last of the pioneer Spanish settlers of Contra Costa County, and she had for nearly sixty years seen the county's steady development.

William B. Whiting, who came to California in 1850, died in Colusa recently, aged 80 years.

John Shirley, who arrived in San Francisco via Panama in 1849, died in that city February 11th. He was a native of London, aged 93 years. In early days he mined on the Sacramento River, but later engaged in the crockery business in San Francisco. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

Mrs. Mary McKeehan White, who came to California in 1849, died recently in Alhambra, Los Angeles County, and was buried at Berkeley, where she had resided many years. Deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, aged 80 years, and is survived by a son.

Goolsherry B. Meador, who came to the State in 1849, died recently at Scott's Valley. He was a native of Tennessee, aged 87 years, and is survived by eight children. For many years he followed mining, but in 1880 removed to Lake County.

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Interesting Meetings for Grand President

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Two of the most interesting of Grand President Mamie G. Peyton's official visits in San Francisco took place on the 6th and 7th of February. On the 6th Minerva Parlor was the scene of some excellent Native Daughter work, all the more praiseworthy since the officers had been installed only the meeting before. There was a good attendance, much interest was manifested in the work and, as ever, Minerva's members were most charming hostesses. It might be well to mention that Minerva Parlor is the oldest Parlor in San Francisco, having been instituted March 10, 1887, by Lillie O. Reichlin (now Mrs. Dyer) of Ursula Parlor, No. 1, Jackson, the founder of the Order. Minerva Parlor is a Parlor known throughout the Order for its strict adherence to the constitution and laws of the Order—in fact, "Minerva" is synonymous with everything loyal or that pretends to be true in Native Daughter circles. Under the head of "good of the Order" were the regulation speeches, gift presentations, etc. The Grand President set forth, as usual, the various plans that she proposed to lay before the Grand Parlor, chief of which is the rebuilding of the Native Daughter Home through the contributions of the members individually and from the Subordinate Parlor treasuries. It was the expressed wish of Grand President Peyton that no

edged Minerva's hospitality, and re-echoed the sentiments so feelingly expressed by the Grand Secretary in regard to the right-thinking and honorable steadfastness of Minerva Parlor—its unswerving support of principle and its devotion to the Order. She then paid a beautiful tribute to Grand President Peyton, saying that when she herself had been Grand President she had been both delighted and impressed by the sweet and gracious marshal at Joaquin Parlor, and told of the tender, sympathetic acts of that marshal, now Grand President, and made an earnest plea for tender consideration, one for another—a willingness to forgive and forget.

The Grand President was presented with a gorgeous bunch of yellow chrysanthemums, which afforded her keen delight. To the D. D. G. P., Minnie F. Dobbin, was accorded a well-deserved recognition for her faithful services. The hall was beautifully decorated in green and yellow, the members being all in white. At the close of the official visit, Minerva Parlor served refreshments to those who chose to remain. A jolly time was had, and all declared this to be one of the most instructive of official visits.

Oro Fino on the Seventh.

February 7th was the night of the official visit of Grand President Mamie G. Peyton to Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, N. D. G. W. The hall was most beautifully decorated for the occasion, the members were all arrayed in white, and every effort was made to make the occasion one long to be remembered by all those present. The regular work was performed for the benefit of the guest of honor, the official instructions were given, presentations of gifts were made to the Grand President, D. D. G. P. and others, and in all this was one of the most delightful of evenings. Many visitors were present. The presentation of a gift from the Parlor to the Grand Secretary was an unexpected pleasure to all, and most of all to Miss Frakes herself. Hannah Nolan, past president of the Parlor, presented Miss Frakes with an order for a portable electric lamp with an iridescent shade, for her own room. Mrs. Nolan said that it was the desire of Oro Fino Parlor to testify in some slight way the love and esteem in which it held the Grand Secretary, as not only did Oro Fino honor the Grand Secretary for her sterling worth and nobility of character as a woman, nor for her efficiency, acknowledged by all, as a Grand Secretary, but with reference to what the Grand Secretary had done for Oro Fino Parlor. She referred to those dark days of discouragement for every fraternal order after the fire and spoke of how Oro Fino Parlor, in common with other Parlors, had faced serious problems. To the help, encouragement and new members gained by the Parlor, through the efforts of Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, Oro Fino became a strong, growing Parlor. Mrs. Nolan said that no one ever made the sign of distress to the Grand Secretary that she did not at once respond; that she had so lived, that she had won the love, honor and respect of every loyal Native Daughter.

The Grand Secretary was deeply touched by this testimonial from Oro Fino Parlor and responded most feelingly, thanking the Parlor for its beautiful gift, and saying it had been a pleasure to work for and with Oro Fino. Miss Frakes said that she had always been happy in giving her best to the Order and to the individual members—that to all she had ever tried to be helpful, kind and true. She said that, at times, she wondered if it was always worth while "To do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," but that a demonstration like this proved to her that it was always best to do right, and leave the rest with Him, who taught us "to love one another."

Past Grand President Emma W. Lillie spoke at length upon the work of the Children's Agency—the work which has taken hold of the hearts of the people of California, and which has met with such generous financial support. Mrs. Lillie, with simple, unaffected pathos, told the story of the homeless child so earnestly that it brought tears of sympathy to many an eye that night. She also commended Oro Fino Parlor for having a Mission Bell sign-post at the county roadside, where it is practically the first to welcome the traveler enroute to San Francisco, and also mentioned the courtesy of Oro Fino Parlor's presidents in acting as escorts to the Grand President on nights of official visits, a courtesy that was always extended to a Grand President in the country, but not often thought of in the city.

D. D. G. P. Gussie Meyer's face beamed with pleasure as she listened to the words of praise given to Oro Fino Parlor, and expressed herself delighted

(Continued on page 19, column 3)



MAMIE G. PEYTON, of Stockton
Grand President, N. D. G. W.

one, especially the grand officers present, dissem any of the recommendations set forth by the head of the Order, saying that these recommendations were for the consideration of the Subordinate Parlor and its members when alone.

Past Grand President Mary E. Luman, a beloved and honored member of Minerva and one of the noblest women in the Order—a woman who never sways from what she believes to be true or for the best interest of the Order or Native Daughters of the Golden West—claimed the right to talk upon the Native Daughter Home, stating that she was at home in her own Parlor, and that she knew everything concerning the matter from the very inception of the idea. In her usual succinct, clear and convincing style she then made a masterly address upon the subject, declaring that the title "Our Home" was a misnomer, that the N. D. G. W. Home did not belong to the Order and quoted from the proceedings of 1903 in which May B. Wilkins, then a member of the Board of Relief, in open Grand Parlor admitted that the home did not belong to the Order, but to the Board of Relief. Much interesting information was brought out in a friendly fraternal discussion which ensued, the Worthy Grand President, Grand Secretary and Past Grand President Luman all taking an active part in the rapid fire of questions and answer, to the great delight and education of all present.

Past Grand President Eliza D. Keith under the good of the Order commended the work, acknowl-

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AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



CALIFORNIA IS TO FURNISH another American opera. On February 23rd, "Natoma," by Joseph D. Redding of San Francisco and Victor Herbert will be given its first production at the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia. On February 28th, it will be produced at the New York Metropolitan Opera House. The scenes for "Natoma" are laid around Santa Barbara, and the opera deals with the early mission days, when the Indians made up the greater part of the population of the State, which was then Mexican territory.

The cast for "Natoma" in its initial production will include: Mary Gardner as Natoma, the Indian girl; Lillian Greenville, as Barbara the Spanish girl; John McCormack, the hero; Armand Crabbe, Gustave Huerdeau, Hector Dufranc and Constantine Nicolay. Cleofonte Campanini, the musical director of the company, will be the conductor.

Eastern Gossip of the Stage.

Robert Edson is starring in "Where the Trail Divides."

Harry Mestayer is playing in "The Great Name," in Chicago.

Nat Goodwin has been granted a divorce from his fourth wife.

William Faversham is appearing in New York in "The Faun," a comedy by Knoblauch.

Otis Skinner is to appear in a one-act play, "The Maid," written by his eleven-year-old daughter.

Ethel Barrymore has two new plays—"The Twelve-Pound Look" and "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire."

James K. Hackett's personal effects were recently sold at auction in the New York bankruptcy court.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has begun her road tour in "Two Women," in which she appears in a dual role.

Anthony Hope's story, "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard," has been dramatized for Billie Burke.

Flo La Follette, daughter of the Wisconsin Senator, will appear as leading woman in "The Scarecrow."

Edna May returned to the London stage in "The Belle of New York" recently, and was given a great welcome.

"The Girl of the Golden West," the Belasco-Puccini grand opera, continues in much favor, and is a decided success.

The Shuberts have put into rehearsal three new plays: "Homeward Bound," "As a Mau Think-eth" and "The Rose Shop."

Walter Browne, author of "Everywoman," died in New York, February 9th, and that night his play had its initial presentation in Hartford.

New productions just recently seen in the East include "The Zebra," "Excuse Me," "The Balkan Princess," "The Pink Lady," and "Thais."

"The Piper" is a new fanciful play fashioned after "The Blue Bird," by Mrs. Josephine Peabody. It was recently produced in New York and won immediate success. Many children are employed in the production.

Belasco Forces Much Strengthened.

Marjorie Rambeau, the most popular leading woman in Los Angeles, has cast her lot with the Los Angeles Belasco stock company, and will add considerably to the Lewis S. Stone company attractions. Miss Rambeau made her initial appearance at the Belasco in "The Girl in Waiting," in the role of Lillian Tanner.

The week commencing February 27th, Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco company will produce Clyde Fitch's play, "The Truth." This is said to be Fitch's most successful play, and has never before been presented in stock. Marjorie Rambeau will be given a part where she will have an opportunity to do the most powerful and vivid acting of her local career. It is said that, had the author of "The Truth" had Miss Rambeau in mind when writing his play, he could not have produced a role better suited to her full capabilities than that which she will assume in this production. Lewis S. Stone will, of course, have a leading part, and the whole Belasco company should appear at their best.

At the Los Angeles Theater.

Without doubt the most popular vaudeville house in Los Angeles is the Los Angeles Theater, Sullivan and Considine's house. The crowds here are so great that larger quarters are now being looked for by John W. Considine, who was a recent visitor to that city. The weekly bills are always first-class, and the public show their appreciation accordingly. For the week beginning February 27th, the list of attractions will include the following: The three Roehrs in their thrilling spectacle, "Looping the Loop in the Revolving Globe;" Frank Hammond and Dorothy Forrester, in merry melodies and humorosities; Les Plaetz Lorella sisters, in dainty and daring gymnastic accomplishments; Stirling and Chapman, Scotch warblers, in Highland ballads; Caron and Farnom, aerobats and grotesque adepts; Lilly Dean Hart and Wilfred Berrick, in "A Thunderstorm," introducing varied bits of musical comedy; Marguerite Fry ("The Pretty Party in the Pink Pajamas"), in songs.

In California Theatrical Circles.

Rumor has it that a fine new theater will soon be erected in Santa Rosa.

Ruth St. Denis is to tour the State in a series of Hindu and Egyptian dances.

"The Lily," one of David Belasco's pieces, will be seen in California this spring.

The Vacaville opera house is being entirely renovated to accommodate traveling shows.

John Cort will control the American Music Hall in San Francisco, after September 1st.

Berkeley will soon have a \$40,000 vaudeville house, on the corner of Shattuck avenue and Hearst street.

Blossom Seeley, a Los Angeles girl, is winning great success in New York with Lew Fields in "The Hen-Pecks."

Stage mechanics of California, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado gathered in Oakland in convention recently.

The new Diepenbrock theater in Sacramento will open to stock about the middle of March, with Henry McRae in charge.

On account of illness, Emma Calve, the famous operatic contralto, will not appear in California, having canceled all her American engagements.

When the new Orpheum opens in Los Angeles at an early date, the old playhouse will be used for independent traveling shows, under direction of Oliver Morosco.

Some of the March attractions at California theaters will be: "Silver Threads," "Frederick Warde," "The Merry Widow," "The Call of the Wild" and "Madame Sherry."

San Francisco is to have a new class "A" motion picture theater on Union street, with a seating capacity of 500. Building operations will soon commence on the new Alcazar, to be located on O'Farrell street.

The Clunie, in Sacramento, will close for five months in April, and undergo extensive alterations. There is talk of a new high-price theater in the Capital City, and the Orpheum management is also said to be looking for an opening there.

"The Real Open Door."

That the theatrical war is not over by any means is amply demonstrated in the article below, which

was given a prominent place in the February 11th issue of the New York Review, under the caption, "The Real Open Door":

"Opponents of the Messrs. Shubert have been trying to make capital of the fact that H. W. Savage is to present 'Excuse Me' at the Gayety Theatre, a house in which Klaw & Erlanger are interested, by asserting that Mr. Savage has deserted them and gone back to the Syndicate. The only significance in the event is that it is further proof that the Open Door, for which the Messrs. Shubert fought so long, is an actual, existing thing. Mr. Savage and all other managers now have the right to book their plays where they choose, something they did not have a year ago. At that time Mr. Savage could not book his plays in Shubert theatres. Klaw & Erlanger would not let him. Today, thanks to the fight begun and won by the Messrs. Shubert, he can accept time wherever he finds it open. Mr. Brady is presenting 'The Boss' at the Astor, and Liebler & Co. are offering 'Pomander walk' at Wallack's. Neither of these is a Shubert theatre, although Mr. Brady and Liebler & Co. are Shubert allies, facts which go further to show that the principle battled for by the Shuberts and established by them is the big factor in theatrical business today."

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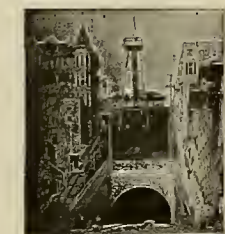
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TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE GREET CONCORDS'S FIRST ELECTRIC CAR.



Mayor Bert Elworthy of Concord, Contra Costa County, issued a proclamation making Monday, February 13th, a holiday in honor of the arrival of the first car over the Oakland and Antioch railway, which is being constructed between Oakland and Antioch. Schools were closed, business was suspended, and when the first car rolled into Concord it was greeted by the local band and 2000 citizens of the thriving and progressive community. Even the sun, which had been hiding behind the clouds, shone forth in all its glory to give a warm welcome. Many people from Oakland and San Francisco were also on hand.

The car was in charge of Superintendent Starkweather, who brought it to a halt at the power house, and announced that the initial trip had been made without a hitch. The cheering of the crowd lasted several minutes. Starkweather was greeted and congratulated by other officials of the railway company, including vice-president W. Arnstein, director A. W. Maltby, and general manager S. L. Naphaly.

In the evening, Concord Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet in Odd Fellows' Hall to four hundred people, and this ended one of the greatest days in Concord's history, and one that will no doubt mark a new era for Contra Costa County.

Cohn, vice-president; Miss Minnie Tietjen, recording secretary; Miss Kate Schmidt, financial secretary; Miss Minnie Reuser, treasurer, and H. R. Davis, assistant treasurer.

Sacramento Native Passes Away Suddenly.

Richard T. Cohn, a past president of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N.S.G.W., and one of the best-known and popular men in Sacramento, died there suddenly, February 20th, at the age of 50 years, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. For many years Mr. Cohn was auditor of Sacramento County and through his genial and accommodating ways, had made thousands of friends who will be shocked, as well as grieved, to hear of his untimely passing. "Rich" Cohn was gifted with a sweet tenor voice, and he had been heard on numberless occasions at charitable entertainments, being ever ready to lend his assistance in the cause of the unfortunate. He was of a happy disposition, always had a kind word for his fellow-men, and was acknowledged to be one of the best-thought-of men in Sacramento County. Surviving deceased are a widow and two

brothers, Ed. F. Cohn of Los Angeles and Al Cohn of Sacramento, both members of the Native Sons.

Series of Whist Parties.

Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145, N. S. G. W., and Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N. D. G. W., San Francisco, will hold their next whist party, at 121 Larkin street, Scottish Hall, March 9th. Valuable prizes will be awarded and refreshments will be served. It has been decided by the committee, to give a whist party on the second Thursday of each month hereafter.

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News of the State

Eureka—Congress has appropriated \$747,000 for the improvement of Humboldt Bay.

Red Bluff—A sale of 103,000 acres of timber land in Tehama County has been reported.

Selma—Bonds in the sum of \$60,000 have been voted to erect a new high school building.

Woodland—A Government Indian industrial school, to cost \$20,000, will be established at Guinda, Yolo County.

Auburn—Announcement has been made that the colfax cut-off on the Southern Pacific will be completed July 1st.

Eureka—The Humboldt and Eastern Railroad Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, has filed articles of incorporation here. It is proposed to build and operate a railroad from this city to some point on the Southern Pacific in the Sacramento Valley.

Debates Arouse Enthusiasm.

Nevada City—Hydrant Parlor, No. 56, N.S.G.W., has reached the 200 mark in membership, and the newly-installed officers are working for a class initiation of fifteen or twenty candidates during the next thirty days. Renewed interest has been aroused through the formation of a debating club, at the suggestion of Geo. W. Downey. The first debate will take place February 21st, when four debaters will be allowed ten minutes each to discuss the subject, "Resolved, That the trip around the Horn to California was more hazardous and perilous than the trip overland across the plains." F. L. Arbogast and L. A. Garthe will appear for the affirmative and F. T. Smith and W. M. Richards for the negative. Other subjects will be taken up and discussed later on, and the membership is showing a decided interest.

To Give Many Entertainments.

The Aldarine Social Club, composed of members of Darina Parlor, N. D. G. W., and Alcatraz Parlor, N. S. G. W., both of San Francisco, held a whist party Wednesday evening, February 8th at Santa Clara Hall. Valuable prizes were awarded and those who were present spent a very enjoyable evening. It is the intention of the club to give many entertainments during the year, such as dances, picnics and whist parties. Following are the officers of the club: Chas. Banfield, president; Miss Bess

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Alameda, No. 47—Richard L. Werner, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 1413 Caroline St., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Oakland, No. 50—James A. Plunkett, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Castle Hall, 377 12th St.
Las Positas, No. 96—A. M. Bowles, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Eden, No. 113—L. Baxter, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Piedmont, No. 120—C. J. Muldowney, Pres.; F. G. Lamping, Sec., 1397 Linden St.; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 Thirteenth St.
Vistaria, No. 127—A. J. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandepuer, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Haleyton, No. 146—Gustav Horst, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—Wm. J. deBlois, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathiesen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Leon H. Revig, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 916 Chestnut St., Oakland; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St.
Berkeley, No. 210—J. P. Brennan, Pres.; E. J. Curran, Sec., Berkeley; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Estadillo, No. 223—J. L. Donovan, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 434, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Bay View, No. 238—T. J. Nunan, Pres.; L. E. Scott, Sec., 864 Willow St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
Claremont, No. 240—W. B. Murden, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).
Pleasanton, No. 244—W. F. Sylvia, Pres.; Peter C. Madson, Sec., Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
Niles, No. 250—M. L. Fournier, Pres.; H. B. Green, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—P. E. Grosse, Pres.; Ed A. Brand, Sec., 1340 Tevis St., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Amador, No. 17—P. Shealor, Pres.; Leo Williams, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.
Excelsior, No. 31—Thos. J. Burrows, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ione, No. 33—Clarence Scully, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Plymouth, No. 48—Geo. A. Upton, Pres.; Trevor W. Westen, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Keystone, No. 173—Joe Oates, Pres.; W. E. Whitehead, Sec., Amador City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; K. of P. Hall.

BUTTE COUNTY.

Argonaut, No. 8—John E. Donnelly, Pres.; A. M. Smith, Sec., 627 Myers St., Oroville; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Calaveras, No. 67—J. A. Treat, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.
Angels, No. 80—Chas. Malisfina, Pres.; Geo. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.
Chispa, No. 139—Tom Malaspina, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphy; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Colusa, No. 69—W. J. King, Pres.; M. W. Burrows, Sec., Colusa; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Williams, No. 164—R. W. Camper, Pres.; C. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen. Winn, No. 32—H. Waldie, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2d and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.
Mt. Diablo, No. 101—W. R. Sharkey, Pres.; J. A. Schweinitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Byron, No. 170—H. G. Krumland, Pres.; W. J. Livingston, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Carquinez, No. 205—Joseph Soares, Pres.; Thomas Cahalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Concord, No. 245—Chas. Guy, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Diamond, No. 246—Austin Mortimpre, Pres.; Francis A. Irving, Sec., Black Diamond; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.
San Ramon Valley, No. 249—Robert Podva, Pres.; S. H. Flournoy, Sec., Danville; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontockett, No. 156—Peter Duffy, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Placerville, No. 9—Edward G. Atwood, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Georgetown, No. 91—Geo. Schneider, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 25—Grover B. Hill, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 J St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.
Selma, No. 107—H. C. Wilson, Pres.; S. T. Luce, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Willows, No. 255—Frederick William Talcott, Pres.; Richard Franklin West, Sec., Willows; 2nd Monday; Odd Fellows Hall.

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Humboldt, No. 14—F. T. Givens, Pres.; J. M. Nisson, Sec., 1412 B St., Eureka; Monday; Pioneer Hall, 623 Third St.
Arcata, No. 20—Frank H. Seely, Pres.; Henry S. Seely, Sec., Arcata; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Golden Star, No. 88—Milton Moore, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Alton; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Ferndale, No. 93—August Johanson, Pres.; E. C. Mills, Sec., Ferndale; 1st and 3rd Mondays; K. of P. Hall.
Fortuna, No. 218—Harry P. Monroe, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lower Lake, No. 153—G. B. Smith, Pres.; W. B. Rannels, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Kelseyville, No. 219—L. E. Allison, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Box 122, Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—F. P. Cady, Pres.; Chas. Boggs, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.
Honey Lake, No. 198—Chas. Fisher, Pres.; J. B. Christie, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; Janesville Hall.
Big Valley, No. 211—F. C. Reno, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Los Angeles, No. 45—George W. Perdue, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 109 E. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Ramona, No. 109—Harry G. Folsom, Pres. S. S. Williams, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Corona, No. 196—S. W. Grayson, Pres.; Wm. C. Allen, Sec., S. Nordlinger & Sons, Los Angeles; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Sierra Madre, No. 235—Earl Garner, Pres.; H. C. Anderson, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
La Brea, No. 236—Geo. F. Vaughan, Pres.; E. L. Claridge, Sec., 2928 Van Buren Place, Los Angeles; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Santa Monica, No. 237—W. P. Griffiths, Pres.; S. T. Garey, Sec., Santa Monica; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Arcanum Hall.

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Sea Point, No. 158—Manuel Santos, Pres.; D. C. Whaley, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.
Nicasio, No. 183—H. R. Wake, Pres.; H. M. Anderson, Sec., Nicasio; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; U. A. O. D. Hall.

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Hornitos, No. 138—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cagnano, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Alder Glen, No. 200—William Dolan, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Broderick, No. 117—E. A. Zimmerman, Pres.; J. P. Connor, Sec., Point Arena; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—M. Davila, Pres.; A. W. Meany, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Chas. Kerr, Pres.; John Stile, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—P. H. Goncalves, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
Santa Lucia, No. 97—C. Sieghold, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
San Lucas, No. 115—J. S. Cano, Pres.; A. M. Trescony, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Gabilan, No. 132—J. B. Lyons, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castroville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St. Helena, No. 53—Arthur P. Forni, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.
Napa, No. 62—E. M. Aldersley, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.
Calistoga, No. 86—Ralph Williams, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—G. L. Beedle, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; Pythian Castle.
Quartz, No. 58—Carroll McArthur, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 128 Richardson St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.
Donner, No. 162—Fred H. Wilkie, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Box M, Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Santiago, No. 74—R. P. Mitchell, Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—Carroll Locher, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. C. O. F. Hall.
Silver Star, No. 63—Barney Barry, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Sierra, No. 85—Henry Jones, Pres.; A. Gonzales, Sec., Forest Hill; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Mountain, No. 126—W. D. Dunn, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—A. J. Watson, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Golden Anchor, No. 182—Henry Skinner, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.
Plumas, No. 228—Geo. E. Boyden, Pres.; John Donnerwirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento, No. 3—Roy C. Cothrin, Pres.; J. F. Didion, Sec., P. O. Box 128, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.
Sunset, No. 26—Harold J. Thielan, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., 711 Eighth St., Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.
Elk Grove, No. 41—A. B. Leimbach, Pres.; A. E. Elliott, Sec., C. Franklin R.F.D., Sacramento; 2d and 4th Fridays; Masonic Hall, Elk Grove.
Granite, No. 83—Luis Russi, Pres.; Jas. F. Logue, Sec., Folsom; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Courtland, No. 106—W. H. Barry, Pres.; A. C. Ostman, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.
Oak Park, No. 213—C. E. Blair, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.
Sutter Falls, No. 241—T. A. Hall, Pres.; Carleton L. Katzenstien, Sec., 704 J St., Sacramento; Wednesday; Elks' Hall.
Galt, No. 243—L. J. Holmes, Pres.; T. W. Dooling, Sec., Galt; Friday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Arrowhead, No. 110—J. S. Bright, Jr., Pres.; Isaac S. Jackson, Sec., 451 H St., San Bernardino; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Redlands, No. 168—A. G. Kelley, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGinniss Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—Henry F. Peman, Pres.; Chas. A. Boldemann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday, Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Pacific, No. 10—B. D. Paolinelli, Pres.; J. C. Miller, Sec., 457 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Golden Gate, No. 29—John P. Coghlan, Pres.; Adolph Eberhart, Sec., 1464 Union St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Mission, No. 38—R. A. Schwarzmann, Pres.; Welmer A. Koch, Sec., 1231 12th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.
San Francisco, No. 49—Andrew Ansholo, Pres.; David Capurro, Sec., 652 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
El Dorado, No. 52—George W. Hall, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec., 643 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Rincon, No. 72—Grant S. Munson, Pres.; John A. Gilmore, Sec., 2067 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Stanford, No. 76—A. Kleinhans, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec., 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Tuesday; 149 Eddy St.
Yerba Buena, No. 84—H. G. Baker, Pres.; J. D. Abrams, Sec., 50 Kearny St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Bay City, No. 104—Leon E. Morris, Pres.; H. L. Gunzburger, Sec., 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1545 Steiner St.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES!

NOTICE OF CHANGES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE CORRECTION IN NEXT ISSUE OF DIRECTORY.

Niantie, No. 105—C. T. Collins, Pres.; John Reedy, Sec., 153 Belvedere St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.
 National, No. 113—L. J. Mehtens, Pres.; M. M. Rutigan, Sec., 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.
 Hesperian, No. 137—H. L. Belton, Pres.; Jos. H. Roxburgh, Sec., 510 Devisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 3009 16th St.
 Alcatraz, No. 145—H. C. Derby, Pres.; Fred W. Sink, Sec., 1238 13th Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 154—Chas. N. Banfield, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.
 South San Francisco, No. 157—Fred Ommert, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec., 1439 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Aves.

Sequoia, No. 160—S. W. Westphal, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec., 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

Preita, No. 187—Benj. J. McKinley, Pres.; Harry E. Curtis, Sec., 438A Tabama St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Phillip J. Vander, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec., 1362 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 321 Devisadero St.
 Presidio, No. 194—James M. Greevy, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steinkie Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Jacob Graf, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec., 1416 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia.

Arms and Navy, No. 207—John W. Mackey, Pres.; J. J. Morgan, Sec., 2011 Green St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

Dolores, No. 208—James Cameron, Pres.; John A. Zollver, Sec., 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Matt Hecker, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—James Hanna, Pres.; E. Cahn, Sec., 1640 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—Geo. Westfield, Pres.; Thos. F. McCarthy, Sec., 1120 Page Street, San Francisco; Fridays; Franklin Hall, 1858-1881 Fillmore St.

Guadalupe, No. 231—Paul Hisebier, Pres.; Geo. Buehne, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—Jas. A. McBride, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 1418 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—Geo. E. Strohmeier, Pres.; Walter C. Eisenschmidt, Sec., 114 Eureka St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

James Lick, No. 242—Clarence J. Dunnigan, Pres.; Thos. J. Fahey, Sec., 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—J. W. Fitzgerald, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec., 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.

Lodi, No. 18—John A. Stein, Pres.; John M. McMahon, Sec., City Hall, Lodi; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—D. J. Looney, Pres.; Harry J. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Fred Kluer, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 794 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec., Nipomo; Saturday; Runnels Hall.

San Marcos, No. 150—John C. Curtin, Jr., Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Joseph Sza, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Redwood, No. 10—Albert Mansfield, Pres.; A. S. Liguori, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Redmen's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—Frank Campbell, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec., Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—J. H. Stewart, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—W. Ivy Allen, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, 430 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—Walter L. Chrisman, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—Robert T. Castro, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—J. M. Waterman, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Temple.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—James Farmer, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—W. A. East, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—R. H. Rountree, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SIESTA COUNTY.

Anderson, No. 253—E. M. Downing, Pres.; J. W. Cunningham, Sec., Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec., Downville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sierraville, No. 225—John Blinnman, Pres.; F. H. Turner, Sec., Sierraville; 4th Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Parker, Pres.; Harry A. Burch, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Fred E. Evans, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Port Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—Chas. D. Quigley, Pres.; Oeo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Milton R. Dunphy, Pres.; Theodore H. Ishenke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—James C. Crowley, Jr., Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Werner B. Hallin, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—A. W. Parent, Pres.; Ivan M. McAllister, Sec., 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesdays; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Dr. Jackson Temple, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—C. O. Howard, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg, Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—George P. Cobb, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—Fred McFarlane, Pres.; Tony A. Ronsheimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Lewell Gum, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orinda, No. 247—C. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—T. R. Walton, Pres.; C. L. Rodgers, Sec., Red Bluff; Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—D. E. Ryan, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—E. Volquards, Pres.; Simon Levy, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Healy, Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—F. G. Nicoley, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—John Braunigan, Pres.; Ed. P. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Eddie Graf, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 40—C. Anderson, Pres.; Dr. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Enjoy Tamale Feast.

Lincoln—The following officers of Placer Parlor, No. 138, were installed January 8th, by D.D.G.P. Margaret Holmes, of Sutter Parlor, Sacramento, assisted by Mrs. Scott, acting as grand marshal; Past president, Amy Brown; president, Mary Finney; first vice-president, Lizzie Lasswell; second vice-president, Bell Ryan; third vice-president, Martha Saunders; marshal, Clara Laborde; recording secretary, Carrie Parlin; financial secretary, Florence Clark; treasurer, Bertha Landis; trustees—Mary Beerman, Mabel Philer, Alice Lindroth; inside sentinel, Annie Pelster; outside sentinel, Jessie an; organist, Emma Jansen. At the close, all retired to the banquet-room, where a bountiful tamale feast was enjoyed.

Ruby Parlor Officers Installed.

Murphys—Although the weather was very inclement, a large number of the members of Ruby Parlor, No. 46, N.D.G.W., were on hand to witness the installation of officers, the hall having been beautifully decorated for the occasion. D. D. G. P. Lilla Bisbee officiated as installing officer and was assisted by Ethel Segale, Justine Raggio, Mary Stebbens, Emma Sell, Lorine Mitchell and Emie Swerter as acting grand officers. During the social session, the District Deputy was presented by Rose Harrington, on behalf of the Parlor, with a beautiful bouquet as a testimonial of esteem.

INTERESTING MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 15, Column 2)

with the successful efforts of the Parlor on the evening of the official visit. Sister Meyers was, like the Grand President, presented with a token of love and good will from this most popular and happy Parlor, the president being the honored one to make the presentations. At the close of the Parlor session, all were invited to remain and partake of the refreshments so graciously served by this hospitable Parlor.

Grand Vice-President Anna F. Lacy spoke of her admiration for Oro Fino Parlor and its splendid ritualistic work; of the fraternal courtesy accorded her at all times, when she had the honor of being its D.D.G.P. She spoke of the beautiful decorations, of the splendid appearance the Parlor made in the September parade in the black and gold suits, and complimented the Parlor upon having so many young members active in the work, and upon the activity of its original members, the founders.

Past Grand President Eliza D. Keith made an amusing reference to the "Down and Out Club" of the Past Presidents, and said that, as for herself, she was like the glow worm, only came out at nights—nights of the official visits. Miss Keith then spoke upon the mission of the Grand President, and said that only one who had been a Grand President could really understand what was required of the head of the Order. Her duties take her from her home and her closest friends. She must travel constantly, rest all too seldom, be up night after night and, what is hardest of all, frequently is the recipient of tales of woe and complaints which depress one trying only to think well of all her fellow members. Miss Keith then declared that often our so-called enemies do us the most service, since our friends are all too apt to be pleased with whatever we do, while our enemies bring out the best that there is in us and by their incredulity or their opposition compel us to make good—thereby helping us to reach our highest development. "Our enemies are not enemies at all, but valued friends," said Miss Keith, "and after all, 'tis only love that makes the world go round." She concluded her speech with a few remarks upon our duty to each other and the privilege of loving and serving as Native Daughters. Miss Keith was listened to with wrapt attention, was frequently applauded, and at the close was highly praised by the Worthy Grand President, who said: "Miss Keith does wrong to call herself a glow worm—she is a star—and I want to say that I thought last night at Minerva Parlor, I had never heard Past Grand President Keith make a finer speech, but I think that to-night she has spoken even more beautifully, and I wish that every members of the Order could have heard her words on love, they were so beautiful."

Installation at La Estrella.

San Francisco—January 28th, witnessed the installation of the following officers of La Estrella Parlor, No. 80: President, Harriet Tompkins; past president, Ruth Whelan; first vice-president, Mattie Smith; second vice-president, Pauline Buhr; third vice-president, May Barry; organist, Birdie Hartman; recording secretary, May C. Bildemann; financial secretary, Sophie Asmus; marshal, Alma Buhr; treasurer, Emma Thierbach; outside sentinel, Lola Horgan; inside sentinel, Hanna Barry; trustees—Nettie Feldbush, Phoebe Theal, Dora Wehr. D.D.G.P. Leah Williams of Sans Souci Parlor, No. 96 deserves great credit for the able manner in which she performed the duties of her office. The Parlor officers were letter perfect in the ritualistic work. Installing officers were: P.G.P., Julia A. Steinbach, Grand Vice-President, Anna F. Lacy; Grand Marshal, May C. Boldeman; Past Grand Organist, Agnes M. Troy; Grand Treasurer, Grace Magnor. The unique decorations of California poppies were the handsomest seen thus far, and everywhere could be heard exclamations of praise. This Parlor is on record for the originality of its decorations. Many and beautiful were the floral gifts—all were remembered, while the District Deputy and Grand President each received some slight token from the Parlor, emblematic of good will and esteem. Ice cream and cake came last, and was much enjoyed by those who could remain. P.G.P. Eliza D. Keith and Emma W. Lillie sent regrets, the former being absent owing to the serious illness of her mother, and the latter being down south, finding a home for a homeless child. Grand Treasurer Susie K. Christ, owing to a previous engagement, was unable to be present.

Good Meeting at San Andreas.

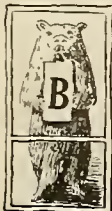
San Andreas—Assisted by Emma Leonard and May Grey as acting grand officers, D. D. G. P. Lilla Bisbee, on February 3rd, installed the officers of San Andreas Parlor, No. 113, N.D.G.W., at a most delightful meeting. Following these ceremonies, the District Deputy made some timely and interesting remarks concerning the Order's work. Several other addresses were made by the members, after which all adjourned to the banquet hall, where a tempting repast was served.

PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

AMATEUR

EDITED BY HARRY L. LELANDE



Y THE TIME THIS ISSUE OF THE Grizzly Bear is in the mail the baseball season of 1911 will be dawning in California. The Red Sox, representing Boston in the American League, will be here and will divide into two squads, one taking in Los Angeles and Vernon in the south and the other contesting with San Francisco and Oakland in the bay cities. The entire bunch will arrive in Los Angeles and go into quarters at Redondo Beach. After a few days' general practice, one squad will depart for the northern part of the State, and the other will remain in the southern end.

All the Pacific Coast League clubs have filled their positions and are now engaged in practice work, prior to the opening of the season, which, it is predicted, will be the most successful in baseball circles on the Pacific Coast. All the teams—Los Angeles, Vernon, San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Portland—have gotten together strong aggregations of players of the national game, and the contest for the pennant is sure to be an exceptionally fast and furious one.

Charles Graham of the Sacramentos announces his line-up will be picked from the following: Outfield, Pond, Van Buren and Heister; infield, Danzig, Thorburn, Curtis, O'Rourke, Zamlock, Lerchen, Dulin, Shinn and Anderson; pitching squad, Nourse, Daly, Thompson, McLeod, Baum, Fitzgerald and Whalen. It is possible also that Stricklett will be added to the club's strength.

Pacific Coast League Notes.

The following Sacramento Club players will arrive on the Red Sox special: Nourse, Lerchen, O'Rourke, Anderson, McLeod, Dale, Thompson, Pond and Curtis.

Pitcher Ben Harkins, affectionately called "Horse-shoe Bill" by his friends, principally because he has had poor luck, has been sold by Oakland to the Scranton Club of the New York State League on an optional come back.

Patterson, the first baseman secured by Vernon from Nashville, formerly was with the Chicago White Sox. He is over six feet in height, very aggressive, and should prove a valuable man for the Tigers.

Hosp, the former "Angel" who finished the season with Vernon in 1910, will again be found in the utility role for that team, and unless we miss our guess he will have displaced some regular before the season is far advanced.

Unknown Greek Wins Marathon.

Peter George, a young Greek, won the Los An-

SUPPOSE.

(From Our Dumb Animals.)

As you treat with indifference bird and beast,
Because you are big and strong,
Are you sure they are counted among the least?
That you are not acting wrong?

When with anger or selfishness you or friends
Ill-treat what you should protect.
Do you really believe that God defends
Your cruelty or neglect?

And when you pass from this life to where
Naught evil can live a day,
Because of the love the angels bear
To everything alway,

Are you sure that no creature that crawls or flies
Will greet you with lives that endure?
And that you dare meet their accusing eyes
And smile? Are you quite, quite sure?

—Mrs. M. Z. Watrous,

Santa Monica, California.

geles-to-venice Marathon race, February 22nd, running the distance of fourteen and three-tenths miles in 1:45. George was comparatively unknown and had no backers in the contest. He is said to have been born a few miles from the Acropolis at Athens. The race started from the new Los Angeles Athletic Club building, Seventh and Olive streets, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and there was an immense crowd on hand. The day was a perfect one for long-distance running, and the entire course was lined with automobiles, while at the finishing point a veritable throng cheered the runners as they completed the course.

The official summary of the event follows: Peter George, first, time 1:45; L. V. Davidson, second, time 1:47; W. Steen, third, time 1:50; McMurray, fourth, time 1:53; E. Deitrich, fifth, time 2:00; G. Ellis, sixth, time 2:01:15.

Immense Crowd Sees Races.

The Panama-Pacific automobile road race at San Leandro, February 22nd, drew out a crowd estimated at 40,000, many of them lining the course at daybreak. Bert Dingley, in a Pope-Hartford, won the free-for-all race (163.845 miles) in 2h, 34m, 12s. C. H. Bigelow in a Mercer won the light car race (98 miles) in 1h, 42m, 42s. Charles Merz in a National No. 5 won the heavy car race (152,922 miles) in 2h, 19m, 13 3-5s.

The race was a success, but was poorly managed to the extent that the spectators were permitted to crowd the course. There were no very serious accidents, which was considered remarkable, as the course is considered the most dangerous in the West.

PACIFIC COAST SCHEDULE FOR 1911 SEASON.

The Pacific Coast League season will open at San Francisco, March 28th, when Vernon and San Francisco will cross bats. The season will continue for thirty weeks, the last contest being between Vernon and Los Angeles, at Los Angeles, October 22nd. The completed schedule is given herewith:

Visiting Team. Home Team.

	At.	Date.
Vernon vs. San Francisco	San Francisco	Mar. 28-Apr. 2
Portland vs. Vernon	Vernon	Apr. 4-Apr. 9
San Francisco vs. Vernon	Vernon	Apr. 11-Apr. 16
Oakland vs. Vernon	Vernon	Apr. 18-Apr. 23
Vernon vs. Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Apr. 25-Apr. 30
Vernon vs. Portland	Portland	May 2-May 7
Vernon vs. Sacramento	Sacramento	May 9-May 14
Los Angeles vs. Vernon	Vernon	May 16-May 21
Vernon vs. Oakland	Oakland	May 23-May 28
Sacramento vs. Vernon	Vernon	May 30-June 4
Oakland vs. Vernon	Vernon	June 7-June 12
Portland vs. Vernon	Vernon	June 14-June 19
San Francisco vs. Vernon	Vernon	June 20-June 25
Vernon vs. Oakland	Oakland	June 27-July 2
Vernon vs. San Francisco	San Francisco	July 4-July 9
Vernon vs. Portland	Portland	July 11-July 16
Los Angeles vs. Vernon	Vernon	July 19-July 23
Vernon vs. Sacramento	Sacramento	July 25-July 30
Vernon vs. Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Aug. 1-Aug. 6
Sacramento vs. Vernon	Vernon	Aug. 8-Aug. 13
Oakland vs. Vernon	Vernon	Aug. 16-Aug. 21
San Francisco vs. Vernon	Vernon	Aug. 22-Aug. 27
Vernon vs. Sacramento	Sacramento	Aug. 29-Sept. 4
Vernon vs. San Francisco	San Francisco	Sept. 5-Sept. 10
Vernon vs. Portland	Portland	Sept. 12-Sept. 17
Sacramento vs. Vernon	Vernon	Sept. 20-Sept. 25
Los Angeles vs. Vernon	Vernon	Sept. 26-Oct. 1
Portland vs. Vernon	Vernon	Oct. 4-Oct. 9
Vernon vs. Oakland	Oakland	Oct. 10-Oct. 15
Vernon vs. Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Oct. 17-Oct. 22

After Drunken Automobilists.

Drunken automobile drivers will be severely dealt with in future, when the bill now before the Legislature—and which bids fair to pass both houses—is signed by the Governor. There is no doubt but that such a measure is needed, not only as a protection to the walking public, but as well in justice to those persons who operate automobiles in a sane manner. While there are comparatively few drunken chauffeurs, those few being much discredited upon the many who are careful drivers and have respect for the rights of others. The bill provides as follows: "Section 367e.—Any person operating or driving an automobile, motor cycle or other motor vehicle who becomes or is intoxicated while so engaged in operating or driving such automobile, motor cycle or other motor vehicle, and who by reason of such intoxication does any act, or neglects any duty, imposed by law, which act or neglect of duty causes the death of, or bodily injury to, any person, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the State's Prison not exceeding five years, or in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Aviator Solves Difficult Problem.

At San Diego, during a recent aviation meet, Glenn H. Curtiss succeeded in solving the problem of alighting on water and arising again in an aeroplane, in the presence of representatives of the army and navy. When Curtiss' aeroplane was brought out at noon of the day of the test and floated on the shallow water between Coronado and North Island, it was equipped with hydroplanes and a new arrangement of front surfaces. The aviator climbed into the seat and started the powerful motor, when the aeroplane scudded up the bay at a forty-mile clip for a quarter of a mile, then lifted out of the water and rose to a height of fifty feet. Curtiss brought it down on the surface after flying half a mile and turned around as easily as a motorboat. Putting on his full power, he rose again, this time to a height of one hundred feet, sailed out over the bay a mile from the starting place, circled around near the revenue cutter Bear and the repair ship Iris, and landed lightly on the water in front of his hangar on shore.

Hampton's Magazine Retracts Statements Detrimental to Standard Oil.

It is interesting to note the text of retractions made by Hampton's Magazine, New York, and Cleveland Moffett, the writer of an unfounded charge in the February issue against the Standard Oil Company. These retractions came after the bringing of libel suits for \$350,000 by the Oil Company. The retractions follow:

"New York, January 31, 1911.

"Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York—Dear Sirs: In the February issue of Hampton's Magazine, there was published an article, written by me, entitled, 'Cassidy and the Food Poisoners.' In that article I referred to the inves-

Leading Dry Cleaners

Biggest Best Busiest
20 Automobiles at Your ServiceBERLIN DYE WORKS Phone Home Ex. 675
Sunset South

The following are our Convenient Locations:
Store No. 1, 314 S. Broadway; Store No. 2, Bamburger's; Store
No. 3, 454 S. Broadway; Store No. 4, 814 E. Washington;
Store No. 5, Ocean Park; Store No. 6, Pasadena.
Furs Made to Order, Repaired and Cleaned

California Has An Official Flag

The Legislature has passed and Governor Hiram Johnson signed the bill introduced January 12th by Senator Holahan of Watsonville Parlor, N.S.G. W., selecting and adopting the Bear Flag as the State flag of California. The full text of the measure, which is now in force and effect, is as follows:

"The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1—The Bear Flag is hereby selected and adopted as the State Flag of California.

"Sec. 2—The said Bear Flag shall consist of a flag of a length equal to one and one-half the width thereof; the upper five-sixths of the width thereof to be a white field, and the lower sixth of the width thereof to be a red stripe; there shall appear in the white field in the upper left hand corner a single red star, and at the bottom of the white field the words 'California Republic,' and in the center of the white field a California grizzly bear upon a grass plat, in the position of

walking towards the left of the said field; said bear shall be dark brown in color and in length, equal to one-third of the length of said flag.

"Sec. 3—This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage."



tigation of Mr. Cassidy, with respect to the manufacture and sale of impure candies in Philadelphia, and made the statement that your company manufactured and sold impure material which went into these candies and that, when the various dealers were arrested and fined, at the instance of Mr. Cassidy, your company paid the fines. Upon investigation, I have ascertained that your company was in no way connected with the transactions referred to and I hasten to retract in the fullest manner all charges made against your company and to express my sincere regret that I should have fallen into this serious error. Yours truly,

"Cleveland Moffett."

"New York, January 31, 1911.

"Standard Oil Company, New York City—Dear Sirs: Referring to the foregoing letter of Mr. Cleveland Moffett to you, we beg to state that we are convinced that Mr. Moffett was in error in his statements with reference to your company. We greatly regret that this error should have been made. It is the desire of Hampton's Magazine to be accurate and fair in all things. In our March number we will publish this letter and the foregoing letter of Mr. Moffett. Yours truly,

"Benj. B. Hampton,

"President, Broadway Magazine, Inc."

BENEFIT ARRANGED TO MEET ADMISSION DAY DEFICIENCY.

The Admission Day Festival Committee, that had in charge the recent Admission Day celebration in San Francisco, will hold a six-day circus benefit, by the A. G. Barnes three-ring wild animal circus.

The affair will be held on Mechanics Institute lot, corner Hayes, Larkin and Market streets, March 14th to 19th, inclusive.

The benefit is held for the purpose of raising funds with which to defray the financial deficit resulting from the Admission Day Festival. The committee did not exceed the estimates of expense on that occasion, but although assured by the San Francisco merchants that the required funds would be forthcoming, was disappointed in not receiving the financial aid promised, hence the deficit.

It is the desire of the Festival Committee, of which James Rolph, Jr., is chairman, to pay all the bills outstanding, dollar for dollar, and it is hoped that enough will be realized from the circus to make this possible.

It is incumbent upon every loyal Native Son and Native Daughter to boost the circus—as the cause is a commendable one—and assist in making it a great financial success. It is believed the San Francisco merchants will do their part, particularly as the Native Sons did much to aid in securing the Panama Exposition.

Remember the dates—March 14th to 19th, inclusive; remember the place—Mechanics Institute lot, corner Hayes, Larkin and Market; and, above all else, remember the cause, and be sure that you are among the boosters.

Meets With Accident.

Grand Trustee Bismarck Bruck of St. Helena met with a distressing accident recently, when his leg was fractured in two places by the kick of a horse. He is recovering as speedily as could be expected.

President's Guest at Banquet.

Bakersfield—Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., had an unusually large attendance, January 26th, when the officers for the new term were installed under the direction of D.D.G.P. Annie C. Foran. After the installation ceremonies a handsome gold ring, emblematic of the Order, was presented to the retiring president, Miss Dina Pesante, on behalf of the Parlor by D.D.G.P. Foran. At the adjournment of a most delightful meeting, the members were entertained at a banquet, the guests of Miss Dina Pesante, the retiring president.

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Mining Department

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UPERIOR JUDGE ROBERT M. (Clarke of Ventura County, on February 14th, rendered a decision in a case affecting recent decisions regarding location of oil lands, that will be of much interest to oil men, especially at this time, when the industry is in a state of unrest. The case at bar was entitled *S. R. Smith, plaintiff, vs. Union Oil Company of California, a corporation, and findings and judgment were ordered for plaintiff in accordance with views expressed by the presiding judge. The statement of facts, as set forth in the printed report of this case, are given in detail, as follows:*

"The plaintiff and seven associates, all of whom were citizens of the United States, on February 5, 1910 through an agent, J. P. Brunton, took steps to locate the placer mining ground described as the 'Schley' claim in the amended complaint on file herein. Said claim is upon the unsurveyed public domain of the United States in Ventura County and in what is generally known as the 'Little Sespe.' The location notice was posted on the ground by the agent on the aforesaid date and on February 28, 1910, a copy thereof was recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Ventura County, in Book 19 of Mining Claims at page 255, and coincident with posting the notice monuments were placed at each corner of the claim. On March 8, 1910, plaintiffs' seven associates or co-locators joined in a quit-claim deed to the plaintiff of said placer mining ground which was thereafter duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Ventura County.

"The nature and extent of the occupancy of the claim by plaintiff and his associates is difficult to determine from the testimony. The occupancy was by and through Brunton, as agent of the claimants. It appears that he placed a tent on or near the grounds at the time of the 'paper location.' It further appears that on the 10th of March, 1910, when H. I. Reynolds, claimant's rights in this property derived through a lease of same by the Union Oil Company of California to Mitchell and Slocum, went upon the ground he found Brunton there, who informed him that he was there to protect the property and that some other people had taken it over. This turn of affairs was unexpected by Reynolds, who, with associates had organized a company to operate the lease secured by Mitchell and Slocum from the Union Oil Company of California, defendant herein. Whereupon negotiations were entered into between Smith, the plaintiff, and Mitchell, the defendant's lessee, whereby Reynolds and his associates did again enter upon the ground about April 1, 1910, located a place for a well to be drilled and hauled lumber upon the ground for which had been expended about \$1600.

"Nothing was done by Reynolds and his associates thereafter tending to the development of the claim and they eventually sold the lumber. This was done without notifying the Union Oil Company of their intention not to develop the property or that they had sold the lumber. The total expenditure of Reynolds and associates, incorporated as Middle Sespe Oil Company, in developing the property was \$2,375, including the \$1600 expended for lumber as aforesaid.

"On the 5th day of October, 1910, after Reynolds and associates had to all intents and purposes abandoned the field, without notice, however, to the defendant herein, O. J. Stowe entered into agreement in writing with plaintiff, whereby Stowe agreed to organize a corporation to be known as Sowe Light Oil Company, with an authorized capital of \$500,000 divided into five hundred thousand shares, and cause to be issued to plaintiff seventy-five thousand shares therein, which was to be the consideration for the transfer of the 'Schley' claim to the proposed corporation. It was further stipulated that Stowe or the corporation should go into immediate possession and occupancy of the claim and with all due diligence proceed with the drilling of a well to a depth of two thousand feet, or to such less depth as might be necessary to find oil in paying quantities. In a few days thereafter Stowe went upon the property, made a location for a well, purchased the lumber that was on the claim, employed a rig builder and proceeded to build a rig, bunkhouse and cook-house, as well as purchased rig irons for a standard drilling outfit, and expended more than \$2,000.

Stowe was thus proceeding upon the claim to drill an oil well pursuant to his agreement with plaintiff when this action was commenced on November 25, 1910, by plaintiff against defendant to quiet title and for an injunction, the defendant having a few days prior thereto entered upon the property for the purpose of grading a rig site and commencing operations thereon.

"This identical mining ground was located on March 5, 1883, by Richard Gird and seven associates or co-locators, all of whom were citizens of the United States, and called the 'Rawley' claim. Their location was made by posting a notice on the ground, and recording a copy thereof in the records of the mining district within the limits of which the property was then situate. The claim was duly marked with monuments and on September 18, 1895, Gird and his co-locators joined in a quit-claim deed of the same to the Sespe Oil Company, and by mesme conveyance the rights of the original locators now rest in the Union Oil Company of California, the defendant herein, who is also in occupancy, has developed and is still developing many mining claims in the 'Little Sespe' district, among them being the 'Samson' and 'Shenandoah' claims contiguous to the 'Rawley' on the west; the 'Syrause' on the east; the 'Baltimore' to the south and 'Arizona' or 'Arcadia' west of the 'Baltimore.' A well is being drilled on the 'Samson' claim by the Stockholders Oil Company, who, under lease from the defendant, have been operating thereon for over a year, encountering some difficulty in sinking the well but they have passed through sufficient oil sands to give every indication of a successful well. A producing well was developed upon the 'Arizona' claim by the predecessors in interest of defendant in 1889, but after pumping for some time the well was abandoned in 1900. The Union Oil Company has yearly expended large sums in keeping the roads and trails which lead to the above mentioned claims and all property claimed by them in the 'Little Sespe' district in repair so that ingress and egress might be had.

"On November 6th, 1909, the defendant corporation leased to L. H. Mitchell and Thomas A. Slocum, the 'Rawley,' and a contiguous claim, for a period of twenty years, containing, among other provisions, a clause that they should commence actual drilling for oil thereon on or before February 1, 1910 and carry on the same continuously and in good faith. It was also stipulated that the lessees should do all the assessment work on the claims and make the necessary affidavits thereof. Pursuant to the conditions of the lease the lessee did some work (a rig grade) upon the southwest corner of the 'Rawley' which Slocum in his affidavit says was of the value of \$100. This work was done in December, 1909. No drilling or other development was done on the claim under the lease except what

was done by Reynolds and his associates herein before set forth.

"No discovery has been made by either plaintiff or defendant and a few days prior to the commencement of this action, when Mr. Grinnell, the superintendent of the Union Oil Company's properties in Ventura County, learned from Mr. Stowe that his development was not being done under the Mitchell and Slocum lease, but under his contract with Smith, the defendant immediately placed a force of men upon the claim to begin operations thereon. This I believe to be a fair statement of the facts as shown by the evidence."

The Court goes at length into the findings in the case, which are herewith set forth in syllabus:

First: YARD DECISION; RULINGS OF LAND DEPARTMENT NOT BINDING ON COURTS— While in the case neither plaintiff nor defendant can perfect title or patent the entire 160 acres, the locators having conveyed claim prior to discovery, the ruling of the land department is not controlling on a state court trying the right to the possession of a mining claim between adverse claimants.

Second: ACT OF CONGRESS OF FEBRUARY 12, 1903, CALLED "FIVE CLAIMS ACT": DISCOVERY NECESSARY TO INITIATE CLAIM— The act of Congress authorizing assessment work under certain conditions upon one of five contiguous claims, does not avoid the necessity of a discovery upon each of said claims. "Located" as used in the act means a "valid location" which must be preceded by a discovery.

Third: GOOD FAITH OF LOCATOR; INJUNCTION— It is held in this case that the evidence shows that the location of plaintiff was in good faith and open and above board, and while diligently prosecuting his work to a discovery he is entitled to an injunction restraining the re-entry of defendant.

In concluding his decision, Judge Clarke says: "The court finds that Smith's entry measures up to all the conditions imposed by the language quoted and through Stowe he had been diligently prosecuting the work toward a discovery for practically six weeks prior to the re-entry by defendant. Being thus in the rightful occupancy of the property he is entitled to the relief asked for by his complaint. While the plaintiff's occupancy in the form required to hold the location had only extended for a short period of time, as against the defendant, who, with its predecessors in interest, had claimed this property since 1883, yet I believe that he is entitled to the equitable relief sought, and that the defendant should be enjoined from further disturbing or interfering with his work so long as he continues to diligently prosecute the same toward discovery. A denial of this relief would at once place valuable property, and possibly human lives, in peril and reduce the question of possession and occupancy to a situation not unlike

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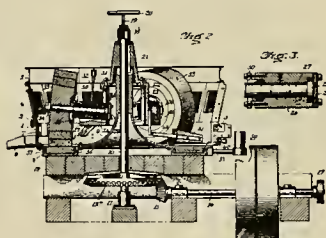
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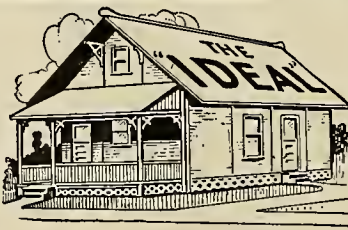
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that described by the eminent jurist writing the opinion in *Katz v Walkinslaw*, as

'The good old rule

Sufficeth them, the simple plan,

That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.'

Biggest Dredger in World.

The biggest gold dredger in the world, known as Natoma, No. 8, is now in operation in the gravel beds of the Natomas Consolidated, near Folsom, Sacramento County. The dredge cost \$250,000, and has a capacity of 500 cubic yards of earth an hour, so that in a month's time it can handle 300,000 cubic yards.

Dredge mining has become one of the best paying industries in the State, for the reason that dredges can be so economically operated that a good profit is made from mining what is generally considered poor land.

Still After Smelter's Fumes.

According to the Anderson Valley Echo of February 11th, the Shasta County Farmer's Protective Association is not satisfied with the way the Balaklala smelter at Coram is complying with the United States Court decree against it. The farmers state that the deadly smoke from the smelter is damaging crops every hour of every day. Experts have been employed to make smoke tests, and the farmers will introduce in the United States Court expert testimony to prove that the smelter people are violating the court's injunction, and ask for immediate and satisfactory relief. The conclusion arrived at at the protective association meeting developed the fact that the lines are clearly drawn—on the one hand, the farmers; on the other, the Balaklala smelter.

CELEBRATE TREATY ANNIVERSARY.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Gnadalupe-Hidalgo treaty was fittingly celebrated in San Francisco, February 3rd, by the Womau's Auxiliary of the California Pioneers. Through this treaty California was ceded to the United States by Mexico. Mrs. Aylett Cotton, president of the Auxiliary, presided, and the affair was attended by over 300 members and guests.

Some men are born good, but more are made good by their wives.

In Memoriam

JAMES S. HANRAHAN.

James S. Hanrahan, a past president and popular member of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N.S.G.W., passed away in the Capital City, where he was born of Pioneer parents, January 27th. Deceased was a young man, and was but recently wedded to Miss Ethel McLaughlin of Sacramento. Every young man in Sacramento knew "Jim" Hanrahan, as he was of an unusually jovial disposition, and made a friend of every one with whom he came in contact. He was born, reared and educated in Sacramento, and for many years was an enthusiastic and hard worker in Sacramento Parlor of Native Sons, representing it in the Grand Parlor on several occasions.

ARTHUR TURNER.

Arthur E. Turner, a highly esteemed member of Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N.S.G.W., died in Stockton, January 17th, and his remains were taken to Nevada City for interment, the funeral services being con-

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ducted by the Parlor. Deceased had a genial disposition, and his sterling character won for him friends in every circle in which he moved. Mr. Turner was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Turner, the latter being for many years secretary of Stockton Parlor.

THOMAS J. COONEY.

At a meeting of Athens Parlor, No. 195, N.S.G.W., January 17th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our friend and brother member, Thomas J. Cooney; and Whereas, In the death of Brother Thomas J. Cooney our Parlor has lost a loyal brother who will be deeply missed by those

who had known him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow for the taking from us of a true friend, a good brother, and a cheerful comrade; Resolved, That we tender to the family of our mourned brother member our sincere sympathy for their loss of a devoted son and brother; and Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of Athens Parlor, No. 196, N.S.G.W., a copy handed to the family of our deceased brother, and sent to the official organ of our Order for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. FLYNN,
ROY SLOSSMAN,
E. F. GARRISON,
Resolution Committee.

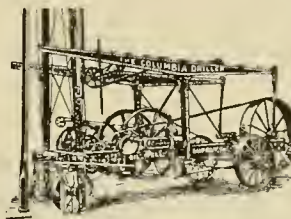
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Native Sons of The Golden West

DELEGATES FOR GRAND PARLOR.

The latter part of June, the Grand Parlor will meet in annual session at Santa Cruz, where preparations are now under way looking to the delegates' entertainment. During the month of March, Subordinate Parlors are required to elect their delegates to the Grand Parlor, and on this account considerable activity will be shown in all the Parlors. In this connection, it is well to bear in mind the Grand Parlor provision relative to representation therein, as set forth in Section 2, Article III, Constitution of the Grand Parlor: "Each Parlor shall be entitled to one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for each one hundred members or fraction of one hundred members over fifty at the time of the election. Such delegates shall be nominated and elected during the month of March, by their respective Parlors. No brother shall be elected a delegate from any subordinate Parlor unless he shall have been a member of the Order at least one year, unless all qualified members have declined, and unless in good standing at the time of his nomination and election; provided, that in Parlors that have been organized less than one year any brother in good standing shall be eligible."

New Members Coming In.

Selma—Selma Parlor, No. 107, had a big time February 15th, when three candidates were initiated, the occasion being followed by a "stag" banquet. The Parlor has an active membership, and is the most successful fraternal organization here. New members are constantly being added. On the 20th the Parlor members were guests of Los Amigos Parlor, No. 184, N.D.G.W., at a banquet.

Redlands Gaining Members.

Redlands—Many members were added to the roll of Redlands Parlor, No. 168, February 16th, the result of work on the part of Grand Organizer Frank A. Dugan. The initiatory team of Redlands Parlor exemplified the ritual in a very commendable manner. Many native sons have signified their intention to affiliate with the Parlor, and the number of applications on file warrants the assertion that the ritual team will be kept busy at every meeting for some time to come. The meeting the 16th was one of the best attended in the Parlor's history, there being present in addition to the Parlor members, a large delegation from Arrowhead Parlor of San Bernardino, as well as a goodly representation of Los Angeles natives. Refreshments were served following the meeting, at which Frank L. Isbell, the ever energetic secretary of Redlands Parlor, officiated as toastmaster. Several of the visitors made remarks, congratulating the Parlor and especially its corps of officers.

On February 2nd, Redlands Parlor had an open meeting and smoker, to which eligibles were especially invited, and many responded. Ever anxious to assist the neighboring Parlor, Arrowhead of San

Bernardino sent over a big delegation. Grand Organizer Dugan presided and told of the aims and objects of the Order, and his remarks were seconded by President Shirley Bright, D.D.G.P. T. B. Merry and John Anderson of Arrowhead Parlor. There was a good program of music, songs and monologues, and a banquet concluded a very enjoyable session.

Grand President at Long Beach.

Long Beach—Grand President Daniel A. Ryan and Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke were guests of honor at the joint installation of Los Angeles County Parlors here, January 29th. The affair was held in the ballroom of Hotel Virginia, and although it was an exceptionally stormy night, there

Resolved, That the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, through its representatives assembled in Grand Parlor at Lake Tahoe, commend the efforts of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California in its efforts to bring about the patronizing of articles manufactured in California, and the consumption of California's products and manufactures, thus giving employment to a large number of people, developing resources and the prosperity of California, it being one of the principal aims and objects of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West to give aid and assistance to any subject which makes for the betterment and upbuilding of our native State.—Adopted at N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor, Lake Tahoe, June, 1910.

was a goodly attendance of members and their lady friends, as well as many of the hotel guests, who were especially invited to hear about the Native Sons. D.D.G.P. Edgar McFadyen acted as installing officer and, assisted by D.D.G.P. William I. Traeger as grand marshal, inducted the several officers of the eight Parlors into office. Following these ceremonies, Grand President Ryan delivered an address that won great applause from the assemblage. There being many people from other states present, Mr. Ryan laid particular stress upon the aims and objects of the State organization, and that his words will have good effect, all conceded. Following the Grand President, Grand Trustee Clarke made a short address. At the conclusion of these exercises, the spacious ballroom floor was cleared, and dancing was enjoyed until midnight. During the evening, light refreshments were served. The affair was under the direct charge of Grizzly Bear Parlor, No. 239, and the management of the Virginia Hotel placed that elegant hostelry at their disposal for the event.

Grand Trustee Banquetted.

San Jose—Grand Trustee Bismarck Bruck paid an official visit to Observatory Parlor, No. 177.

January 24th, and was a special guest of the Parlor at an elaborate banquet preceding the Parlor session. The feature at the banquet board was the proposal and unanimous adoption of this resolution: "Resolved, That we, the members of Observatory Parlor, No. 177, Native Sons of the Golden West, here assembled, representing, as we do, the sentiment of the entire organization of the Native Sons of the Golden West, do hereby urge upon William H. Taft, President of the United States, the claim of the Golden West to have its candidacy for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition considered from a broad business standpoint." Following the feast of good things, special street cars conveyed the members to the meeting place where, in the course of business, a magnificent past president's badge was presented W. H. Compton, the retiring president. Grand Trustee Bruck made an interesting address, as did also Grand Third Vice-President Thomas Monahan, who was likewise a guest. The committee to whom is due credit for the success of the affair consisted of Judge Thomas R. Dougherty (chairman), J. M. Water (secretary), A. O. Kayser, R. I. Knapp and G. E. Lenzen.

Curly Bears Growl.

Lincoln—Silver Star Parlor, No. 63, started the new year with a successful ball, in which they had the co-operation of the Native Daughters, and the proceeds of which went to the Homeless Children's Fund. January 17th, the newly-elected officers were installed, and they are going about their work in a way that assures a successful term. February 7th, there was a lively meeting and initiation. President Barry appointed a committee to arrange for the proper observance of Memorial Day. On February 21st, there was another enthusiastic meeting, and the Curly Bears of Cave No. 10 dispensed the store of acorns and honey that had been accumulated for winter. And there is going to be something of interest transpire at each meeting.

Return Fraternal Visit.

Oakland—Grand Trustee Louis H. Mooser visited Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, February 16th, and was escorted by many members of Presidio Parlor, as well as Presidio drum and piccolo corps. The visit was in the nature of a return social call. Piedmont having recently been entertained at Presidio. Piedmont was prepared for the visitors with a good entertainment and bounteous spread. Dr. C. W. Chapman of Nevada City, chairman of the Donner Monument Committee, was a guest of the evening.

Enjoy Chicken Supper.

Concord—On January 31st, D.D.G.P. W. G. H. Croxon, installed the following officers of Concord Parlor, No. 245, after finding all officers almost perfect in their work: Past president, W. W. Wright; president, Chas. Guy; first vice-president, M. Neustaetter; second vice-president, P. M. Soto; third vice-president, Wm. Straight; marshal, Chas. Wind-

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ler; inside sentinel, H. Durham; outside sentinel, A. McKean; trustee, H. W. Bott. Following installation, all enjoyed a fine chicken supper, gotten up by the good of the Order committee.

New Hall Arouses Interest.

Fort Jones, Siskiyou Parlor, No. 188, is going to build a \$10,000 two-story brick hall this summer, which will be a credit to the Parlor and an ornament to Fort Jones. It now has 101 members, and ten applications on file. The members are up and doing, and expect to have a membership of 125 by the 9th of September, at which time it is expected the new hall will be dedicated.

Urges Home Industry Cause.

San Francisco D.D.G.P. W. P. Canbu has installed the following officers of Sequoia Parlor, No. 160: Past president, D. C. B. Murphy; president, Westphal; first vice president, Jos. L. Masson; third vice-president, W. E. McMahon; recording secretary (40th term), R. D. Barton; financial secretary (37th term), C. E. Torres; treasurer, Jas. H. Donohoe; marshal, Philip Kilian; trustees—Dave D. Gibbons, Geo. E. Manning, W. A. Costella; inside sentinel, J. D. Gregson; outside sentinel, Geo. W. Yost; surgeons, Drs. E. F. Donnelly, T. A. Mahoney, B. F. Alden. Following installation, good of the Order was indulged in, remarks by D.D.G.P. Canbu, touching upon our beloved Order, being the subject of the evening. Secretary R. D. Barton spoke of the Home Industry League of California, and urged all the brothers to patronize firms that handled home-made goods, thus keeping our revenue and profits in our State. D. C. B. Murphy, who had held two terms as president, retired to the highest office in the gift of the Parlor, that of past president, and thanked the officers and members for the interest they had taken in the Parlor and for the support they had given him while president. D. D. Gibbons and C. E. Torres favored with appropriate remarks, which were well received and instructive. The evening closed with best wishes for a prosperous term.

Aim to Promote Good Fellowship.

Oakland—At no period in the history of Athens Parlor, No. 195, has it achieved such excellent results as being experienced under the influence of the new officers and the various committees who are laboring zealously for the good of the Order. As evidence of their splendid work, the Order is in a flourishing condition, the membership roll shows a remarkable growth, and the prospects for the new year are very encouraging. A number of committees recently appointed are meeting with good success, among them being the committee on homeless children, who are doing some noble work in that cause. A subscription list was commenced by them a short time ago, and \$30 was realized and will be devoted to a fund set aside for the homeless children. The social features of the Parlor are under the supervision of three vice-presidents, A. L. Jackson, George Reier and C. C. Coleman, who are past masters in the line of providing a splendid programme of entertainment for the members, on the third Tuesday of each month. They are now busily engaged in arranging a series of entertainments for the ensuing months with a view to promoting a feeling of good fellowship among the natives. Following are the Parlor officers: President, Leon Pewig; first vice-president, A. L. Jackson; second vice-president, George Reier; third vice-president, C. C. Coleman; marshal, C. W. Fairchild; inside sentinel, Charles F. Naylor; outside sentinel, A. W. Sunkler; financial secretary, E. F. Garrison; recording secretary, Ed T. Biron; junior past president, J. S. Biron; trustees, F. Dowling, E. Stachler, C. W. Alard; treasurer, F. W. Anderson.

A FEW LINES TO THE MEMBERS OF SILVER STAR PARLOR, No. 63, N.S.G.W.

Say, boys, I hope you have all received your copy of The Grizzly Bear, for January and February. I am interested in this subscription plan, and as the furnishing of proper addresses is up to me—as a favor to your Recording Secretary—every one who has received and read his copy, please send me a postal card to that effect. I hope some good will be achieved, and our record and next report may show an increase in membership—that we will hold all we have, and gain more. Read your magazine each month and keep posted on what is being done by this grand and noble Order, and if the editor is willing I will try to keep you all posted on the doings of No. 63.

R. P. Dixon, Secretary.

Let all give thanks! A genius has invented a collar-button that will not roll when dropped, but will lie just where it falls.

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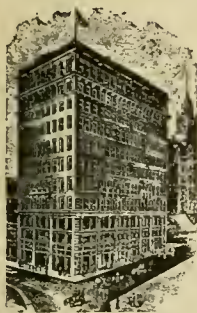
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San Francisco—The following officers of Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 185, have been installed by D.D. G.P. Alma Romus of Orinda Parlor, No. 56: Past president, Emma Kelly; president, Delia Konetzke; first vice-president, Hattie Cate; second vice-president Bessie Monaghan; third vice-president, Frieda Paul; organist, Julia Juhl; recording secretary, May Robinson; financial secretary, Mollie Shannon; marshal, Hazel Cavanagh; treasurer, Sarah Dougherty; outside sentinel, Stella Hanlan; inside sentinel, Marcella Nelan; trustees—Loretta Boyle, Lotta Hampton, May Hurley. After installation, flowers were presented to the officers installed, also to Past Grand President Ariana W. Stirling, Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, Grand Vice-President Anna F. Lacey, D.D.G.P. Alma Romus and several other visitors. Miss Remus was presented, in addition to flowers, with a handsome hand-painted plate. The retiring president, Emma Kelly, was presented with a handsome gift from the Parlor, as a token of appreciation for valuable services rendered. Mrs. Koenitzkie, founder of the Parlor, made the presentation speech, and there was hardly a dry eye when this most eloquent speaker closed her remarks. Sister Kelly was so overcome that she could barely say, "thank you."

An agreeable surprise of the evening was the appearance of Past Grand President Ariana W. Stirling who said, in the course of her remarks, that living as she did far away from any Parlor, or even Native Daughters, with whom she could converse, The Grizzly Bear Magazine was a welcome visitor to her home. It kept her in touch with all the Parlor and their work, and without this splendid magazine she would be in absolute ignorance of the workings of the Order. Reading the accounts of the "doings" of each Parlor, she could picture in her mind, the little lodge-room, with the faithful few in attendance, and recall the smiling faces of many of whom she had met while on her official visits as Grand President. To one so isolated as she, The Grizzly Bear Magazine was indeed a messenger from each Subordinate Parlor—a letter most welcome.

Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, in the course of her remarks, said: "When we hear such nice things said of our official organ, and know that our sisters far away have no other means of hearing from us or keeping in touch with our work, should we not try to send something to the magazine each month—something to show that we are alive and working? Let us try. If you cannot send it direct to The Grizzly Bear Magazine, send it to me and I will see that it reaches its destination in time for print."

Assists Worthy Causes.

Jackson—The officers of Ursula Parlor, No. 1, were installed with those of Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, N.S.G.W., January 18th, about 150 being present, including members of both Parlors as well as visiting members from the various Parlors in the county. All the Parlors of Amador County were represented in the Native Daughters team of Grand Officers that performed the installation ceremony. The occasion was a very pleasant one for all present, and Emma Boardman-Wright, D.D.G.P. for Amador County, performed her official duties in such a way as to win praise from all present. Ursula Parlor has contributed five dollars to the Children's Agency for the benefit of the homeless children. The Parlor

Fred H. Bixby, Pres. L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy. Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
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Anna Dempsey, Alice Dougherty,
Belle Gribbi, Alison F. Watt, Hattie E. Roberts

also accepted and disposed of all the red cross stamps sent to it at Christmas time, and the amount of \$4 was sent to the secretary of that committee.

Officers Installed.

San Jose—D.D.G.P. Nancy Watson, assisted by acting grand marshal Kate Jamison, installed the following officers-elect of Vendome Parlor, No. 100, January 16th: Past president, Belle Gallagher; president, Viola Salberg; first vice-president, Katie T. Buggs; second vice-president, Edith Dittus; third vice-president, Grace Kerr; marshal, Frankie Plamondon; recording secretary, Elizabeth Faber; financial secretary, Gertrude Purcell; treasurer, Lucy J. Morgans; trustees—May Calice, Naomi Purcell, Elsie Pope; inside sentinel, Emma Kerr; outside sentinel, Thela Walsh; organist, Hilda Christensen. At the close, the retiring president was presented with

Resolved, That the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West, expresses a preference for all California products, and that we individually and collectively adopt as our motto the legend, "Made in California."—
Adopted at Santa Barbara session N.D.G.W. Grand Parlor, June, 1910.

an official pin. In appreciation of her services to the Parlor, D.D.G.P. Nancy Watson was presented with a coin purse.

Ball Nets Big Sum.

Bakersfield—Hundreds of gaily costumed dancers attended the New Year ball given by Tejon Parlor. The affair was one of the most successful ever given in Bakersfield. The hall was beautifully decorated with a profusion of flags, bunting—in the colors of the Order—Christmas greenery and holly berries. The music was the subject of much flattering discussion, the numbers being among the newest and most entrancing of dance selections. The gorgeous decorations and fanciful costumes made a scene of great brilliancy. The grand march at unmasking was led by D.D.G.P. Annie C. Foran, representing "California" in a costume of golden satin and poppies that portrayed the leading industries of our State, and J. E. Fifield in the character of a typical miner of '49. These characters were most appropriate for the occasion and were awarded the two first prizes. Many beautiful and original costumes were worn and nine valuable prizes were distributed. Roman punch was dispensed amid a bower of beauty by California's fairest daughters. The proceeds of the ball netted \$187.70 and the Native Daughters are being complimented for their splendid management of the affair.

Banquet and Installation.

Salinas—D. D. G. P. Clara Black, assisted by acting grand marshal Nellie Townsend of Hollister, has installed the following officers of Aleli Parlor, No. 101: Mariana Silva, president; May Thompson, first vice-president; Ada Soberanes, second vice-president; Lizzie Dunham, third vice-president; Nellie Bailey, recording secretary; Kate Griffin, marshal; Ida Walker, inside sentinel; Laura McQuoid, outside sentinel; Julia Larkin, organist; Ora Haynam, Lottie Gross and Jessie Hughes, trustees. A banquet and social session followed the installation and business session.

Presentations to Popular Members.

San Luis Obispo—Agnes M. Lee, D.D.G.P.-at-Large, has installed the following officers of San Luisita Parlor, No. 108: President, Mabel Logan;

first vice-president, Mary E. Danini; second vice-president, Ella Nixon; third vice-president, Lelia McF. Giauola; organist, Ida C. Stalnaker; recording secretary, Agnes M. Lee; financial secretary, Callie M. John; treasurer, Almira Fiedler; marshal, Katherine McHenry; inside sentinel, Rossana Taylor; outside sentinel, Vivian H. Grove; trustees—Mossie McHenry, Dicie McFadden, Ida Farmer. A banquet followed, at which a china salad set was presented Lelia McFadden-Giauola as a wedding gift, while Mrs. S. McFadden, who is soon to take up her home in Imperial County, was given a souvenir spoon. Both recipients responded with words of thanks and appreciation.

Native Sons Guests at Turkey Supper.

Cambria—On February 7th, the following officers of El Pinal Parlor, No. 163 were installed: Past president, Katie Gamboni; president, Millie Mayfield; first vice-president, Neva Williams; second vice-president, Susie Webb; third vice-president, Irene Minor; recording secretary, Mabel Smithers; financial secretary, Annie Gay; treasurer, Carrie Mayfield; marshal, Birdie Allen; inside sentinel, Rose Williams; outside sentinel, Isabel Jones; trustees—Annie Weiner, Bertha Gillespie, Kate Van Gorden. The installing officer, Agnes M. Lee, D.D.G.P.-at-Large, was assisted by acting grand marshal Freda Williams, acting grand secretary Marcella Porte and chairman Mary Martin. It was an open installation, and the members of Cambria Parlor, N.S.G.W. were invited guests. After the ceremonies a turkey supper was served, when toasts were responded to by many of those present. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing and games.

United Effort Wins Success.

Oakland—The membership of Aloha Parlor, No. 106, is growing in a splendid manner. As a result of the members' united efforts, Aloha Parlor has made a record that places it in the foremost ranks of women's fraternal societies in Alameda County. The social and financial aspects of the organization are likewise satisfactory, due largely to the influence of Mrs. A. L. Frick, the financial secretary, who is an indefatigable worker in the interest of the Order. Mrs. C. W. Fairchild, president, another active worker in the fraternal world, is deserving of much praise, and her efforts are very commendable. Aside from serving on various committees, she has held a number of prominent offices, the varied duties of which were performed in a manner which won for her the highest office in the Parlor. The social affairs of Aloha are under the direction of Gladys B. Sunkel, May Sullivan and Charlotte Seofield, who have arranged for, and are now giving a series of fine entertainments. Gussie Broderick, Ella Oakes and Virginia Wilson, trustees of the Parlor, are doing splendid work, and report the condition of the Order as excellent. The Parlor officers are: Elizabeth Haggard, junior past president; Mrs. C. W. Fairchild, president; Gladys B. Sunkel, first vice-president; May Sullivan, second vice-president; Charlotte Seofield, third vice-president; Margaret Stevens, marshal; Miss L. Hudson, inside sentinel; Emily Mitchell, outside sentinel; Mrs. A. L. Frick, financial secretary; Minnie Martin, recording secretary; Victory Derriek, treasurer; Gussie Broderick, Ella Oakes and Virginia Wilson, trustees.

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Get Acquainted With Order's Head.

San Francisco—At a recent meeting of Presidio Parlor, No. 148, Grand President Mamie G. Peyton paid her official visit, and was hospitably entertained by the members as well as delegations from many other Parlors, and a number of Past Grand Presidents and grand officers. After initiation, the officers for the term ending June 30th, were installed by D.D.G.P. Laura Herman, who deserves great praise for her expeditious and efficient work. The newly installed president, in well chosen remarks, then presented Grand President Peyton with a handsome cake dish, which was graciously accepted. The retiring president, Edyth Dougherty, was given a seal ring, and D.D.G.P. Laura Herman a slight token of esteem. During refreshment hour, all enjoyed and became acquainted with the head of our Order. Great credit is due the self-appointed good of the Order committee for the beautifully decorated hall. Everywhere were the American and Bear Flags, and pots of grasses and California poppies.

Official Visit to Linda Rosa.

San Francisco—The membership of Linda Rosa Parlor, No. 170, was out in all its beauty to do homage to Mamie G. Peyton, the chief executive

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of the N.D.G.W.. This Parlor is known everywhere as the Parlor of "lovely roses"—Linda Rosa meaning beautiful roses, and right well has it been named, for seldom have we seen so many sweet buds as were present that evening. The little president was an ideal presiding officer, and the ritualistic work was well done, the grand president remarking, at the close, that she had never seen it better performed. Dr. Winnifred Byrne, the organizer of the Parlor, was present, and one need only see the many little attentions, courtesies, etc., shown her, to realize her popularity in Linda Rosa Parlor. Minnie F. Dobbin of Sans Souci Parlor, No. 96, has the honor of being the D.D.G.P. and to her untiring efforts much of the splendid work is due. Almost every Parlor in the city was represented, among the Grand Officers being P.G.P.

Julia A. Steinbach, Grand Vice-President Anna F. Lacy and Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes.

1910 GRAND PARLOR PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual session of the Grand Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, held at Santa Barbara, June 14th to 18th, have been received from the office of Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, in San Francisco. The volume contains 874 pages, and upon the first page is an excellent likeness of Grand President Mamie G. Peyton. The book contains much of interest and valuable information concerning the Order's work, and is a credit not only to the Order but as well to the compiler, Grand Secretary Frakes.

Official Directory of Native Daughters of the Golden West

ALAMEDA.
Enchinal Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec.

ANDERSON.
Camellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammons, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.
Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.
Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lelia C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517 1/2 Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in Bonita Hall, Bonita Ave. and Berkeley Way. Anna Calfish, Pres.; Carrie K. Trehan, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

CAMANACHE.
Geneva Parlor, No. 107, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 2 p.m., in Duffy Bldg. Mrs. Nellie Morrow, Pres.; Miss Mary Duffy, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Rose C. Walter, Fin. Sec.

ETNA MILLS.
Eachsoltz Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Willard, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Crandal, Fin. Sec.

FERNDALE.
Oneonta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.
Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.
Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, I St. Pres., Mamie G. Victor; Rec. Sec., Cora B. Van Meter; Fin. Sec., Leola I. Zapp.

HALF MOON BAY.
Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ella Boltano, Pres.; Ruby Hatch, Rec. Sec.; Charlotte Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.
Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.
Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Annie Hurst, Pres.; Emma Forrest Boorman, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podest, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.
Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.
Anona Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amelia Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.
Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.
Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Esther R. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.
Esehol Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Flanagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.
Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OAKLAND.
Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Hazel Cohn, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.; Edna Sullivan, Fin. Sec.

MISSION BELLS.
Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph Ave. Dorothy Flemming, Pres.; Ida Oelrich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

PESCADERO.
Ano Nuevo Parlor, No. 180, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Susie Mattel, Rec. Sec.; Margaret Weeks, Fin. Sec.

POINT RICHMOND.
Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.
Bonita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Dora Wickson, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.
Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mamie Kay, Pres.; Mrs. George Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 801 Q street.

SALINAS.
Ateli Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256 1/2 Main Street. Marian Silva, Pres.; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Abbott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.
The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave. Grace Magner, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., at B'nai B'rith Bldg., 149 Eddy St. Clara L. Faulkner, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes St.; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Fin. Sec., 137 Beulah Street.

Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Miss May Roderick, Pres.; Miss Annie Hinck, Rec. Sec., 1508 Masonic Ave.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St. Mamie E. Neely, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Sec.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp streets. Louise Kitter, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Assmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Jean M. Martin, Pres.; Grace C. Fleck, Rec. Sec., 1201 Gough street; Jennie A. Ohlrich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Pauser, Pres.; Brance Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1528 South 11th Ave.; Nora Schedin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Mrs. E. Graham, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mae Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Helen M. McCloskey, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Crout streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticoulet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai Brith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Frieda Hedrich, Pres.; Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Dolores Parlor, No. 160, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, Twentieth and Capp streets. Miss Marie Morris, Pres.; Miss Edith Krause, Fin. Sec.; Miss Alice Hopkinson, Rec. Sec., 310 Montclair St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss Anna Van Nostrand, Pres.; Miss Elwin Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.
Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 358 Vine St.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.
San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.
Reina del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec.; Rose Cavallieri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.
Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Anna L. Thompson, Pres.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.
Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Mary Gorges, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucy Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.
Joaquin Parlor, No. 6, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Saffhill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.
Amapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burress, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.
El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.
Huena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Los Angeles Native Sons to Have Handsome Building



corners will be a little arch, with a bell set in same. Stucco ornamentation, including three grizzly bears, will tend to ornament the front of the building. The front exterior, part way up, will be laid in glazed tile of pure white.

On the first floor will be a large billiard-room and club-room, a neat entrance, offices, etc., together with a store. The second floor will comprise an auditorium 50x80 feet, complete with stage and settings; a lodge hall 35x35 feet, together with a club and card-room; kitchen department; and ade-



JOHN T. NEWELL, President

The latter part of May the five Parls of Native Sons of the Golden West in Los Angeles will meet in their own hall, a perspective drawing of which, by the architects, Eisen & Son, of Los Angeles, is shown above. The building is now being erected on the south side of West Seventeenth street, between Main and Hill, at a cost of \$14,000, by the Native Sons' Hall Association of Los Angeles, a corporation, the stock of which is held by the several Native Son Parlors and individual members

of the Order in Los Angeles. The new structure covers the whole of a lot 50x150 feet and will be two stories in height, with full provision so that a complete third story can be added in the future as soon as the needs of the Parlors demand the same.

The exterior of the building is of Spanish renaissance architecture, and will be plastered over a brick exterior and tinted a light cream color. The cornice is of red tiling and will harmonize with the general color scheme. On either side of the upper

quate rooms will also be provided for the convenience of men and women, together with complete lodge lockers, etc. Hardwood floors will be run throughout the second floor. The auditorium will be of attractive design, decorated walls, and excellent lighting. A special feature has been provided for the proper ventilation of the halls, which will be accomplished by electrical exhaust fans, placed in large ceiling ventilators. The club-rooms will be lined on three sides with large curio cases, containing an interesting collection of early California relics—which at present comprises some five thousand or more valuable and unique exhibits, rich in associations of the old days of California and closely linked with California's wonderful history.

The Native Sons' Hall Association of Los Angeles was organized some four years ago, and after several profitable speculations in real estate, bought the present lot as the site for the erection of the new hall. The officers of this body are: J. T. Newell, president; J. D. Hunter, vice-president; S. Lazard, treasurer, and Theo. Herzog, secretary. And these, together with Bert. L. Farmer and J. N. O. Reeh, comprise the board of directors. They have given much time to the undertakings, all serving without any compensation whatever.

It is intended to have an elaborate dedication service upon the completion of the new building. The furnishings of all halls and rooms will be in keeping with the idea to make the Los Angeles Native Sons' home attractive, cosy, and a place where all members of the Order can feel perfectly welcome to come and bring their friends.

While few of our readers pretend to write for magazines, all can write to our advertisers, and in doing so, always remember to add to your letter that your inspiration to address them came about through reading The Grizzly Bear.



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GRIZZLY BEAR

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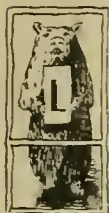
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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Contributions relat-
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No attention will be given contributions unless
signed by some reliable party, but, when desired,
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lication.

In Memory of Deceased Pioneers of Donner Party Fame

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)



ULLED BY THE SOFT, SWEET
music of the beautiful pines which
grow tall and stately in the quiet
little cemetery of Fort Bragg, Men-
docino County, are peacefully rest-
ing the remains of one who, in the
days of her young womanhood, was
associated with the early history of
our Golden State—Mrs. Sarah A. C.
Foster, one of the noble women of
the ill-fated Donner Party. Not far
from this grave reposes another,

whose name should be remembered and counted
among the heroes of California. Here lies Britton
Greenwood who, at the risk of his own life, guided
a relief party over the storm-swept Sierras to aid
the emigrants who were prisoners at Donner Lake
during the terrible winter of 1846.

Mrs. Sarah A. C. Foster was born in South Caro-
lina, November 4, 1826. Her maiden name was
Murphy, and at an early age she married Wm. G.
Foster. Early in the spring of 1846 Mr. and Mrs.
Foster, with their infant son, George, and Mrs.
Foster's widowed mother, Mrs. Lavina Murphy,
and her family, joined the Donner Party en route
for California. The Murphy family consisted of
the mother, John L. Landrum, Lemuel, Mary, Wil-
liam, Simon and two married daughters, Mrs. Fos-
ter and Mrs. Harriet Pike. Mrs. Pike and her hus-
band, Wm. M. Pike, and two small children were
also members of the party.

This great wagon train comprising the Donner
Party, which is said to have been at one time two
miles long, moved slowly along on its western jour-
ney. Troubles incident to such a trip were met
with, but the real trials commenced when this over-
land train was divided, the larger number going
by way of Fort Wall and reaching California in
safety. Eighty-seven persons, with Geo. Donner as
captain, took the Hastings cut-off on July 28th,
being advised that by so doing 200 miles would be
gained. This proved to be their fatal step.

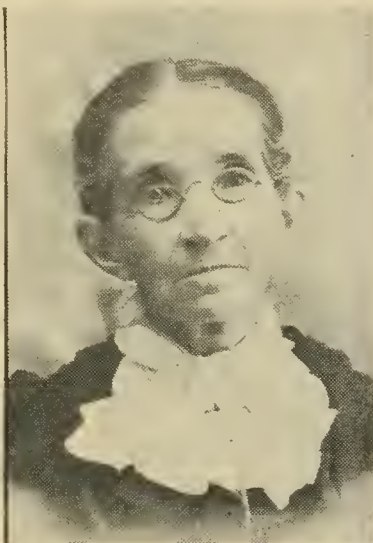
This party consisted of the families of George
Donner, Jacob Donner, James F. Reed, F. W.
Graves, Patrick Breen, Wm. Eddy, Lavina Murphy,
Wm. McCutchen, L. Keseberg and others. Delay
and hardships were encountered from the first. The
road was almost impassable and in places had to be
filled in for the wagons to pass over, and thus much
time was lost. Their cattle scattered, and many
were never found; provisions were getting low, but
their destination was far ahead. Late in October,

1846, the emigrants reached Donner Lake. They
were in a pitiful condition, cold, exhausted and
hungry, with snow all about them; winter had set
in a month earlier than usual. Trial after trial
had been made to cross the mountains, but as the
storms continued, their condition became worse,
and it was imperative that something must be done,
or all would die.

The "Folorn Hope."

A company called the "Folorn Hope" was or-
ganized, and an attempt made to cross the moun-
tains on rudely constructed snowshoes and then press
on to Sutter's Fort to obtain relief for their dear
ones. Mr. and Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Pike, now a
widow—her husband having been accidentally shot
by Mr. Foster during the trip—were in this party.
These young mothers, also Mrs. McCutchen, left
behind their nursing babes, feeling that only by
this effort to reach assistance could their darlings
be saved. They never saw their babes again.

The sufferings of those who went ahead were as
dreadful as those of the ones left behind. Lemuel
Murphy, aged 13, died of starvation while with the
"Folorn Hope." With his head resting upon Mrs.



The Late Mrs. Sarah A. C. Foster.

Foster's lap—the only comfort the poor sister
could provide for him—his young life ebbed away.
But why dwell on those awful scenes of anguish
from cold? Often these Pioneers were too feeble
to keep up a fire. Hunger and starvation forced
them to resort to awful means to keep life in their
poor, emaciated bodies.

Toward the last of January, 1847, seven of the
original party of fifteen reached Johnson's Ranch.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

	Page
"In Memory of Deceased Pioneers".....	1
"California and Manifest Destiny".....	2
"The First Charter of Stockton".....	3
"California Fifty Years Ago".....	4
"With Our Western Books and Writers".....	5
"Native Home Items".....	6
"What the Schools Can Do for California Products".....	7
Editorial Page.....	8
"Popular Native Passes to Great Beyond".....	9
"Own a Brick".....	10
Dramatic and Musical Page.....	12
The Santa Cruz Grand Parlor.....	13
Mining Department.....	14
Sporting Page.....	16
"Native Daughters of the Golden West".....	18
"Native Sons of the Golden West".....	22
"Feminine World's Fads and Fancies".....	24
"The Passing of the Pioneer".....	26
"Presents Neat Trophy".....	28
General California Information.....	

The Native Sons of Alder Glen Parlor, No.
200, of Fort Bragg, realizing that the daring
deeds of bravery and self-sacrifice as ex-
hibited by the courageous and undaunted
Pioneers are deserving of recognition, have
decided to take action in memory of two such
who now lie buried in that Mendocino County
cemetery.

An entertainment will be given on the even-
ing of April 22nd, the proceeds to go toward
a fund from which will be erected enduring
testimonials of love and reversion for Mrs.
Sarah A. C. Foster and Britton Greenwood.
When these monuments are in readiness, they
will be dedicated with proper ceremony, and
thus will the Native Sons honor the memories
of a brave Pioneer Mother and Pioneer
Father.

Tickets for the benefit have been placed
at fifty cents. You may be unable to attend,
but you can surely contribute your mite to
this worthy cause. Henry W. Little, secretary
of Alder Glen Parlor, will receive all moneys,
if sent to him at Fort Bragg.

It had been thirty-two days since they left Donner
Lake. A relief party was quickly organized and
they reached Donner Lake, where frightful scenes
awaited them. February 19th. Four relief trips
were made, and each time members of the doomed
party were taken forward, but it was not until the
last of April that all were rescued. Of the eighty-
seven persons who were at Donner Lake, only
forty-eight lived to reach California. Wm. Foster
traveled over the snow belt five times—once with
the "Folorn Hope," twice with the third relief
party and twice with the fourth relief party. Mrs.
Murphy and her son Landrum were among the
number who perished.

Grandma Foster.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fos-
ter, three of whom are now living—Mrs. Georgie
Powell of San Francisco, Mrs. Minnie Marble of
Oakland, and Mrs. J. F. Whipple of Los Angeles.
Seventeen grandchildren, twenty-three great-
grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild are
living. Mr. Foster gave his name to Foster's Bar,
on the Yuba River. He died in San Francisco in
1874, after a long illness, and was buried in the
old Mission Dolores cemetery. Mrs. Foster was
also a pioneer of Mendocino County, having lived
at Westport, Kibesillah and Fort Bragg.

Dear Grandma Foster, words are inadequate to
express the love and praise we give to the mem-
ory of the life and character of one who passed
through affliction and anguish unspeakable during
those terrible weeks in the Sierras. Although
strong men succumbed to the unbearable suffer-
ings she still, with woman's great power of en-
durance, lived on. She left the example of a life
worthy of emulation. Quiet and unassuming, she
went about her duties in an unostentatious manner,
her chief characteristic being to help others. She
was loved for her simplicity and charity. Love was
the foundation of her life, and she had all the
qualities which go to make up heroes.

The Pioneers were forerunners of Western prog-
ress, and those who left comfortable homes and
friends in the East and journeyed toward the land
of the setting sun, must have had great courage
and faith in the Supreme Being. Who rules all.
For a pattern of noble womanhood, Grandma Fos-
ter stands for much with those who knew her best.
Year by year her faith grew strong and unflin-
ting. Although frail of body, she did much work
among the sick, and many households pay tribute
to the loving hand and tender sympathy given by
her during times of trial and sorrow. Her death
occurred in San Francisco, December 16, 1906, her
burial taking place in Fort Bragg. She had lived
her four-score years.

May the memory of her many virtues and life
of heroic self-sacrifice be remembered to bless hu-
manity. She died knowing she had fulfilled the
Divine command, "To occupy till I come," and
had accomplished all she could. The poet says of
such:

"Sing softly, spring bird, for her sake;
And thou, not distant sea,
Lapse lightly, as if Jesus spake,
And thou wert Galilee!

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)



THE STIRRING, PICTURESQUE scenes of our Pioneer days can never be reproduced. There are no more Californias to conquer. Our name and our story are unique. An early decree of Manifest Destiny was that the great West should sometime become an integral part of the empire of the United States. It is true the early explorations and settlements of the vast domain beyond the Appalachians belonged chiefly to the French and the Spanish, and their titles to the land were undisputed for many generations; it is true the western coasts were 3,000 miles from the original United States on the Atlantic seaboard. But there began with the beginning of American history a mighty expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race to the westward which, from ascending the James, the Potomac and the Hudson in the vain hope of reaching the great Pacific, was destined to continue with fortunate persistency until the farthestmost Occident should be reached, and the Occident firmly joined to the Orient.

The victory of General Wolfe on the plains of Abraham in 1759, was a door opening to the Anglo-Saxon a North and a West indefinitely great. In the words of the historian Green, "With the triumph of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham began the history of the United States." As if France had not yet suffered sufficient loss and humiliation on the American continent, Napoleon Bonaparte "lightly offered the province which had come to him so cheaply," and the great expanses of Louisiana were, in 1803, ceded to the United States.

The famous expedition of Lewis and Clark was the beginning of a jealous American interest in the great Oregon territory, and our early hold upon it was greatly strengthened by the diplomacy of John Quincy Adams. It is said that Daniel Webster once used these words concerning Oregon: "What do we want with this vast worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs?" Such was for a time the popular idea of the wonderful northwest country. The United States had completed one great epoch of territorial growth; it was yet far from a perfected national state. A glance at the map shows that perfect geographical unity had by no means been reached; and Oregon was so very remote from Washington the national capital as to make it seem to many scarcely worth a dispute.

California Responsible for Slavery Downfall.

Texas and the vast territory of Spanish California must be acquired if the national boundaries were to be rounded out. Notwithstanding the fact of Spanish—or Mexican—possession, and the claims or desires of England, France and Russia, Manifest Destiny seems to have decreed that California should eventually belong to the United States. The question of slavery extension was made the occasion for the accession of California; and strangely enough it is to California that slavery extension owes its downfall. Andrew Jackson's policy of forcible annexation quickly led, under Polk, to the war with Mexico and the seizure of Texas for the purpose of extending slavery.

One act in the drama of the Mexican war, as we have seen, was the acquisition of California, seized with small regard for the rights of the Hispano-Californian population. Why should not slavery be successfully introduced into this new and inviting field? Almost from the beginning of the nineteenth century the practice prevailed of admitting a free state into the Union only when a slave state was ready for admission. Accordingly there had been exactly equal representation in the Senate of slave and free states since 1824. And now that there were fifteen free and fifteen slave states, the question what was to be done with California was far-reaching.

Manifest Destiny answered the question, and in answering it forever turned the tide against human slavery. It was observed that neither the climate, nor the soil, nor the production of the larger portion of California was adopted to slave labor; and besides this, slavery had been forbidden in Mexico, the mother country of California, since 1829. The struggle on this question, both in California and at Washington, was long and bitter, but at the last Manifest Destiny had its way. It is reported how Senator Calhoun, when almost in a dying condition, invited Senator Gwin to an interview, in the course of which he solemnly predicted as an effect of California's admission as a free state the destruction of the equilibrium between North and South, "a more intense agitation of the slavery question, a civil war, and the destruction of the South."

Illimitable Stores of Wealth.

But not yet had Manifest Destiny fully expressed itself. Although gold had been found in the Los

California and Manifest Destiny

(BY ROCKWELL D. HUNT, PH. D.)

In the accompanying article, "California and Manifest Destiny," The Grizzly Bear presents—through the kind arrangement made by the author with the publishers of his book—the last chapter of "California the Golden," just issued from the New York publishing house of Silver, Burdett & Co. The book is especially designed for use in the upper grammar school grades of the State, as well as supplying the needs of the general reader, and is well illustrated with photographs and maps.

The author, Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph. D., is a native Californian, for years a writer and lecturer on Pacific Slope history. He is now a professor in the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, and is lecturing in teachers' courses in California history in Los Angeles and Pasadena.—[Editor.]

Angeles region as early as 1841, a favoring Providence concealed the illimitable stores of wealth until after the American conquest and after hope of legalized slavery extension had faded. James Marshall discovered gold in 1848, not for a Latin race but for the sturdy Anglo-Saxon; not for a disordered and slave-ridden people, but for free and united America. An aged man of the Spanish race, Don Luis Peralta by name, having sons advanced almost to three-score years, being filled with the gold excitement of the days of '49, called his sons about him and thus spoke: "My sons, God gave that gold to the Americans. If He had wanted the Spaniards to have had it, He would have let them discover it before now. So you had better not go after it, but let the American go. You can go to your ranch and raise grain, and that will be your best gold field; because we all must eat while we live."

In the dark hours of civil strife, it was Californian gold that supplied a necessary element of strength and steadiness to our national finance. M. Alex. Buchner, writing in 1869, declared: "It is the gold of California that has dealt the fatal blow to the institution of slavery in the United States."

The Manifest Destiny of California, so far as it relates to past days, is not merely a trumped-up expression of today for retrospective or ex post facto use. Let us note a few of the numerous prophetic utterances of the pioneer press, far-seeing argonauts, and observant travelers. In the Californian of August 25, 1846, a writer signing himself "C." uses this language:

The destiny of California is fixed—she is to become a free and independent State—a member of the North American Confederacy. She is no longer to be subject to a foreign arbitrary power, to domestic revolutions or military rule. She is to make her own laws, manage her own resources, and found those institutions in which her children are to find a happy home. * * *

Golden harvests will wave over hills and valleys, where now only the briar and bramble are seen; and where only the howl of the wolf is heard, the gloomy silence of the wild cascade will be broken by the thunder of factories, where art and industry will roll out upon the public their richest products. Commerce will enliven every bay, and penetrate into the gorges of the distant mountains.

This may seem too flattering a picture, but it is no more than what is seen and felt through the length and breadth of the United States. The same enterprise and prosperity which prevails there awaits this country. The same spirit which has made the farmer and mechanic wealthy there, will make them wealthy here. The same spirit that has carried the advantages of an education to every child there, will carry the advantages to every child here. The same spirit that had founded asylums there for the infirm, the deaf and dumb, the houseless widow and orphan, will found the same beneficent institution here. Such is the destiny of California, such the patrimony which the aged, now descending into their graves, bequeath to their children. Who would dread such a vista? Who bar his offspring from such a heritage?

California's Important Destiny.

The same paper foresaw at a very early date that English was to be the language of California. On October 10, 1846, when the English-speaking population of the entire territory was less than 2,000, or not quite one-fifth the total (exclusive of Indians), it said editorially:

This is to be the language of California. The vast tide of emigration from the United States will inevitably make it so. It becomes, therefore, every parent to have his children taught this language, and have it taught them early. * * * No parent should let his child grow up in ignorance; it is a reflection on him, and an inevitable misfortune to the child.

The surpassing excellence of the San Francisco harbor, even while San Francisco was hardly a

village, did not escape notice. The editor of the Californian writes, September 26, 1846:

San Francisco will yet become the most important port in California. It has in itself advantages which no other port can rival. The navies of the whole world can float securely in its sheltered waters, and then the valleys which stretch away from its strand are clothed with perpetual verdure, and the streams which roll into it are never dry.

But even the prophetic editor could not foresee that, within three short years, that selfsame harbor should be transformed into a forest of masts by the influx of argonauts. At a somewhat later date, to be sure, he does get a truer view of California's prospective greatness, and of the certain importance of the "town" of San Francisco:

Who can doubt the importance to which California is destined? And who can doubt the important station the town of San Francisco is destined to occupy among the cities of the Pacific borders? We have already witnessed its rise from a few houses to a great many. It now contains eight stores of general merchandise, the most of which do a very considerable wholesale and retail business.

After the great tide of immigration had fairly set in, even bolder prophecies were made—and with good reason. In the Constitutional Convention of 1849, R. M. Price used these words:

Our commercial capital, San Francisco, is, in my opinion, destined to be the center of the exchange of the world, and is destined to supply the world with a large share of its currency. With our great natural wealth we can never want currency.

At the opening of the nineteenth century the population of California, exclusive of Indians, was perhaps 1,300. The number of whites increased very slowly until the emigrants from the United States began to enter the country; while in August of 1846 the population numbered 10,000, if we exclude Indians, of which less than 2,000 were foreigners. At the beginning of 1849 the number had reached 26,000, one-half native Californians and the remainder Americans and foreigners. The immigration of Americans during 1849 was estimated at 80,000 and of foreigners at 20,000. When the year 1850 opened the population amounted in round numbers to 115,000. San Francisco grew from 512 in March, 1848, to over, 5,000 in July of 1849.

The Constitutional Convention which met at Monterey in September, 1849, set for itself the task of framing a state government; and on September 9th of the next year there was born, amidst the most intense struggles in the arena of our national government, the Empire State of the Pacific—California.

A Truly Marvelous Transformation.

All-devouring Manifest Destiny is having her way, but is not yet satisfied. California "has become a free and independent State" of the American Union; she is no longer "subject to a foreign arbitrary power, to domestic revolutions or military rule." She makes her own laws, manages her own resources, and founds those institutions in which her children find a happy home. Instead of the briar and bramble there are golden harvests waving over hills and valleys. Instead of thousands of antelope, elk and deer, there are countless sheep, cattle and horses. Where a brief half-century ago there were a few scattered villages of degraded Indians, numerous flourishing cities and towns now support their teeming, enlightened population.

Let one of our hoary-headed Pioneers, who has been honored of Heaven to witness the entire American development of California, lose himself—as he is prone to do—in day-dreams of our heroic age; let him visit the quaint Mission of the Padres, participate once again in the spirited fandango, meet and terrify the wild Indian who had never looked upon the face of a white man. Let him come upon the haunts of the great grizzly, behold the vast herds of elk, listen to the howling of the wolf and the coyote; let him fondly think of home and loved ones thousands of miles away, until lonesome and wistful he is wrapt in reverie. Then let him, Rip Van Winkle that he is, suddenly awake and look out upon the splendid modern commonwealth of California. Truly marvelous is the transformation we witness!

Note first the population. The American population of two thousand in the year of gold discovery has become more than two and a quarter millions, the census reports showing these gigantic strides: 1850, 92,597; 1860, 279,994; 1870, 560,247; 1880, 1,208,130; 1900, 1,485,053; 1910, 2,377,549. San Francisco, from being a pueblo of 135 dwellings and twelve places of business in 1848, has persevered through much tribulation and, true to the phoenix myth, has risen from the ashes of her greatest calamity, destined to be one of America's mightiest cities, if not "the center of the exchange of the world." Los Angeles, a village of 1,600 inhabitants when California became a State, has become a metropolitan center of 320,000, setting a new mark to the world in city building.

Material Resources Ample.

California's material resources are ample beyond easy comprehension. Note the magnitude of her

mining industry. In less than half a century upwards of \$1,250,000,000 in gold was produced, the production for the single year of 1852 amounting to \$81,294,700. Gold mining continues apace; but besides gold, the mineral product of California is very large and highly diversified. It must suffice simply to mention quick-silver, coal, iron, silver, copper, and structural materials such as cement, clay, macadam, sandstone and onyx. Some idea of the value of petroleum and allied products may be gained from the fact that the production of petroleum in 1910 is estimated at 73,000,000 barrels, as against 4,000,000 in 1900 and 403,000 in 1890. In addition to supplying her own markets, California is supplying the whole western coast of America, from Chili to Alaska, with crude oil; is sending it across the Pacific to Japan, and will soon be openly competing for the market of Eastern states, of Europe, and of Africa.

Much of the true gold of California lies in her spreading grain fields. For years it was believed by many that mining was the only industry that would pay; but the present acreage of wheat, barley, oats and corn, running into the millions, with annual yields worth scores of millions of dollars, shows how utterly baseless was such a belief. The grain products for a single year (1908), including wheat, barley, oats and other grains amounted in value to nearly \$55,000,000; while the total of California's farm products for that year is estimated at \$225,000,000, or 450-fold that of 1850.

Add to this the golden products of the dairies, amounting in 1908 to more than \$25,000,000; the scores of thousands of carloads of fruit of all kinds shipped out of the State every year; the \$87,000,000 worth of forest products in a single year, and the enormous riches of vine and valley, or stream and bay—time fails complete enumeration—and the material side of California's resources must be indeed impressive. The annual soil production mounts to the grand total of nearly half a billion of dollars.

State's Commercial Importance.

The commercial importance of California is likewise established. But for the primitive canoe and an occasional brig, the splendid harbor of San Francisco was entirely unused until the gold discovery transformed it into a forest of masts. The completion of the Pacific Railroad in 1869 was an event of highest importance. The entrance of great competing railroads augurs well for future commerce; while the completion of the Panama Canal will be epoch-making for the entire Pacific Coast. Greater Los Angeles is actively preparing for the commercial leadership of the great Southwest. The absorption of Wilmington and San Pedro in 1909 gave her the improved harbor San Pedro and placed her on the highway of maritime greatness. Our trade with new China and the Orient will rapidly assume proportions that hitherto have appeared quite incredible.

Warm interest was taken in the subject of education by the convention of 1849, which showed excellent foresight in setting apart certain revenues for a State University and a complete system of public schools. The University of California, established in 1868, is at present ranked as one of the greatest in America, while other colleges and universities of high rank are not wanting. Every considerable town and village has its high school or academy; excellent professional and technical schools abound; grade schools are everywhere. In no other State is the educational standard higher than in California.

It is well known that California has long been synonymous with largeness. Her own dimensions; her mountains; her bays, rivers and lakes; her grain fields, orchards and gardens; her trees; her marvelous works of nature—these enjoy everywhere a reputation for largeness. But are these works of nature, and these ample material resources of man, the true measure of California's greatness? Is such foundation sufficient to the demands of the glittering future to which destiny beckons the Golden State?

California's Destiny Rests With Us.

Manifest Destiny has uttered many a decree not yet fully carried out. California's population will continue to increase; the arid wastes of the great West will be reclaimed and transformed into populous and fertile districts; industries now in their infancy will expand to unexpected proportions, and material wealth of every kind will multiply. From a position of complete separation from the world only a few decades ago, California will be thrust into the very center of the geography of world movements; for, as William H. Seward more than half a century ago prophesied: "The Pacific Ocean, with its shores, its islands, and its vast region beyond, will become the chief theater of the events of the world's great hereafter." California's vantage, her coast line of 700 miles, and her

The First Charter of Stockton

(BY LOUISE KELLER.)



ON DECEMBER 23, 1849, A FIRE—the first of a series of similar calamities which have since visited every city and almost every town in California—swept over a portion of the "mushroom" city of Stockton, leaving nothing but a smoldering and smoking waste. The greater portion of the block bounded by Center, Levee, El Dorado and Main streets—the heart of the town—was laid in ruins. The amount of property destroyed was valued at \$200,000.

But with indomitable courage, and notwithstanding the lack of proper materials, as well as the unparalleled severity of the winter of 1849 and 1850, buildings were again run up, and the insightfully waste was transformed into a cleaner and better city. It was the "gold fever" that made Stockton grow so rapidly in the early days, but with good soil and a good channel, the city had to succeed.

Just after the fire, plentiful cold rains set in and continued until the country about Stockton was a sea of mud, and freighting to the mines was impossible. French Camp was the nearest land connection of Stockton. At this same time San Francisco also had a fire, which caused the wholesale merchants there to demand their money from their Stockton creditors, some of whom, being unable to pay, were forced to close up. At this time there were a few wooden buildings, but the town was mostly made up of tents.

The population of the State in 1849 was 26,000; in 1850, 107,069. The majority of the "strangers" went to the mines, which had to receive their supplies from either Stockton, Sacramento, or Marysville, so Stockton became a very important center.

Early in the spring of 1850 the citizens began to agitate the question of another attempt at city organization; the first effort in that direction having proved ineffectual, the second was more carefully planned. The first step was a meeting of some of the leading citizens at the store of George G. Belt on the evening of March 15, 1850.

The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to draft an act of incorporation for the city, and report the same at a meeting to be held at a later date at the "Owens House." This second meeting resulted in a disagreement as to the boundaries of the proposed city, and a proposition to submit the matter to a vote on the first Monday in the coming April was defeated. The city was finally incorporated, however, under a general act of the Legislature, by the following decree issued from the court of Judge Benjamin Williams, July 23, 1850:

STOCKTON'S FIRST CHARTER.

A petition from the citizens of Stockton praying that the town might be incorporated under the name of the City of Stockton, according to the provisions of an act to provide for the incorporation of cities, was this day presented to the Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said town has a population exceeding two thousand; that a majority of the qualified electors thereof have signed the above petition; and that legal notice has been given of the aforesaid application, it is therefore

unequaled harbors destine her to be Queen of the Pacific.

But will she fulfill her high destiny? Will she steadfastly obey the higher law of her nature and mount to the summit of her opportunities?

Our hoary-headed Pioneer, ripened by his years and his wealth of experience, raises his hand and his voice of warning as he utters words of wisdom and lays upon us his parting injunction. "What constitutes a State?" Our mines and fields and factories; the growth of population, the magnitude of our commerce; our systems of law, our institutions of learning—these, singly or combined, material agents as they are, can never inaugurate the perfection of progress, except as they produce "men, high minded men"—men

"who live above the fog."

In public duty and in private thinking." Eureka! Manifest Destiny is calling today for native sons and native daughters of true moral fiber and excellent virtues. Heaven itself lays upon us the injunction, "Quit you like men. Be strong!"

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Ordered by the Court, after hearing said application, that, in accordance with the prayer of said petition, said town is incorporated by the name of the City of Stockton, with the following boundaries, to wit: On the north by Flora Street. On the east by Aurora Street. On the south by Twigg's Street. On the west by Bragg Street or Tule Street, as shown by Hammond's survey of said town, a map of which is deposited with this Court.

It is further ordered that the common council to be chosen under this act of incorporation shall consist of seven members.

It is further ordered that notice be given of an election, under the above act of incorporation, to be held at the Central Exchange, in Stockton, on Thursday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1850.

Benjamin Williams, Judge.

On the 5th of August the officers chosen assembled at the Masonic lodge-rooms and organized the city government, the following named gentlemen being the first city officers: Samuel Purdy, mayor; C. M. Weber, W. H. Robinson, J. W. Reins, Jas. Warner, B. F. Whittier, Hiram Green, Geo. A. Shurtleff, aldermen; A. C. Bradford, city clerk; G. D. Brush, city treasurer; Wm. H. Willoughby, city marshal; C. J. Edmondson, city assessor; H. A. Crabb, city attorney; F. C. Andrew, city harbor master; Walter Horn, city recorder.

The salary of the treasurer was fixed at \$2000, and he gave bonds of \$20,000; the marshal received \$4000 and gave bonds for \$15,000; the city attorney received \$3500 and gave bonds for \$3000; the assessor received \$16 per day for each day's work and gave bonds for \$2500; the city recorder, whose duties were those of a police magistrate, received \$3500; policemen were paid \$150 per month, and the city clerk was paid \$100 per month.

The County of San Joaquin had been organized, the judiciary had assumed their functions, and Stockton had become a full fledged city while California was still a territory. For it was not until the 9th of September of this same year that California was admitted to statehood, and it was not until October 18th that the news was brought by the steamer Oregon.

WILL PROTECT LOS ANGELES' GREAT WATER PROJECT.

President Taft has signed a proclamation eliminating 276,424 acres in California from the Inyo National Forest and adding 80,532 acres, the greater part of which is located in California, with a small portion lying in Nevada. Most of the land eliminated lies along the Owens River valley, where the question as to the proper boundary for the forest has been much discussed. The Owens River settlers have been urgent to have the forest area reduced, but the representatives of the city of Los Angeles have regarded the retention of the land by the Government as essential to the success of the great aqueduct project, intended to assure Los Angeles an abundant supply of pure water from the Sierras, 250 miles away. The elimination now made is the result of an agreement finally arrived at by representatives of the Owens River settlers, the Forest Service, and the city of Los Angeles, whereby the conflict of views and interests was adjusted on a basis which commands the assent of all parties.

MOUNT DIABLO.

Chieftains of the world envy thee, glorious mount. For the victories that are thine, who can count Or who, like thee, on any throne can sway Unto visions of delight an underworld so gay.

Thy proud head in no dismal dungeon lies, But raises kingly, to survey beauties of earth and sky; Then rests entrancingly, free from all dearth Of poverties that other brows see on earth.

Thy conquests shall be as everlasting as the sun; And glorious, glorious shall echo; and echo then joyfully run Its anthems of praise the wide world o'er, Then blend with Heaven as it enters its hospitable door.

—Handel Thomas.

Nortonville, California.

Did you ever stop to wonder what a lot of mischievous you might get into if you didn't have to work so hard for a living?

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



IT WAS 3 P. M., APRIL 24, 1861, when the Pony Express arrived at Fort Churchill, Nevada, with the news that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon by orders of General Beauregard at Charlestown, S. C. on April 12th, and a civil war, that was to last four long years and exceed in magnitude and ultimate results any previous civil war in the history of the world, was begun. The news was immediately telegraphed to San Francisco and other cities and towns in California, where it was received as a mental shock, although the beginning of hostilities was unmistakably foreshadowed in the signs of the times. The people of the State remained for several days in a state of suppressed excitement. Probably three-fourths of the American citizens here then were Union men and they viewed the event with different feelings of anxiety, doubt and misgivings, while the Secessionists were in an exultant mood.

The next Pony Express brought the news that President Lincoln had called for 75,000 men; that the Border states refused to furnish their quota; that the Northern states were arming in excess of the president's call, and that Jefferson Davis had declared that seventy-five times 75,000 men could not subdue the South and he proposed to march on and capture Washington in thirty days. This caused intense excitement which, on the receipt of the news that a Massachusetts regiment had been attacked in the streets of Baltimore and that blood had been shed, burst into a patriotic uprising and an expression of loyalty that spread like wildfire over the entire State.

Business in San Francisco was practically suspended. Drytown, Amador County, then a thriving mining camp, was the first to organize a Union Club, and its example was quickly followed; like the echoing of a gun fired amid surrounding peaks or the rattle of an infantry fire, came the reports of Union Clubs forming in every city, town and camp in California. There was soon no question where the great majority of American citizens in California stood, and their loyalty to the Union, regardless of past political affiliations, was made manifest in many substantial ways.

On April 25th, General E. V. Sumner arrived on a steamer from Panama to take charge of the forts and troops in San Francisco and on the Pacific Coast. This removed all possibility of the Secessionists obtaining control of the United States Army and equipment through the disloyalty of officers in command who, being Southern men, were under suspicion. The Union citizens now breathed freer. On the same steamer, Senator M. S. Latham of this State and Senator Jos. Lane of Oregon arrived. Senator Latham, on account of his known Union sentiments, was received with a salute and cheers, while Senator Lane was ignominiously treated on account of his known Secession principles. Several thousand dollars had been subscribed before the news regarding Fort Sumpter was received, to tender Senator Latham a public dinner, but owing to the condition of the public mind and the differences of opinion existing between the proposed banquets, the Senator declined the proffered honor. On April 30th he proceeded to Sacramento on the steamer "Milton S. Latham," chartered by a committee of citizens from Sacramento, and on arriving there at 11 p. m. was enthusiastically received by a large concourse of citizens. After a salute, a military and firemen's escort preceded a carriage—drawn by four gray horses each nodding a head bearing an American flag—in which were seated the Senator and several distinguished citizens. They proceeded to the St. George Hotel, where the Senator delivered a sound Union speech, which was cheered to the echo.

Of important legislation enacted to the benefit of California by Congress, he spoke as follows: "Notwithstanding the troubles in the East, California has received nearly its full complement of appropriations. In less than sixty days you will have a daily overland mail service in sixteen days' communication with the East; the Pony Express is now a Government institution, and tri-weekly trips will convey correspondence at a charge of \$1 a letter; a tri-weekly mail service is to be established between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and a semi-monthly mail from San Antonio,

Texas, to San Diego; the overland telegraph line will be completed by October, and the coming session of Congress will pass a Pacific railroad bill." All of these statements of improvements were received with cheers by the audience.

The U. S. Government had failed to send funds to pay the Federal office holders, employees of the navy yard, forts and wagon road exploration, so that considerable financial distress, as well as misgivings, existed with these people. The changes of administration were being eagerly awaited, and considerable dissatisfaction was felt among the members of the Republican party over the known influence Senator E. D. Baker of Oregon was exerting over the president to favor his relatives and political friends. A delegation of California Republicans called upon President Lincoln to denounce Senator Baker and destroy his prestige but President Lincoln, who had known Senator Baker in Springfield, Illinois, twenty-five years before, was not disposed to go back upon his friend, and Senator Baker's influence was found to be what that of the only Republican in Congress from the Coast should be expected to be, viz, all-powerful. Senator Baker's son-in-law, R. L. Stevens, received the appointment of Superintendent of the U. S. Mint in San Francisco. Ira P. Rankin, Collector of Port, and S. H. Parker, postmaster of San Francisco, were the first appointments to be made, but these were followed in steady succession until every postoffice and other official position was filled by a Republican, who displaced a Democrat.

Hot Times in Legislature.

The Legislature continued in session during the month of April, but as under the then-existing law the pay after April 7th was only \$5 a day, it became more and more difficult to get more than a quorum present at roll-call each day. The strain upon the mental condition of the members, through the intense political feeling in the East, became manifest in the personalities expressed in debate and actual encounters between members of different political faiths. On April 11th two of the most prominent members of the Assembly buried epithets and inkstands at each other, one finally drawing a bowie knife and making an effort to use it. On April 25th, following a colloquy, a member struck another over the head with a heavy cane, inflicting a severe cut on the scalp.

An apportionment bill redistricting the State, made necessary by the census of 1860, caused a great deal of wrangling and argument. It was proposed to increase the membership of the Senate from thirty-five to forty members and make the basis of population for a Senator \$340 inhabitants and for an Assemblyman 4170. Owing to the loss of population in the mining counties and increase in the bay and valley counties, quite a change in representation, and corresponding political influence, was bound to result. Alameda County at this time had a less number of inhabitants than Amador County. Chinese, Indians and negroes were not figured in the apportionment.

A bill to allow Catholic schools a portion of the school fund was defeated after a long and acrimonious series of debates.

California had no Congressmen, owing to the expiration of the terms of the members elected in 1859, and as an extra session was expected to be called to act upon war measures, it was proposed to call a special election in June.

A proposed Sunday law was killed in the Senate.

The hackmen and draymen of San Francisco sent a remonstrance to the Legislature against the passage of any bills allowing railroads to be built into San Francisco, claiming their business would be seriously injured.

A bill to change the name of Lake Bigler, now Lake Tahoe, to that of Tula Tula, said to be its Indian name, was introduced.

Chinese Believe They Prevented Flood.

There was a heavy rainstorm on the 6th, 7th and 8th of the month, which caused all the streams to rise to high-water marks, but as the floods of March had done all the damage a flood could do, there was nothing left for the April storm but to flow its murky way. The melting of snow kept the rivers to high-water mark during a large part of the month, and so alarmed did the Chinese inhabitants of Sacramento become, that they gathered unanimously upon the bank of the slough, along which

they lined at 3 a. m. on April 10th with punks, candles, firecrackers and gongs and kept up a fusillade and an inharmonious din until 7 a. m. to prevent a further rise of the river.

"Too muchee water! Makee him go lay pretty click," was the answer to any inquiry as to what was going on. As the river began to slowly fall on account of less snow to melt, the Chinese were firm in their belief that they accomplished what the "Melican man no can do."

On Eel River, the flood carried out into the meadows it overflowed large quantities of salmon and other fish which, being left stranded when the river rapidly fell, were gathered up by the Indians and after being smoked and dried were stored away for a future food supply.

The Sacramento River at Sacramento reached a high-water mark of two and one-half feet, which was the highest mark in nearly ten years. It has since been over twenty-eight feet.

One of the stories of the March flood being published was that concerning a Pioneer citizen of Jackson, who claimed to have swam the Mokelumne River at high-water mark, with \$3000 in ten-cent pieces in his pockets. He had gathered them while tending bar in a saloon at Mokelumne Hill for three months, he being allowed to keep all the ten-cent pieces taken in or thrown on the floor by gamblers, who did not want such small change. He had to swim the river to keep an engagement, the bridge having been swept away.

Engines Come Via Cape Horn.

A. D. Rightmire, Indian Agent of California, proposed to remove the Indians from Southern California to the reservation at Owens Lake.

The residents of Honey Lake Valley were strenuously objecting to the county officials of Plumas County exercising authority over persons and property in that locality, claiming they belonged to the territory of Nevada.

The construction of a wagon road from Dutch Flat to Washoe was begun at Dutch Flat on April 1st. It was claimed this route would be thirty miles shorter than any of the others.

A surveying party was locating a wagon road across the Coast Range from Visalia to San Simeon Bay, in San Luis Obispo County. A town was laid out on the shore of the bay, and it was expected a large number of settlers would locate on the government lands the road would open communication with.

On April 9th one thousand settlers assembled on the Chabolla Rancho, in Santa Clara County, prepared to prevent service of writs of ejectment by the sheriff against settlers on the land claimed by the Chabolla Grant holders. They had a barbecue at noon, with a roasted ox and other eatables, after which they marched to San Jose to show the strength of their force. They were armed with guns, pistols and pitchforks. The Sheriff made a pacific speech to them, and they went home. Governor Downey subsequently sent a peace commission to confer with them and an agreement to await a decision by the Supreme Court was arrived at. A rumor that the gathering was for the concealed purpose of assembling a Secession army caused much concern throughout the State and many people, becoming unreasonably alarmed, demanded that the Governor send the militia there to disperse the settlers.

The California Central Railroad, constructing its line from Folsom to Marysville, received four engines from the East by way of Cape Horn and was having them set up for use in the near future. They were wood burners and weighed twenty-six tons. Col. C. L. Wilson, the promoter of the enterprise, promised to have the road in operation to Marysville inside of one year.

Ground was broken on April 29th for the construction of a railroad from San Jose to San Francisco.

River Boat Races Create Interest.

On April 10th, a new river steamer named "Nevada," was put on as an opposition line with the "John L. Wright," between San Francisco and Sacramento, and a series of exciting boat races during the month ensued. The steamer "Antelope," of the regular line, on April 11th, was the first to make a speed contest with the "Nevada," and several hundred people gathered on the levee at Sacramento to witness the departure of the steamers and wagered several thousand dollars on the result. The "Antelope" won, making the trip in six hours and forty-five minutes, while the "Nevada" used seven hours and five minutes. On the next run the boats came in collision near Steamboat Slough, and the "Antelope" had to be withdrawn from the line. The "Chrysopolis" was put in its place, and on April 22nd it made the run from Sacramento to San Francisco in exactly six hours, while the "Nevada" used six hours and thirty minutes. The best run of the rival steamers was made on April 26th, the time of the "Chrys-

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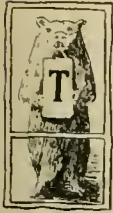
"The best thing the Dark Ages did for civilization was to learn the builder's trade and teach it to a great many people. It was a general service, for to make a people industrious is, sooner or later, to make them skillful and law-abiding."—Minnie D. Kellogg, in "Flowers from Mediaeval History."

"It's not how a man's lived, nor what he's done, but what he brings through it all that counts."—Charles Tenney Jackson, in "The Day of Souls."

"Every great work of art mirrors a human heart, reflecting that of which its author took no note, as clearly as that which stirred his conscious being."—Minnie D. Kellogg, in "Flowers From Mediaeval History."

"Old faiths, old forms are passing, and out of the spiritual unrest there is coming the recognition of the power in each soul—it can accept, it can move untouched, and in the end rejoin the eternal and ever-flowing spirit of God."—Charles Tenney Jackson, in "The Day of Souls."

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.



"THE KING'S HIGHWAY"—EL CAMINO REAL—by John S. McGroarty, is one of the artistic little books of the year. The poetry is contributed by the author and the pictures are by Langdon Smith. Some idea of the dainty verse may be gained from a few stanzas given below, but one must see the book to appreciate the art creations:

"All in the golden weather, forth let us ride today,

You and I together on the King's Highway,
The blue skies above us and below the shining sea;
There's many a road to travel, but it's the road for me.

It's a long road and sunny, it's a long road and old,
And the brown padres made it for the flocks of the fold;

They made it for the sandals of the sinner folk that trod
From the fields in the open to the shelter-house of God.

We will take the road together through the morning's golden glow;
And we'll dream of those who trod it in the mellowed long ago;
We will stop at the Missions where the sleeping padres lay,
And we'll bend a knee above them for their souls' sake to pray.

We will ride through the valleys where the blossom's on the tree,
Through the orchards and the meadows with the bird and the bee,
And we'll take the rising hills where the manzanitas grow,
Past the gray falls of waterfalls where blue violets blow.

opolis" being five hours and thirty minutes and the "Nevada" five hours and fifty minutes. The "Nevada" occasionally made the best run and it soon became evident that the steamer that got away first would, with the advantage of blocking the passage down the river, have prestige that would enable it to win the race. It was freely predicted a steamboat boiler explosion would occur, but none did.

Seven hundred and twenty head of cattle sold in San Joaquin County for \$25 a head. A span of American horses was worth from \$500 to \$800; saddle horses, \$100, and mustangs, \$30 each. Work oxen were worth \$150 a yoke, milch cows \$45, two-year-old heifers, \$18. Beef cattle sold at five cents and hogs five and one-half cents a pound; sheep \$3 a head; wheat \$1.65, barley \$1.10 a cental; oat hay \$12 a ton. Green peas in Nevada City were selling at 40 cents a pound.

The California State Telegraph Company incorporated for \$1,250,000 and 12,500 shares. It intended to build lines and not only connect all the principal towns in California, but also Victoria, B. C., El Paso, Texas, and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wagon Wheels Uncover Rich Ledge.

J. G. Bassett, mining on Cherokee Ravine, in Butte County, found in a lump of clay a diamond. James Black, a butcher at Salmon Falls, El Dorado County, killed a steer and noticing a speck of gold in the contents of its stomach, panned the grass nibblings and found over a dollar's worth of gold dust. It had evidently adhered to the grass roots and a number of prospectors began looking over the stock range for the bonanza.

Cinn and Warren, mining in Riley's Gulch, near Churntown, Sierra County, found a nugget weighing twenty ounces and worth \$350.

THE DAY OF SOULS.

Charles Tenney Jackson's late novel, "The Day of Souls," deals with that phase of life in San Francisco which all thinking people must be familiar with, if they are ever to do their part in helping to redeem people from wrong ways of living. Those who figure in this story are interested in prizefighting, horseracing, dance halls, corrupt politics and all that has to do with slum life and graft in general. It is not a book of the hour, but it sets one to thinking of some of the mighty important questions which all of us have to do with indirectly, if not directly, and out of this careful thinking the result for good can scarcely be estimated. Far reaching and in many directions will its influence be felt, for we do not have to go to San Francisco to begin the work each one may be led to do; such conditions are to be found almost everywhere.

The hero of the story, Jack Arnold, has run the whole gamut of experiences which the "man of the world" encounters. The story opens with a sweet, innocent Mendocino County girl madly in love with him. She has come to San Francisco to marry him, but at the last minute we are made to see, "There's so much good in the worst of us," for Jack tells her it would be wrong for him to marry her, because he does not love her. She, with childish faith in him and her great love for him, forces him to accept a large amount of money from her, for she is a wealthy girl. He takes it for granted that she returns to her northern home. This money brings much trouble into Jack's after life. When he is going at a rapid pace down grade, Grace Wayne, a street evangelist, comes into his life in a peculiar way. Now the long struggle begins and we find Jack saying, "I suppose every fellow thinks that women could keep a man to the best in him if they tried—but most of them never tried with me. I was good to laugh with and at when the lights shown bright, but when the dark days came I saw how it was."

A third woman figures prominently in this story. She is Nella Free, whose life has been on much

the same plane as Jack Arnold's. It is not until the closing pages that the reader feels quite sure which of the three will become his life partner and succeed in making a man of him. "The Day of Souls" is a most fitting title for this great Western novel, which depicts present conditions in San Francisco better than any other has yet done.

WHEN GOD LAUGHS.

"When God Laughs," one of Jack London's late books, is a collection of twelve short stories, the first giving to the book its title. This first story deals with the subject of love in a way somewhat unusual in a story. A story showing what determination will accomplish, however improbable the overcoming of an obstacle may seem, is "A Nose for the King." This is a Chinese story, as well as another entitled "The Chinago." Here we find a story written, evidently, to show how unjustly the white man deals with the Chinaman. "An Apostate" makes a strong appeal. The writer has given us a story which grips the heart-strings, a human study—child-labor in factories. Johnny, the hero of this little story, will not soon pass from our minds. "When God Laughs" is a collection of stories well up to Jack London's standard.

A NEW BOOK BY GEORGE HAMLIN FITCH.

Sunday after Sunday, for a period of time covering many years, have literary people all over this State found pleasure and profit in reading that part of the book page of the San Francisco Chronicle for which they were indebted to George Hamlin Fitch. Recently he was suddenly deprived by death of the companionship of his only son, Harold, and in the hours of his sorrow he turned to his familiar book shelves for solace. In the first days of his loneliness he addressed to his readers a touching tribute to his son. The title of this was, "Comfort Found in Good Old Books." His many friends expressed such an appreciation of this essay that he has continued to write along similar lines. Now it will be a great pleasure to his readers to learn of the publication of a number of these essays at an early date under the title, "Comfort Found in Good Old Books."

SOUVENIR POSTALS.

A pretty idea has originated with Henry Meade Bland, president of the Pacific Short Story Club, San Jose. The plan which he has put into execution is making up souvenir postals. On the first series issued is a picture of a number of the members of the club at Joaquin Miller's home, the poet reciting "Columbus" to them. On the next series is a picture of Jack London's home. This plan Mr. Bland intends to carry out until he has gone the rounds of the leading writers of California.

long and front legs only three. It was white in color and not found below the snow line of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

A band of Indians came into Sacramento with sixty beaver skins to sell. The beavers had been killed along the tributaries of the Sacramento River.

The Weaverville brewery burned April 15th, with a loss of \$15,000. Frederick Walter, the owner, was the assemblyman from Trinity County.

The Old Colony House, on the corner of Sansome and Pine streets, San Francisco, burned April 21st, causing a loss of \$20,000.

The safe of the Yolo County Treasurer at Cacheville, then the county seat, was robbed April 1st of \$8000.

The proprietors of twenty-six butcher shops in Sacramento published a notice to the public that after April 22nd they would close their shops at 2 p. m., as there was no business advantage to keep open later. This is explained by the fact that dinner, the main meal of the day, was eaten at noon. Supper in the evening was the leftovers from dinner, so that very few housekeepers purchased meat in the afternoon.

MANY ACRES RESTORED TO ENTRY.

A decision of the Department of Agriculture in restoring lands withdrawn from entry in 1902 and 1907 will open for entry about 65,000 acres in Northern California. The list of lands that will be subject to entry on May 4th because of this restoration includes 18,400 acres in Butte County, 16,165 acres in Placer County, 7452 acres in El Dorado County, 16,165 acres in Placer County, 15,763 acres in Nevada County, 3805 acres in Sierra County and 613 acres in Yuba County.

Miss Kitty Nichols of Mariposa, walking along a ravine near Quartz Gulch, found a nugget weighing eight ounces and worth \$150.

Richard Preston at Cayoteville, Sierra County, found a two-pound nugget worth \$400.

Holcomb Valley, near Los Angeles, had a gold excitement due to miners finding placers that paid \$20 a day to a rocker.

The Town Talk Co., mining on Howard Hill, near Grass Valley, cleaned up \$7000 after a six days' run.

An Irishman named Corrigan, mining on Richmond Hill, Plumas County, found a quartz boulder containing nineteen pounds of gold worth \$3800.

On the wagon road over Massachusetts Hill, in Nevada County, the wheels of the wagons rolling in the ruts wore through a ledge of quartz which the heavy rains washed clean of dirt and exposed to view a vein rich in gold several inches wide which proved to be a deposit of great value.

Singular Species of Rabbit.

J. W. Craig, working in a tunnel near Forest Hill, found the piece of a cedar tree two feet long and one foot in diameter 446 feet below the surface of the ground.

Rev. J. A. Davidson, a distinguished temperance lecturer, arrived from the Eastern states to make war upon intemperance.

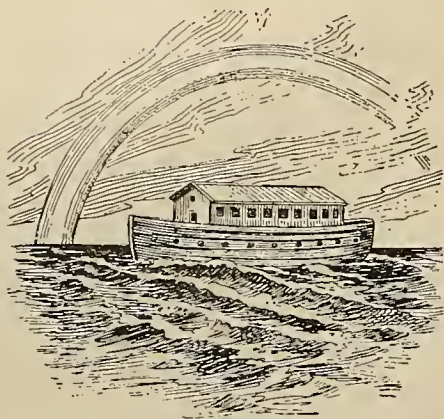
A minister named J. S. Zelig was located at Redwood City and began services in the court house. This was the first minister to locate there.

The exports of grain from San Francisco for the harvest season of 1860 were 2,650,813 bushels.

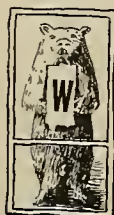
Ichabod V. Withey, a hunter and trapper, came into Red Bluff with a large pack of furs, principally of silver gray foxes, and a singular species of rabbit whose hind legs were nearly twelve inches

Native Home Items—for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



THE PALACE WHERE FLOWERS ARE MADE.



WHO WANTS TO HEAR ABOUT A palace they can have for their own, and keep to share with others as long as they live? Why, of course, everybody!

Listen, then, while I tell you about such a one, for I am willing to give the story to you the same as it was given to me, for it is a palace of the MEMORY and of the IMAGINATION which no one can ever take away from you, and which will never be destroyed by flood, nor by fires, nor even by earthquake.

It was given to me for my own when I was a little girl and lived up in the heights of the snowy mountains of the Sierras, in Esmeraldo County, Nevada. My brother Bub and I were very fond of wandering up and down in our canyon and picking flowers, especially the wild roses, to fetch in to our mother. Somehow I never see a wild rose today without thinking o' her, for she loved them so, and was always to us like a beautiful picture herself—with her waving bands of satiny black hair parted in the center and her slate-colored dark eyes shining full of love. I remember the day when, in her snowy white muslin, she stooped to the floor, picked up something, and holding it in her hand, said: "But flowers must fade, and so must dreams; mine had fled with the moon's pale beams, but the memory o'er my heart is laid with the fairy palace where flowers are made."

"Go on, mamma," said I, and Bub joined in, and little Hal, who was in frocks also wanted to know more about that dream of hers. So she sat down, gave herself over to a brown study, and tried to remember where these words had come from. It was a poem she had learned when a little girl, and thought it was a translation from the German. Bub and I had a high opinion of Germany because we had so many fairy stories that had come from that land. With the faded spray of wild rose in her hand, she sought in every corner of the caves of memory, like a seadiver after pearls, seeking for the verses of the lost poem. I remember how she started to sing it, in order to recall it, and we learned the song while she was bringing it back, verse by verse. And when we got all of it, I took it up town, to the editor of the Esmeralda Star, who was a friend of mine (he having published a story of mine already when I was ten years old), and then everybody in town had a copy of the beautiful thing. For everybody was very fond of poetry in those days, and the proudest miner was the one with most poets in his cabin. And I know what I am talking about, for I knew those men, and they were our playmates, and the copy of the "Lady of the Lake," one grizzled old fellow gave me, I have to this very day.

But time passed. How shall I express to your minds the days, and the months, and the years, so that you can understand? That mining-camp vanished from the map; those good-hearted miners were no more; the lovely mother in her snowy white muslin had joined the throngs beloved and dear beyond; and I, far away from the Pacific Coast, with my own darling child (who was an invalid) was climbing a hillside road in New Jersey. All at once I stooped and picked from the road a poor, dead rose, left lying there. And I said, "But flowers must fade and so must dreams." "Go on, mamma," said my young lady to me, as I had said to my mother long years before, in the

canyon of the Sierras. So I had to go into a brown study for several days, seeking in those caves of memory and diving deep, to fetch up the pearl of a poem to her. And then we made copies of it and sent to other members of the family, in memory of my mother's birthday.

Again time passed. To me it seems like ages. All my loved ones are gone. The other day I stooped and picked up from the floor a faded rose. "But flowers must fade," I murmured like one in a trance, and my neighbor's children, who are my Deejers, demanded at once, "Go on, Aunt Ella," and of course I had to tell them the whole story of the "Palace Where Flowers Are Made." And from memory I have had to gather it again, verse by verse, that you all may have it for your very own:

Far away in an isle of the Southern Sea,
Where the wavelets play like childhood free,
And the crystal chime of silver bells
In the dewdrop arch of gladness tells;
Where the tiniest things in the world that be,
Are flitting and swinging from spray to tree,
There rises a palace with glittering dome
And this bright place is the fairies' home.

And there one night in my dreams I flew—
Oh, a brighter dream I never knew!
They were weaving flowers of love and song,
For a weary world, a world of wrong;
Each sat at her loom while a bent sunbeam
For a shuttle flew like a lightning gleam.

One spun a thread of purple-and-gold,
'Round the violet's eye, the robe to fold,
Then hung it with leaves of a velvet green,
A drapery fit for a flower I ween.

One caught the dew of the fountain's lip,
In the darkling shade where willows sip,
Then bevy of blossoms that love the spray
Were born at the touch of a bright-eyed fay.

One took the veil of shadowed lace
Where the moon had hidden her smiling face,
While her witching glance was peering through—
As you've sometimes known a coquette to do.
Of this a saddened flower they made
And it fell from the loom a pale nightshade,
With a thought for the weary, a thought for the
gay,
Stamped on its leaves by a weeping fay.

But flowers must fade, and so must dreams;
Mine had fled with the moon's pale beams.
But the memory o'er my heart is laid,
With the fairy palace where flowers are made.

THE PIONEER FATHER.

Strange discoveries come to pass when one starts out to investigate a subject thoroughly. It seems to me I ought to live for several hundred years in order to understand just what was the most important thing done by the throng who arrived in the Golden State in 1849. Long ago I decided that it was not the gold nuggets gather from the soil, but the wonderful fruitage and crops that came from the seed-planting that was our greatest gift to the world. For I used to see the miners giving their last coin to the Chinese gardeners for the cabbages, onions, lettuce and beets they raised in the alkali soil up in the Sierras, while the miners were busy getting the gold from the earth. And the clever old Ching Chong used to send the money to China, of course. It was when our fruits and grain were put on the market to feed the people far away that our money came home to ourselves.

But now I am learning of other things which I never appreciated before—one being the stand taken by the Pioneer Father in the early days. I feel now that we should put up a statue to him, the father of the family; first, before we erect the monument to the Pioneer Mother. And I will tell you why: Because it was he who made her possible. He brought with him, from his Eastern home, the ideal of family—life as he knew it in his own tribe. He found plenty of dusky beauties here in California with whom he could have mated, but he kept true to his racial instinct, and waited for one like his own people to arrive with later families, or returned East himself in search of her. He started right—that was a great point in favor of the early family of California. And then when he married and set up housekeeping there was nothing uncertain about his being the captain of the ship. We very soon learned what a chalk-line was, and how to walk it. There was nothing pampered about us.

There were difficulties to grapple with in those days. Flour went up to thirty-six dollars a barrel once, and there was a famine on for a while in the little mining-camp so far away from supplies. The silver-and-gold rocks went in one end of the great quartz mills and oozed out of the other end back into the earth again, leaving very little of the precious minerals in the hands of the workers, for lack of proper processes to retain it (which have since been discovered). And of course the town went down. Single men could put their rolls of blankets on their backs and take up the tramp to the nearest new diggings—for of course mining had everybody under its thrall. But I leave it to you how could a man with five children and a wife get out of town from a dead and buried mining-camp? Yet it was the married man with a family who was the one who lived to be and do something later on! That is the strange part of the story. The single men could keep on tramping until they fell into unknown graves by the wayside, and no one knew they were gone. But the Pioneer Father became alert and wary, for he had to consider his brood. And if ever there was an aristocrat on these shores it was certainly he, with his proud bearing and mighty prowess. Others might get out of town by hook or crook, but I remember how my father mounted his horse and went to a place whence the sound of mighty hammers were even then smiting the mountain breezes and laid out the town of Reno, and gave the Fourth of July oration in the new center of trade, and thus became a railroad man. Then in all splendor he arrived with a private equipage and two fine horses and took his family away amid a gathered crowd to hid them farewell, while a prairie-schooner followed containing the piano and other household goods. It was always like that. He was equal to everything.

When he built a home for his tribe it was substantial and lasting. There the mother found her woman's kingdom secure to enjoy the sunset-time o' her life, with all that art and culture could give her. There she was safe from contact with the black and dismal void of the outside world. If he was captain of the ship, he also bore the brunt of the storms. And when she was gone from his side, he who had always been faithful tried to take her place and hold the children together as she had done, with the tears rolling down his cheeks as he pleaded with them to forgive each other for fancied grievances, such as brothers and sisters sometimes fall heir to for her sake. And who could resist such eloquence as that? I cannot think of the one without the other. And when in death they are again united, shall they not still stand side by side for that example of integrity, and womanhood, and manhood which shall always be the proudest boast of our State of California?

WEDDING OF THE WATERS.

Their troth they plight in tropic zone;
O, marriage pledged for e'er and aye!
Great gleaming seas, becoming one,
Are wed 'neath Neptune's tridents' sway—
This pledge of faith on marriage morn,
World hosts are witnessing with pride;
In greatest honor loud are borne
Pledications o'er the tide!

Athwart the gate loud breakers boom—
"Stamp seal on Enterprise, Most High,
With nuptial kiss, O bride and groom!"
While plead the sponsors—Earth and Sky—
"O, Infinite! On bridal pair
Pour benedictions o'er and o'er!
And may this union ever bear
Largess to all, forevermore!"

And now, in rev'rant attitude
With pledged troth at fount of grace,
The twain awaits an interlude
Of ecstasy, which comes apace!
Uniting thus, the bridal twain
Sweeps through the gate in love's embrace
To cope with life—life fraught with gain—
Twice filled with promise, praise and grace!
—Martha Jane Garvin.

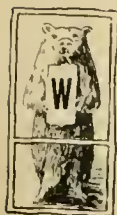
Santa Cruz, California.

The advertisements in The Grizzly Bear are from friends of the Native Daughters and Native Sons. They have shown their friendship; why not show yours by patronizing them? And in doing so, don't fail to mention that you saw their advertisement in this magazine.

A sense of humor is useful to man, but a sense of honor will get him much farther.

What the Schools Can Do for California Products

(By DR. C. V. CROSS, Chairman Schools Committee, Home Industry League of California.)



HAT YOU ADOPT AS A NATION you must first put into the schools." That is what Bismarck of Germany said. It has been immortalized, and today the German nation has made famous the motto, "Made in Germany." The school children from infancy, in Germany, have been taught to recognize the industrial resources of that nation. They have been given specific and general history of the products that are manufactured there. They have been drilled in the tactics of the army, and the man grown has to spend his three years helping to build up the standing army of that nation. They have built and are building up the bodies to be able physically, as well as mentally, to meet the various conditions of business. Like the Greeks of old, they believe a sound body will make a sound mind, and are teaching such. In fact, everything that is being adopted by the nation is taught to the children. They are particularly schooled in the crafts of the different industries.

This points out more forcibly than anything that we, too, as a State, as a Nation, should teach our children the necessities and requirements of the practical side of life, dealing in the producing and manufactured products. This has been brought about in the German nation for the very good reason that they who lead the world in the home industry campaign, and who have secured the greatest export trade of the nations of the world, are just as strongly fortified as home producers and home industry advocates, for, through being loyal to their own country, they have taught the value of the commodity marked, "Made in Germany."

Through their insistent campaign, their export business, and the amount of cheap articles they can produce because manufacturing in great volume, the German nation has brought to the attention of Great Britain and France that they, too, must institute similar campaigns, of "Made in Great Britain" and "Made in France" products if they are to compete with their German neighbors. As a result, today Great Britain is making the strongest campaign ever made in her history for those commodities that are marked, "Made in Great Britain," and advocating in every city and country of the British Isles the use of Great Britain products. France has done the same. They must do it, to meet the constant hammering and persistency of the German industrial representatives.

Why "Made in California?"

And then it is wondered by many why we, away out on the western coast of America, as a State, have instituted a campaign soliciting the patronage of "Made in California" products. And yet we, as only a State, are criticized in a great many ways because we are protecting our own, and trying to advance the products that are manufactured and produced in California.

Great Britain and France have also taken up the campaign through the schools, for the reason that they are beginning to realize the necessity of teaching the young that the purchasing power of the nation and the loyalty to their own products must first be created in their own country before they can advocate the use of their products by the rest of the world. But Germany has had the start of all the other nations. It has been teaching the children for years the absolute necessity of learning and creating a demand for goods "Made in Germany." Its children have been taught the use of its products—the utilization of its natural resources—with such rare economic wisdom that it has naturally created a greater demand for German products, more reasonable labor, a decreased cost of producing, and with the masterful finish of the manufactured product that has made the magic words, "Made in Germany" a by-word all over the world. There are very few of us today who are not using, wearing and eating something that is not marked "Made in Germany."

The educational features, the systematic industrial routine of German advancement has been the means of making that nation felt commercially all over the globe. Its representatives can be seen working in the farthestmost parts of the world, in places where Americans and other nationalities never think of visiting and advocating their wares. In the Philippines, in the Orient, in Alaska, in all the cities and countries contiguous to California, we find the German representatives predominate over those of any other nation. And yet Germany, in its entirety, is very little larger than the State of

California. It has not half the natural resources, the splendid climatic conditions, the energy, the progressiveness, and the characteristic Americanized stick-to-it-iveness. Still its people have made themselves felt commercially all over the world. And why? Because they first developed at home.

Campaign to Educate School Children.

The reader may ask, however, "What has this to do with what California is doing for home industry?" It is introduced as a subject to prove that we, in California, must emulate the example of Germany by teaching the young Californians that they too must learn the conditions affecting the natural resources of the State, the development of same and the finished product, and introduce to our readers that the Home Industry League of California has taken up as a preliminary campaign of instruction a composition on "Home Industry" and "Made in California" to be written by the school children of the State, beginning in San Francisco. The Home Industry League has there instituted a campaign that, compared with everything else, far surpasses anything ever attempted in the schooling of the children as to the products made in California. Think what it would mean if we could get 300,000 school children of the State, as we are going to do, working, buying, writing and telling their people about "Made in California" products.

Let this campaign be taken up in every part of our State. Let it begin as an institution of the Native Sons and Native Daughters, as well as the Home Industry League, for they, too, the State's sons and daughters, are vitally interested in their children's and the State's development, and this development is to be better protected through the education of the children working toward that end. It means their future. It means to provide for their future. It will be the future successful development of California and its great resources. It has the advantage of teaching them that they must depend upon their immediate surroundings for their livelihood. It will teach them to know the value of every dollar kept in this State. It will teach them how to increase the value of their property, and the sale of their products and the purchasing of same, and more than anything else, it will create for them and theirs increased population, on which the development of the State must depend. The advantages to be gained are so many and varied that the logical and economic force that will be brought to bear as a result of the children's campaign will be the most fruitful ever attempted. That is what the Home Industry League is doing. It has started a campaign of education that will and should become state-wide.

Advantages of Educating the Child.

To better explain the advantages and the educational features to be obtained through writing on California products, the writer submits the following proposition which was sent to all the school children in the city of San Francisco for a composition contest which closed March 31st and which, more than anything else, expresses and defines the work necessary for the school children, if they answer successfully the questions submitted:

To the pupils of the B Eighth Grade and High Schools: For the purpose of interesting the students of the schools in home industry, and to create a greater patronage for "Made in California" goods, we request the B Eighth Grade and High School pupils to write a composition, not to exceed five hundred words, on the subject, "Made in California." The student writing a composition judged to be the best among all the B Eighth Grade pupils will be given a prize of one hundred dollars. The pupil writing the composition judged to be the best among all the High School pupils will be given a prize of one hundred dollars. Other valuable and useful prizes will be given for the best composition from each school, in addition to the two first prizes. Competent judges will be selected to judge the best compositions.

The best three compositions in every class will be selected with the aid of the teacher by the principal of the different schools, and then sent to the office of the Home Industry League of California to be finally judged. The names of the winners of the prizes will be published at the earliest date possible after March 31st. The following questions on the subject matter were requested to be answered by the pupils in their composition:

First—What are the natural resources of the State of California? What would be the best

means, according to your judgment, to develop these resources?

Second—How many different commodities are manufactured in the State of California? By this, we mean those products that are finished and made ready for the market. Do not enumerate them; give the total in figures.

Third—Why was the Home Industry League of California organized? Why should the people continue in this great work? How can the developing of home industry improve the general business conditions of the State?

Fourth—How can you, by your personal effort, assist in the consumption of the products of California manufacture?

How Many Home Products in Your Home?

Fifth—How many home products are used in your home? Give number. How many Eastern? To which do you believe should be given preference? Why?

Sixth—Why did the Home Industry League of California hold "Made in California Week?"

Seventh—How can you encourage converting raw material into manufactured products ready for the market?

Eighth—If the home industry movement of California could greatly increase the number of factories in the State of California, resulting in the employment of thousands of additional factory hands, what effect would it have on the prosperity of your father's business?

Ninth—If it is impossible to increase the number of factories in the State of California, what employment would you suggest for the increased population that we expect during the next ten years?

Besides the above composition that has been submitted to the schools, the Home Industry League is sending manufacturers of the different lines of industry to talk before the school children. Altogether, they have covered something like forty different schools where the children, assembled in the assembly-room or in the school yard, have listened to the subject, "Why they should buy goods made in California." This has been the means of spreading the gospel of home industry in a way that could not be secured through any other method. The teachers and the Board of Education of San Francisco gave the greatest co-operation to the movement, and are using every means to facilitate the work of the League.

Special days have been set aside when the children will visit the different factories, thus giving them a practical picture—illustrative knowledge that will be most lasting for the reason the impressions gained will convey to them the real meaning of what "Made in California" symbolizes—and thus the good work goes on. In the manual training school, which the manufacturers are supplying with raw and finished products and description of same, arrangements are being made to use slides, stereopticon views and moving pictures showing the raw and finished article.

TO AID IN BUILDING MONUMENT TO HISTORIC DONNER PARTY.

Governor Hiram Johnson has approved with his signature Assembly bill No. 1540, introduced by Assemblyman Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee, a Grand Trustee of the N.S.G.W., appropriating \$5000 of State funds toward the erection of the Donner monument in Truckee Pass.

The Native Sons have for some years had in hand the erection of this testimonial to the brave band of pioneer men and women who made up the Donner Party, and who suffered untold agonies at the spot where the monument is to be erected. The granite base for the monument is already in place, having been erected by the Native Sons and fittingly dedicated during the Grand Parlor session at Lake Tahoe last June.

Considerable funds have been accumulated by the Grand Parlor's Donner Monument Committee, of which Dr. C. W. Chapman of Nevada City is chairman, and with the liberal financial assistance just given by the State, and the raising of additional funds in various ways in contemplation by the committee, the work of erecting the testimonial will now be carried forward without further delay, and the Donner Monument will soon be an accomplished fact.

It is claimed that marriage is a lottery, but it cannot be true, else the law would take hold of it.

Time robs us of many things, but wounds our vanity first by introducing wrinkles and the double chin.

Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

A RANK FAKE STORY

The Los Angeles Herald of March 19th had a story headed "California Bear Flag and Story of Its Origin" which, although well featured, is devoid of any semblance of truth, and the historical "facts" in which would bring the blush of shame to any California schoolboy. The paper claims to have received its story of the Bear Flag's origin from one "Bishop" S. J. Schrader, and evidently, swallowed the data without investigating the correctness of the statements therein contained, or the reputation of the so-called bishop for truth and veracity.

The article referred to states that Schrader's father, Charles Schrader, in early California days, organized a band of 200 men to wrest California from Mexico, and then proceeds:

"Immediately after organizing his company he designed a flag six by eight feet, composed of white canvas down to a red border at the bottom, with a red star in the left hand corner and a black bear in the center, the border indicating the land, the white the ocean, the bear as the emblem of the country, designating it the 'Bear Flag'; the star was to represent the evening star. This flag, of which I have a small copy, my father designed and used in fighting for the Republic of California with his 200 men, which he secured with some bloodshed June 7, 1847. At 10 o'clock in the morning he raised the flag in Sonoma, and declared the independence of California as a republic. He was elected the same day and was declared president of the new republic. The Republic retained its independence until July 14th at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when it became United States territory. After he had turned over the presidency of the Republic to the United States he went to Green Bay, Wis., where he was married and settled on a farm in 1848."

To begin with, the Bear Flag was not raised at Sonoma on June 7, 1847. Any California history will show that the Bear Flag was hoisted June 14, 1846—a year before the elder Schrader's pretended coup. Then again, Schrader did not design the Bear Flag and, as a matter of fact as well as history, was not even a member of the Bear Flag Party. According to authentic reports gathered from those who took part in the Bear Flag War, the party was made up of Ezekiel Merritt, Robert Semple, Henry L. Ford, Samuel Gibson, Granville P. Swift, William Dickey, Henry Booker, John Potter, William B. Ide, William Fallon, William M. Scott, Henry Beason, William Anderson, James A. Jones, W. Barty or "Old Red," Samuel Neal, Benjamin Dwell, Harvey Porterfield, John Grigsby, Frank Grigsby, William B. Elliott, Ab Elliott, William Knight, David Hudson, Franklin Bedwell, Joseph Wood, William Hargrave, Andrew Kelsey, Horace Sanders, John H. Kelly, John Gibbs, Thomas Cowie and George Fowler.

These men, under command of Merritt, took possession of Sonoma on June 14, 1846, and made prisoners of General M. G. Vallejo and his household who, under escort of Merritt were taken to Sutter's Fort for safekeeping, while William B. Ide was left in command at Sonoma. Having thus started a revolution, it was necessary to have a flag, hence the origin of the Bear Flag. Who designed it, and who participated in its making, is set forth in the following account of William G. Todd, who participated both in the war and the making of the flag:

"I have to say in regard to the making of the original Bear Flag of California at Sonoma, in 1846, that when the Americans, who had taken up arms against the Spanish regime, had determined what kind of a flag should be adopted, the following persons performed the work: Granville P. Swift, Peter Storm, Henry L. Ford and myself. We procured in the house where we made our headquarters a piece of new unbleached cotton domestic, not quite a

yard wide, with stripes of red flannel about four inches wide, furnished by Mrs. John Sears, on the lower side of the canvas. On the upper left hand corner was a star, and in the center was the image made to represent a grizzly bear passant, so common in this country at the time. The bear and star were painted with paint made of linseed oil and Venetian red or Spanish brown. Underneath the bear were the words 'California Republic.' The other persons engaged with me got the materials together while I acted as artist. The forms of the bear and star and the letters were first lined out with pen and ink by myself, and the two forms were filled in with the red paint, but the letters with ink."

The Bear Flag was hauled down at Sonoma on July 9, 1846, after Commodore Sloat had, at Monterey, taken possession of California in the name of the United States, and war was declared against Mexico by this country.

So much for the historical mis-statements of the Herald—for although the article in question purports to come from "Bishop" Schrader, certainly that paper should not be excused for allowing such glaring errors to creep into its columns, even in a quoted and featured story.

Now let us look at this "Bishop" Schrader, and see just how much real connection he has with Bear Flag fame: About six weeks ago a man who introduced himself as "Bishop" Schrader, wearing the robes of a Catholic priest, entered the Los Angeles office of The Grizzly Bear, and his gaze fell upon a small print of the Bear Flag, which he became quite interested in, and made inquiries as to what flag it was. In the course of the conversation, Schrader was told the history of the Bear Flag and, as he appeared to show more than passing interest, was given a print of the flag, for which he was profuse in his thanks. He said he had never before seen the flag nor heard its history, and in these statements he was evidently truthful, else he would never have been the author of such a fake story as the one referred to above.

Accompanying the Herald article was a likeness of Schrader, holding a Bear Flag print—the one given him in The Grizzly Bear office, and not a "small copy" of the flag designed by his father, as the Herald article would imply. There can be no doubt that the visitor to The Grizzly Bear office was the identical person who furnished the Sunday feature for the Herald, for the author's likeness accompanies his article, and cannot be mistaken.

As to "Bishop" Schrader's religious affiliations we know nothing; and we are at a loss to know the reason for his posing as the descendant of the leader of the Bear Flag Party and maker of the original Bear Flag. It is safe to assume, however—after considering the facts above related—that he is either in search of cheap newspaper notoriety, or an impostor.

As for the Herald—it is to laugh.

DIVISION OPENLY ADVOCATED

Papers throughout the State have lately revived the State division ghost, and the funeral of the Throop Polytechnic bill in the Legislature appears to be responsible for the attempt to raise that bugaboo from the grave. It is generally reported that never before in the State's history has State division been so frequently and openly discussed as during the session just ended.

One Senator from the southern part of the State, enraged at the non-passage of the bill making the Throop Polytechnic school a State institution, is quoted as openly declaring that the bill's defeat will result in a campaign having for its ultimate end a division of California.

A Los Angeles paper recently published an editorial opposing the sale of the present site of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, on the ground that it would make an ideal state capital building when State division is accomplished.

Senator Lee Gates of Los Angeles, who fathered the Throop bill, is quoted in the press dispatches

as making a veiled threat of State division on account of the bill's defeat. Here is what he is purported to have said:

"You gentlemen of the north feel that you have gained a great victory in defeating our school. But I fear you have done only harm to Berkeley, where you would have done good. You have sown the wind and you must reap the whirlwind. Ere you realize, the south will have a university of its own; other institutions of its own. This move was an evil day for Berkeley."

There is no denying the fact that the State division sentiment is gaining ground, and if loyal Californians wish to maintain the geographical lines of their State intact they must arouse themselves to the situation and not be peacefully sleeping while the army of division goes marching on. And we should not overlook the fact that this army is generalised by keen politicians with whom State division has become a fanaticism—not born of especial love for that portion of California lying south of Tehachapi, however, but of an overpowering desire to create a state government wherein they can hold by proxy all the offices.

As to the merits of the Throop bill, we know nothing, and are not prepared to say that its defeat was in the interest of, or against the interests of the people of California. It is childish, however, in the legislators from the southern part of the State to advocate and threaten State division because one of their measures did not appeal to a majority of their co-legislators.

This argument as to why California should be divided is about as foolish as the one advanced a short time ago, when the State Board of Equalization saw fit to justly increase the assessment of counties south of Tehachapi. Surely the maintenance of California under one state government is of more vital importance to ALL the people of California than the success or failure of the Throop Polytechnic school, or any similar proposition.

State division will never be brought about by holding it as a club above the heads of State officials to enforce favorable consideration of measures emanating from the southland. There is no good and sufficient reason for California's division, and until such good and sufficient reason does arise the State will remain intact. There is no doubt that division will be attempted, and it behooves all REAL Californians to be on their guard, and kill the treacherous State-division snake before it can sneak from cover and stealthily accomplish its purpose.

FALSE TO CALIFORNIA

The "gentleman's agreement" in the Japanese treaty outrage may meet with the approval of the people of the Eastern states, where the Japanese evil has not made itself obnoxious, but here in California it is looked upon with anything but favor. What excuse does our Legislature now offer for permitting the Japanese evil to continue in California unchecked?

The parents of this State have been repeatedly put off with promises that the National Government would protect their daughters from the evil of attending public schools with Japanese men. What has this promise amounted to? A "gentleman's agreement," on the part of Japan, that the Japanese invasion of California will be curbed. How much consolation can you, as a parent, with your young daughter attending public school as a daily associate of Japanese men, get out of this agreement?

The National Government has been false to the people of California, in that it has considered the interests of Japan paramount to the interests of the people of this State. Why, therefore, should our legislators further put off doing that which they are in duty bound to do for the protection of the people whom they are supposed to represent—namely, the passage of laws prohibiting the attendance of Japanese at the same public school with white girls, and prohibiting Japanese from acquiring title to land?

At the instigation of the powers in Washington, California Legislatures have put off passing these

eminently just and necessary laws, but now that these same powers have failed to satisfactorily protect the interests of our people, the Legislature just adjourned should have passed such laws as the people demand and are entitled to.

Inattention to little things, signifies inattention to the more important affairs of life. That is to say, that every letter addressed to the secretary of an organization should be given attention, and a response forwarded to the sender, conveying such information on the subject matter as that secretary may be in possession of.

It may be that the secretary is not particularly interested in the contents of the letter, but that should not, in the slightest degree, influence him in neglecting his duty. It is self-apparent that the writer of a letter considers the subject matter of interest to the secretary's constituents, else he would not have forwarded the epistle.

A good secretary, remember, is not alone always at his post, but is ever alert in replying to communications addressed to him as the corresponding agent of his organization. Bear this in mind, and we will hear less complaint of the inattentive secretary, and the interests of your organization will be better subserved.

The National Government is planning to install mail boxes in street cars. What excuse will you hereafter have for carrying letters, given you by your wife to mail, in your pocket three or four days? Someone with an inventive turn of mind should come to the rescue, and thus prevent much domestic turmoil.

The Legislature has passed a law regulating the length of hat pins, and we are duly thankful.

As a matter of protection to the public, however, a law regulating the width of hat brims is a necessity, both for safety and comfort.

But really the harem skirt is decidedly more respectable looking than the hobble: For the hobble presented to public gaze the woman with both legs in one pants-leg, while the harem makes provision for separate pants-legs for each feminine leg.

MAY THE GODS PUT STEAM IN YOUR PUNCH.

During a recent controversy in Los Angeles over the question as to whether grizzly bears or lions should ornament an artistic bridge, and in which the Native Sons, Native Daughters, civic societies and citizens generally participated in the debate, Robert J. Burdette—one of the most loyal Californians in any portion of our Commonwealth, although not a native—took occasion to publish in the Los Angeles Times an article setting forth his reasons for favoring the bears. The article, written in Dr. Burdette's inimitably convincing and witty style, was greatly appreciated by the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the southern city, and La Fiesta Parlor, N. S. G. W., directed its secretary, E. L. Claridge, to direct a letter of thanks to Mr. Burdette. In reply thereto, the following was received:

Sunnycrest,
Pasadena, California.

My Dear Mr. Claridge:

Thanks for your note of the 28th of January. The "Sons" and "Daughters" are in a good crusade for the preservation of California names, and landmarks. Keep everlastingly at it, and may the gods of the Indians and grizzlies and padres put the steam in your punch!

Cordially yours,

Robert J. Burdette.

February 2nd.

The grizzly hears lost, we are sorry to say, and columns will ornament the bridge. As Mr. Burdette says, our crusade for things Californian is a good one, but if we will put a little more of our own efforts behind our movements, and not depend so much upon the gods of our forefathers to win our victories, we will make all things in this State, Californian.

TO HANDLE EXPOSITION FUNDS.

Governor Hiram Johnson has appointed the following commissioners who will have charge of the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 voted by the people of the State to further the cause of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915: Matt I. Sullivan, San Francisco; Chester H. Rowell, Fresno; R. Cameron Rogers, Santa Barbara; Marshall Stimson, Los Angeles.

Popular Native Passes to Great Beyond



THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE Native Sons of the Golden West in Los Angeles were terribly shocked the afternoon of March 10th, when word was communicated that J. N. O. Reeh had died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy. Deceased was a past president of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, and one of the best-liked members of the fraternity in the southern part of the State. Reeh was born in Los Angeles, January 18, 1880, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia. In 1905 he was wedded to Miss Sue A. Burd who, together with their little daughter, his mother, Mrs. Francesco Reeh, and a sister, Mrs. John Hammer, survive.

Mr. Reeh was popular in fraternal circles, being a member of many organizations in addition to the N.S.G.W. He took an active part in civic and political affairs, representing the Seventy-second Assembly District in the thirty-eighth session of the California Legislature, where he made an enviable record as a hardworking and painstaking representative of the people of the whole State, and was a member of several of the most important committees.

The funeral of J. N. O. Reeh was held March 13th, from deceased's residence, and was attended by a large number of his numerous friends. Not less than a hundred members of the Native Sons of the Golden West, representatives from all the Los Angeles Parlors, were in attendance. The floral offerings were numerous, and in many cases elaborate, each of the five Local Parlors of the N.S.G.W., testifying their appreciation of the value of Mr. Reeh's services as a member of the Order in a beautiful floral offering. Special funeral cars conveyed the funeral cortege to Inglewood cemetery, where the remains of "Otto" Reeh were consigned to the soil of California that gave them birth.

J. N. O. Reeh, familiarly called "Otto" Reeh by his numberless friends, was beloved by every Native Son in Los Angeles, as well as other parts of

the State where he was known. While being directly affiliated as a member with Ramona Parlor, no one ever looked upon him as a member of any particular Parlor, for he was first and always a Native Son, and, as such, was deeply interested in



The Late J. N. O. Reeh.

every Subordinate Parlor. He was a welcome counsellor of all, and in his passing, the Order in Southern California lost a true friend, a valuable member, and one ever ready to aid in the work of the fraternity.

Otto Reeh was, in every sense of the word, a self-made young man. Those who knew him from babyhood tell of his boyhood struggles for a livelihood and how he devoted his nights, after a hard day of manual labor, to a development of his mental faculties in the study of law. With a keen, active brain, he made rapid progress in the pathway of his chosen profession and was later graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, having worked his own way through the institution. Returning to Los Angeles, Reeh engaged in practice of the law and through devotion to his clients, and fair dealing, built up a lucrative practice.

Otto Reeh was a friend of everyone who ever made his acquaintance. Of an unusually bright mind and happy disposition, he was the center of mirth and good-fellowship at all gatherings in which he was a party. Ever ready to answer to the cry of distress, his assistance in the affairs and concerns of life was at the disposal of his friends. While his lease of life was but a short one, he had in thirty-one years won greater success, made more friends, and done more for the benefit of his fellow-men than most men accomplish in twice that number of years.

Otto Reeh will be sorely missed in the councils of the Native Sons of the Golden West, where he was universally respected and admired, and as a mark of respect to his broad ideas, the charter of every Parlor in Los Angeles has been draped in mourning. His memory will never fade, for his conduct as a valuable member was such as to indelibly impress upon the hearts and in the minds of all that he was once with us in the flesh and, although now he has taken his place in the Grand Parlor on High, his teachings and sentiments will guide the Order to a grander destiny. While the Order grieves at the passing of Otto Reeh, yet we rejoice that he once lived and that we knew, and loved, and honored him as a true exponent of the principles of friendship, loyalty and charity.

To the relatives of J. N. O. Reeh—his beloved wife and little daughter, his honored mother and his sister—the members of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West in general, and the five Subordinate Parlors in Los Angeles in particular, extend their deepest sympathy, for they realize that in his passing they have lost a devoted husband, father, son, and brother.—C. M. H.

Some men are like a laying hen—they set up a big cackling every time they do anything.

It may be true that figures do not lie, but you cannot make a fashionable dressmaker believe it.

ASK FOR BRUCK'S



White
and
Red

White
and
Red

QUALITY GRAPE JUICE

BRUCK GRAPE JUICE CO.
ST. HELENA, CALIFORNIA

Own a Brick in the New San Francisco N. S. G. W. Temple

(By P. G. P. CHARLES M. BELSHAW, Chairman Ways and Means Committee, N.S.G.W. Hall Association.)



ROUND WAS BROKEN IN SAN Francisco for the new building of the Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West during the last Ninth of September celebration, the first shovelful of dirt being placed in the wagon by Grand President Daniel A. Ryan. On the 22nd day of February, 1911, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and work on the building is progressing satisfactorily. The

erection of the steel frame is now in progress and it is expected that the frame will be entirely in place within the next forty to fifty days, and the building completed within a year.

The following is a report of the Finance Committee and Hall Committee made to the Board of Directors, January 27, 1911, and sets forth in a very concise manner the merits of our building from an investment point of view as well as showing its architectural features, and it should be read with interest by every loyal Native Son:

WORK PROGRESSING.

"Now that actual work of construction has been commenced upon our new building, the contracts for excavating, concrete foundations and structural steel having been let, and the plans and specifications ready for letting additional contracts, it will be a comparatively short time until our building is completed and ready for occupancy. Arrangements have been perfected for laying the cornerstone with becoming ceremonies on the coming Washington's Birthday.

THE BUILDING.

"The building will be erected upon our lot on Mason street, which is centrally located and convenient to car lines from any part of the city. It will be an eight-story and basement class 'A' structure of imposing appearance and arranged as follows: The basement will contain a large jinks or banquet hall, with all the conveniences and accessories, such as stage, kitchen, hat and cloak rooms; etc. The first floor will be a large assembly hall or ball room, with comfortable parlors and reception rooms. The second floor—Balcony of assembly hall, ladies' parlor, check rooms, and gentlemen's smoking room, all connecting with the assembly hall; also the office of the building. The third floor—One lodge room and suitable offices for the grand secretary. The fourth and fifth floors—Each three lodge rooms with suitable ante-rooms and lockers. The sixth and seventh floors—Each four lodge rooms with suitable ante-rooms and lockers. The eighth floor—N.S.G.W. club rooms, consisting of library, billiard room, lounging room, card rooms, etc.

"No pains have been spared in designing and furnishing the building, in order to make our assembly hall one of the most attractive in the city and our lodge rooms the most comfortable and convenient, so we feel every assurance that the de-

mands for rentals will be large from the very moment that the building is completed.

OWN A BRICK.

"Every member of our order should own at least 'a brick in this new building,' which will stand as a lasting monument to the enterprise and stability

of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West in San Francisco.

"We appeal to your loyalty and patriotism as a Native Son of the Golden West and believe that you will take pride in having our Order attest its confidence in the future of San Francisco by doing its mite towards the rehabilitation of our city; and in owning its own home where all the San Francisco Parlors may meet under one roof and where visiting brothers may be fittingly welcomed.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

"Aside from the sentimental and patriotic features, the stock in the Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West will pay good dividends, amounting to at least five per cent. It is the intention to sell sufficient stock to pay for the



The cut above shows the large steel truss for the new Native Sons' Hall now in course of erection in San Francisco. This truss is the largest piece of fabricated structural steel ever put together on the Pacific Coast. It weighs sixty-five and one-half tons and has sufficient strength to carry a load of 1200 tons. This great truss is to carry the load above the main auditorium, so that there will be no posts or columns to interfere with the spectators' view of the stage and allow a clear dancing floor. It was fabricated and put together in the shops of the Pacific Rolling Mill Co., Seventeenth and Mississippi streets, San Francisco, and shows to advantage the large work these people are able to turn out. They have been doing a general structural steel and cast iron business in San Francisco

since 1860 and are today the largest concern in their particular branch of the iron industry on the Pacific Coast. They have a capacity of 1000 tons of finished material per month.

Some of the large buildings for which the structural steel was furnished by this company are the Call building, Chronicle building, Mills building, San Francisco Hospitals (eight buildings), San Francisco jail, Lachman building and the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank building in San Francisco; the Hall of Records, San Jose; the Perry building, Oakland, as well as numerous other buildings up and down the coast. They are at present at work on the following San Francisco buildings: Lowell High School, temporary City Hall, First Presbyterian Church and the Native Sons' Hall.

ADOLPH EBERHART, SECRETARY

HALL ASSOCIATION, N. S. G. W.

183 CARL STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

I HEREBY SUBSCRIBE FOR SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West

AND WILL PAY FOR THE SAME.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

DATED..... 191..

building and furnishings, so that when completed it will be free from debt and the profits accruing may be applied at once in the payment of dividends, instead of in liquidating an indebtedness.

"We now have cash on hand and subscriptions amounting to about \$185,000 and will require about \$40,000 additional to complete and furnish the building in a manner of which every member will feel justly proud. The price of the stock is \$8.00 per share, which may be paid in ten monthly installments. If you do not care to take ten shares or more, we suggest that you take five, or even one, thus showing your good will in supporting and encouraging the enterprise.

INVESTMENT.

Value of lot	\$100,000.00
Cost of building	200,000.00
Fixtures and furniture	25,000.00

Total investment

ESTIMATE OF INCOME.

15 lodge rooms rented 3 nights each week	\$ 1,215.00
Main hall, rented 15 times each month @ \$50.00	750.00
Jinks room, rented 5 times each month @ \$20.00	100.00
Grand secretary's offices	100.00

Library and club rooms..... 250.00

Monthly income\$ 2,415.00

Yearly income 28,980.00

ESTIMATE OF OPERATING EXPENSE.

Taxes on \$150,000 at 2%.....\$ 3,000.00

Insurance, \$100,000, 3%..... 750.00

Salaries of superintendent, janitors, and incidentals 5,160.00

Heating 1,200.00

Lighting 2,500.00

Elevator power 380.00

Total expense\$ 12,990.00

NET PROFIT.

Yearly income\$ 28,980.00

Total expense 12,990.00

Net profit for year.....\$ 15,990.00

which is about five per cent on the investment of \$325,000. The above receipts are based upon rentals of only fifty per cent of the capacity of the building. Upon a basis of seventy-five per cent of total rentals, the investment should pay ten per

We may skin a grizzly bear, but we never skin our customers. Old-timers and new-timers know where to find the most complete line of

JEWEL GAS RANGES

west of Chicago. Get the best and be satisfied for years.

L. A. Gas Appliance Co.
639 So. Hill, Los Angeles

Malthoid Roofing

"CHEERFUL HOMES"

Is the name of a new booklet about Malthoid Roofing. This booklet illustrates the most beautiful bungalows in California, all covered with Malthoid Roofing. Malthoid Roofing has made a wonderful reputation in Southern California, where more of it is used than all other brands of roofing combined. Send for the new and beautiful bungalow book "Cheerful Homes"—it's free. Have you seen our green, red, white and other colored Roofings? **THE PARAFFINE PAINT CO., Manufacturers**
516-518 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
E. G. Judah, General Representative

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DIRECT AND ALTERNATING
CURRENT. NEW AND SECOND
HAND. GET OUR PRICES

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Phones: Broadway 2438 Home A 5626

cent; and upon the total renting capacity it should yield nearly eighteen per cent.

"Signed: Joseph R. Keenan, George B. Barber, William J. Wynn, Finance Committee; Edward J. Lynch, Angelo J. Rossi, George F. Welch, Hall Committee."

It will be noticed, from the above report, that we require about forty to forty-five thousand dollars more money than we now have, in order to complete and furnish the building free from debt, and it is to be hoped that every Native Son who has not yet subscribed for stock will do so at once. Certainly there is no member of the Order who cannot afford to subscribe for at least one share of stock.

Now, brothers, those of you who have not at ready subscribed for stock and those of you who have and can afford to take more, cut out the subscription blank which appears with this article, sign it, and send to Adolph Eberhart, Secretary of the Hall Association, 183 Carl street, San Francisco.

DO IT NOW, and display your loyalty to the Order in a financial way. We shall be the only fraternal society in the State of California to erect its building and have it paid for when completed.

Again I urge you to subscribe NOW. Do not put it off.

INTERESTING ITEMS CONCERNING EVENTS IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY. (Special Correspondence.)

Old St. Ann's church, near Columbia, is to remain standing. Father Guerin has taken steps to have the deed of sale rescinded, and the edifice will remain as a landmark but will not be used as a place of worship, it being unsafe. It is hoped that the Native Sons and Native Daughters will now take some steps toward providing a fund whereby the sacred old edifice may be repaired.

The site of the old flour mill at Mill Villa, on the road between Sonora and Jamestown, has been recently sold to a mining company. The old mill, known as Bell's mill, has long since fallen to ruin, only the old wheel and a part of the foundation remaining to mark the spot.

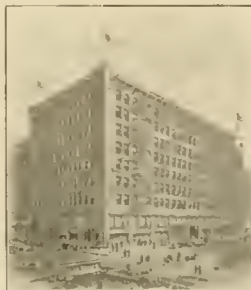
Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N. D. G. W., observed Arbor Day in a fitting manner on March 7th, planting two Norway maples at the high school grounds. The trees were named Panama-Pacific and Bauman, the latter in honor of Mrs. Emelia Bauman-Burden, the founder of Dardanelle Parlor. Appropriate speeches were made by Alice L. DeWitt, president of the Parlor, and ex-Mayor C. H. Burden of Sonora. "The Star Spangled Banner" was most beautifully sung by Mrs. Warren Drroll, the High School Glee Club rendering other highly appreciated music.

Three Pioneers of Tuolumne County have crossed the Great Divide this past month, entering into the bonum from which no one returns. They were Mrs. Katherine Mann of Jamestown, Ezra D. Nicolls and Jesus Comacho of Sonora. Mrs. Mann came to this State in 1857 and had lived most of her life in Jamestown. She leaves to mourn her loss a family of grown sons and daughters, nine in number. Ezra D. Nicolls was an old pocket miner of Yankee Hill. He was 78 years old and came here in 1854. He had relatives living in Sonora. Jesus Comacho was a Mexican of the days of "forty-nine." He came with the gold seekers, engaging in mining for many years, but later took up his trade of a shoemaker, which he followed until within a few days of his death. He was reputed to have reached the remarkable age of one hundred years, though some say he was not quite that old, but near it. He was a good citizen, honest and industrious. He had no relatives and divided what property he died possessed of among the friends who had been true to him in his declining years.

There is a wide difference between having a note in the bank and having a banknote in the pocket, and therein lies the difference between em placency and discontent.

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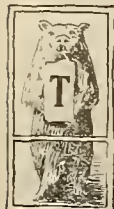
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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



THE NEW YORK REVIEW OF March 18th has this bit of interesting information: A number of the leading players now appearing in "The Balkan Princess" at the Casino theater and "The Hen-Pecks" at the Broadway theater held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of forming a new San Francisco Professional Club. All the players will be eligible who were either born in San Francisco or played there such a length of time as to establish recognized reputations. Prominent among the artists who attended the meeting were Robert Warwick, May Boley, Christine Nielsen, W. T. Carleton and Teddy Webb, now all appearing in "The Balkan Princess," and Blossom Seeley and Bert Leslie, of "The Hen-Pecks" company.

Mr. Warwick is a native of San Francisco, and was chosen to preside. May Boley, who became a great San Francisco favorite during the three years that she was prima donna and comedienne at the Princess theater, acted as temporary secretary. All present signed a circular letter which will be sent to all the eligible players known to these original members of the new society.

The new club is to be essentially a social organization, but will also establish a mutual benefit fund for the assistance of players from the far West who come to New York comparatively unknown and seek to establish themselves in the metropolis.

"Peace on Earth" at Belasco.

"Peace on Earth," a new comedy-drama by Er Lawshe, commenced its first production on any stage at the Los Angeles Belasco, March 27th, under the direction of the author and McKee Rankin. Lewis S. Stone and the excellent Belasco stock company gave a notable presentation of the piece, which was well received. The stage settings were unusually good and added much to the success of the production. The scenes of "Peace on Earth" are laid in the Kentucky mountains and in the east McKee Rankin appears as a Kentucky sheriff and Lewis S. Stone as a Government postoffice inspector.

Following "Peace on Earth" and beginning the night of April 3rd, Henry Herbert Davies' comedy, "Cousin Kate," will be presented, with Florence Reed in the title role, which was made famous by Ethel Barrymore.

Manager Blackwood of the Belasco has leased from Wagenhals & Kemper of New York the services of Miss Florence Reed, who comes direct from New York to fill a four weeks' engagement as leading woman of the Belasco stock company during the absence of Marjorie Rambeau. Miss Reed, who is a clever and popular actress, will make her appearance following "Peace on Earth." Miss Rambeau will resume her roles of leading woman, May 1st, in a new play.

At the Los Angeles Theater.

For the week commencing at the matinee of April 3rd, James J. Morton, the boy comic, will head the bill at the Los Angeles Theater, Sullivan & Considine circuit, in a monologue of merry mirthfulness. Other features at this most popular vaudeville house will include: A one-act drama, "No. 44," which is full of thrilling incidents based on

the actual facts of railroad life in the northwest; Gertrude Dunlap, the "Vod-Vil Girl"; Lew Virden, in eccentric comedy; Virgil Holmes and Marjorie Riley, society vocalists; Edith A. Montrose, "from 18 to 80 in 18 minutes"; Robert Roland, reproducing the natural music of twenty instruments; comedy motion pictures on the laugh-o-scopes.

While this is an exceptionally strong bill, it could not draw larger crowds to the Los Angeles than regularly attend there, for the reason that the place is always packed. The eight-number bills, with complete weekly changes, that are the rule at the Sullivan & Considine vaudeville emporium have met the popular fancy, and as a result the local house is unable to accommodate all who seek admission at each performance.

California Theatrical Notes.

Grass Valley is to have a new theater with a seating capacity of 800.

"The Girl From Rector's" was barred from Riverside, as being immoral.

The opera house at Maricopa was recently destroyed by fire; loss \$5000.

The National theater, San Francisco, has closed its doors for want of patronage.

Maurice Sherman has succeeded to the management of the Majestic Theater in Chico.

Mme. Cecile Behrens, a San Francisco pianist, won great success in her recent debut in New York.

The new Diepenbrock theater in Sacramento was opened to stock March 18th, the initial play being "The Lion and the Mouse."

Frank Pixley, author of "The Prince of Pilsen," "King Dodo," etc., is in Los Angeles, and is said to be working on some new operas.

The new Spreckels theater in San Diego will hook through the Northwestern Theatrical Association, of which John Cort is general manager.

"The Arrow Maker," an Indiau play by Mrs. Mary Hunter Austin of San Francisco, was given its first production in New York recently.

Sarah Bernhardt will be an early attraction at California theaters. "La Samartine," that was recently prohibited in New Orleans, is on her repertoire for this State.

"The Girl of the Golden West," the grand opera that won such marked success in the East, will in all probability be brought to California next season, under the management of Henry W. Savage.

Richard Jose, in "Silver Threads," was given a great reception upon his return home to San Francisco, where his acting pleased his many friends as much as his singing had on numerous other occasions.

Among the Frohman stars who will be seen in California during the spring and early summer are Billie Burke, John Drew, Ethel Barrymore and Otis Skinner. "The Lily" will be an early production. "The Follies of 1910" is also to be brought to the State. "The Havoc," Henry Miller's latest play, is another coming attraction.

A dispatch from New York, March 4th, announced that Marcus Lowe had taken active control of the vaudeville houses and bookings of William Morris, Inc. About a year ago, Morris came to California and announced that he was about to establish a chain of theaters for his attractions. William Hoff Seeley represented him, and houses were arranged for in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and other places. With his admitted defeat in the East, however, there will be nothing doing, as far as Morris is concerned, in the California vaudeville field.

Eastern Stage Gossip.

Otis Skinner has been doing a fine business with "Sire."

Marie Tempest is seeking an absolute divorce in London from her husband, Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

Madame Johanna Gadsby will appear shortly in New York in a new English grand opera, "Twilight."

Klaw & Erlanger will send a company to Australia to present "Ben Hur," the successful biblical play.

Virginia Harned has a new play, "The Woman He Married," in which she will shortly invade New York.

A farewell reception was recently tendered Ellen Terry in New York, at which many notables were present.

"Everywoman," a modern morality play, was recently presented in New York, and pronounced a decided success.

"The Pink Lady" is the name of a new musical comedy that bids fair to rival the success of "Madame Sherry."

"As a Man Thinks," a new Augustus Thomas play dealing with the Jewish race, was well received in New York.

Maude Adams is doing an immense business in New York in "Chanticleer," and her audiences show marked appreciation.

The New York rights to "The Fox," recently produced by the Los Angeles Belasco stock company, have been secured by John Cort, who will produce the play in the metropolis.

A new operetta from Vienna, "The Spring Maid," is winning great success in New York, with Christie MacDonald the leading favorite. Since Christmas night crowds have attended, and there is no present indication of the operetta being withdrawn.

The Messrs. Shubert opened the Winter Garden in New York, March 6th, with 150 musical and specialty artists engaged to contribute to the success of the enterprise. The place is made of lattice work, and so constructed that in summer the roof can be removed and admit plenty of fresh air.

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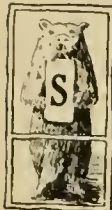
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For the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor



SANTA CRUZ PARLOR, NO. 90, N. S. G. W., has begun active arrangements for the entertainment of the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W., which will convene in that city April 12th at 10 a. m. The Parlor has chosen an executive committee to have direct charge of the arrangements, and this committee is made up as follows: Willet Ware (chairman), Carl C. Kratzenstein (secretary), H. H. Miller, Enoch Alzina, P. J. Hoffman, J. R. Williamson, J. J. Roney, G. C. Staffler and T. C. Wilson.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of the Grand Parlor sessions in the spacious and well-appointed Casino building which, situated on the beach, will allow delegates to enjoy surf and beach relaxation during rest intervals.

While the program of entertainment has not yet been fully outlined, it will include, among other interesting features, a trip to the Big Trees—one of California's natural temples—where an interesting program will be followed by a barbecue. There will also be a banquet and grand ball for the delegates. Many interesting excursions and drives will also be provided for the amusement of the delegates and visitors, the idea of the committee being to maintain Santa Cruz's reputation for hospitality, which extends throughout the State.

Grand Office Candidates.

As is usual at this time of year, interest in the Order now centers around the election of grand officers, which occurs the last day of the Grand Parlor session. The present corps of grand vice-presidents will no doubt be advanced one round in the ladder that leads to the Grand Presidency, and the real contest will be for the office of Grand Third Vice-President. For that position, two candidates

be a spirited bidder for the honor. What city wants this year's Admission Day celebration, is not known at the present writing. There has been considerable talk among members of the Order in Los Angeles relative to holding the annual celebration in the southern city, but no definite action has as yet been taken, although the Parlor there



Carl Kratzenstein, Secretary
Santa Cruz Arrangements Committee

have a committee in the field canvassing the situation. It is also reported that Vallejo will ask the Grand Parlor to designate that city as the official celebration place.

Delegates to Santa Cruz.

The Subordinate Parlor were busy electing delegates to the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor during the past month, but up to the time of this issue of The Grizzly Bear going to press, only a few returns had been made to the office of Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung, as follows:

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

PARLOR ADOPTS MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of Estudillo Parlor, No. 223, N.S.G. W. (San Leandro), March 7th, the following resolutions, prepared by a committee made up of W. G. Muntz, H. C. Barton and W. H. Gorman, were adopted:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother and charter member, Lucian Godchaux, who departed this life on the 17th day of February, 1911; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Lucian Godchaux our Order has lost a loyal member, the removal of whose life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members and friends of our organization, and prove a great loss to the community in which he lived; and

Whereas, That while we silently and reverently bow our heads in humble submission to the will of Providence in relieving him of his earthly cares and suffering; and while we believe that death is but the passing from this to another life, to which we shall all soon be called to follow him, we nevertheless mourn for our brother who has been taken from us. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of our mourned brother member for their loss of a devoted son and brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother; also to The Grizzly Bear, our official organ, and the San Leandro Reporter and Standard, for publication; and that they likewise be spread upon the minute book of Estudillo Parlor, No. 223, Native Sons of the Golden West.

ENTHUSIASM AT ANGELS CAMP.

Angels Camp—In the past few months Angels Parlor, No. 80, N. S. G. W., has had a great awakening of interest. Enthusiasm is at a high ebb, and the membership is increasing rapidly. On March 16th, a special meeting was held, for the purpose of receiving an official visit from Grand Trustee John F. Davis. There was a large attendance of the membership, and four candidates were initiated. An entertainment and banquet followed the Parlor session. Trustee Davis formerly resided near Angels Camp, and many of his old-time acquaintances were on hand to renew friendships.

Spanish Supper for Grand Trustee.

J. D. Hunter of Los Angeles Parlor, N. S. G. W. and his wife entertained a few members of the Order at their home in Los Angeles, February 17th, at a Spanish supper. The affair was arranged in honor of Judge Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, N.S.G.W., Ventura, who had been spending the week in Los Angeles officially visiting as a Grand Trustee the several Parlor there. Those who partook of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter's lavish hospitality were: Judge Robert M. Clarke, Isidore W. Birnbaum, John T. Newell, Eugene Bischiluz, Frank Palomares, Bert L. Farmer and Clarence M. Hunt.

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Main Floor Pavilion

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TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.



Willet Ware, Chairman
Santa Cruz Arrangements Committee

have been announced, namely, Bismarck Bruck of St. Helena and Louis H. Mooser of San Francisco. Both have served several terms as Grand Trustee and done valuable work for the Order, and each has a large personal following, so that while the contest will be a friendly one it will not be by any means slow.

For Grand Trustees, it is very likely that Judge J. E. Barber of Redding, Judge Robert M. Clarke of Ventura, John F. Davis of Jackson, Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee and Judge Emmet Seawell of Santa Rosa will be candidates to succeed themselves. There will be several other candidates, as seven trustees are to be elected, and at the present time The Grizzly Bear has been advised that Ted C. Atwood of Placerville Parlor, No. 9, at Placerville; Clay Kellogg of Santiago Parlor, No. 74, at Santa Ana, and Charles J. Powers of Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 214, at San Francisco, will seek positions on the Board.

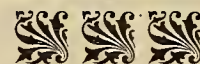
Admission Day and 1912 Grand Parlor.

At the last Grand Parlor session, Oroville said it would be in the field this year for the 1912 Grand Parlor, but nothing definite has been heard from there since. Redding, however, has had a committee at work for some time, in the interest of the 1912 session, and that little mountain city will



Mining Department

Conducted by CALVERT WILSON



SERIES OF CONFERENCES IS IN progress between State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury and the leading oil producers of the California fields, preliminary to a move which promises to be of the greatest importance to the oil industry of this State. Summed up briefly, the purpose in view is to get the Navy Department of the United States to use fuel oil in place of coal in naval vessels, especially on the Pacific

Ocean. Aubury has issued a letter addressed to the producers of California petroleum, announcing that the efforts of the California State Mining Bureau, in connection with the co-operation of the oil producers, promise to be successful, and that there is an excellent prospect that fuel oil will soon be used in all the naval vessels of the United States on the Pacific Ocean. In the same communication, he advises the producers of petroleum to continue to co-operate with the bureau, as there are powerful influences at work in favor of coal produced elsewhere, as against the substitution of oil for coal as fuel. Dispatches have been received from Washington in which information is contained that the proper officials at Mare Island have been instructed to prepare to install oil burners on the Pacific fleet as soon as possible.

Congress has decreed that coal mined on the Pacific coast must be used by the Pacific fleet, in preference to that mined in Pocahontas coal fields. This action was taken on the basis of a probable saving of \$1,000,000 a year. A greater saving than this can be accomplished by the use of California fuel oil. This is figured out carefully by oil men, who find that the heat producing capacity of three and one-half barrels of California fuel oil is equivalent to that contained in one ton of the best steam coal. The ease with which oil can be handled, the certainty of an unlimited supply of California petroleum, and the success which has attended its use in steamship and locomotive furnaces, are arguments that will appeal to the Navy Department. It is urged by the oil producers that there should be oil stations for the uses of the Navy at all harbors of importance on the Pacific coast, to include San Diego, San Pedro, San Francisco, Monterey, Eureka, Seattle and other northern ports. An interesting discussion recently took place in Congress, relative to the fuel for the Pacific Coast fleet of the United States, particular attention being called to the petroleum of California as fuel, and in which it was said that the entire Pacific fleet could be equipped to burn oil at a reasonable cost; that California oil is the best fuel in the world for ships, and that it is being shipped to the Atlantic coast.

Some figures were quoted concerning the annual output of California petroleum, in which it was brought out that the oil production of 1909 exceeded 48,000,000 barrels. Roughly estimated, the product of 1910 was something like 75,000,000 barrels. Petroleum, as already reported, has for some years been the leading mineral product of California, being in advance of the value of gold annually produced in this State by many millions of dollars. Its production in quantity has advanced very rapidly and there seemingly is enough oil in the oil sands to supply all demands for at least half a century.

Recent Mining Decisions.

Validity of Placer Claims.—A quartz claim on a patented placer depends, for its ultimate validity and value, upon the ability of the locators to prove that when the application for patent was made, the placer claim contained a known vein upon which the discovery of the quartz was based.—*Kift v. Mason*, Supreme Court of Montana, 112 Pacific 392.

Lands Open to Location.—Under Act Congress, June 17, 1902, c. 1083, Section 3, 32 Stat. 388 (U. S. Comp. St. Supp. 1909, p. 597), directing the Secretary of the Interior (1) to withdraw from entry the lands for any irrigation works contemplated by the act, and (2) authorizing him to withdraw any lands believed to be susceptible of irrigation from such works, withdrawals under the first clause are not subject to location for mining purposes, being reserved for government use, while lands withdrawn under the second clause are disposed of only for homesteads, and as all lands open to homestead entry are subject to mining location, lands with-

drawn under the second clause are so subject.—*Loney v. Scott*, Supreme Court of Oregon, 112 Pacific 172.

Assessment Work.—Under the provisions of Section 2324, Rev. St. U. S. (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 1426) where a co-worker of a mining claim fails to do his assessment work or fails to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required in doing such work, his co-owners who have performed the labor may give such delinquent personal notice in writing or by publication, as provided in said statute, and if at the expiration of ninety days such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of such expenditure, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-workers who made such expenditures, and the defaulting co-owner is not personally responsible for any part of the assessment work, under the provisions of said section.—*McDaniel v. Moore*, Supreme Court of Idaho, 112 Pacific 317.

Recovery of Profits.—Where, in an action by a lessee of a part of a mine for loss of profits by wrongful eviction, the evidence conclusively showed that the vein of the mine was pockety and irregular, and not uniform in value, the quantity of the ore left in the vein at the time of the eviction could not be determined by a mathematical computation, based on conditions in the vein as the lessee saw them at the time of the eviction, and on the assumption that the vein would continue unbroken, regular, and of uniform richness from 800 to 1,000 feet to the surface, to its supposed outcrop within the side lines of the claim, and such



Prospecting in Early Days.

a computation did not furnish a basis for damages.—*Snuggler-Union Mining Co. v. Kent*, Supreme Court of Colorado, 112 Pacific 223.

The Mining Promoter.

What would the mining industry do without the mining promoter? He of the glad hand, the genial smile; the gall of a mine rat and the tenacity of a bull dog; a fine judge of character and utterly oblivious to the cold mit or the back talk of the pessimist. What would we do without him? Viewed from the usual standpoint we revile him. He is classed with the professional deadbeat who lives by his wits. His friends, even, wink and nod to each other when he passes by. He is a great fisherman, but it is the general impression that he is always out after suckers; but,

When we have a mining proposition needing capital for its development, we make a "bot-foot" for the promoter. We think we have a proposition of

merit that requires but little money to transform it into a regular dividend payer; and this must, as a usual thing, seek the assistance of the promoter. Being in need of finances we find that the merits of our enterprise must be presented to the capitalist class; and we discover that, with all of our large array of boasted ability we do not know how to get into touch with the right people and be able to separate them from their money; although our intentions are good and honorable. In the emergency we call in the promoter. We forget all of his many failings; of the slander which has been circulated concerning him. In our eyes he is now a perfect god, and we hug him to our bosom, as it were. Then we send him out to the man and the masses in their own fortresses. We expect him to scale the walls where we couldn't even get a look-in. He must dress like a millionaire and spend money like a millionaire if he expects to interest the millionaire in our enterprise. He must talk corn and hogs to the farmer and have hayseed in his hair if he expects to get after-harvest money for our mining venture. He must be thoroughly familiar with the scriptures and be able to make a flowery talk from the pulpit if he succeeds in interesting the goody-good and ultra-religious, and he must be able to play a good hand at poker and be able to pick the winner in a dog fight if he is able to interest the sporting element in our mining enterprise.

And, he is always equal to the occasion. He may be thrown down, hard, a dozen times, but he always comes up smiling and ready for another attack. He is always resourceful, and has the smile with him which "will not come off." In the end he returns with the money, and his acquaintances want to know how many widows he has robbed; how many orphans have been the victim of his wiles. But, the money, as a general thing, goes into mine development; into mine equipment; and, if the venture is a successful one, the investors, the guys who have been wheeled into the purchase of stock by the promoter, get their investment back with big interest. Quite often they make a fortune on a small investment. It often happens that the enterprise is a losing one, for nothing is certain but death and taxes. And even then, the money brought into a district through the efforts of the promoter has had a beneficial effect in that certain conditions have been demonstrated.

Ninety-nine out of a hundred mining ventures have required the aid of outside capital, and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the big paying mines of today, at one period in their existence, needed money, and therefore the services of a promoter, whether in the shape of a personal solicitor or in the form of a financial agency. But, whether in the person of the affable, smiling, convincing promoter, or in the form of an incorporated financing company, the services of either is always in demand. And, without this factor in mining operations, mining, in all of its branches, would soon come to a standstill.

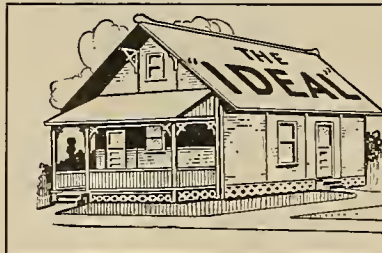
We are talking of honest promoters. We know no others; and, although he is often reviled, back-bitten and unjustly accused, the mining public should take off their hats to him.—*Salt Lake Mining Review*.

IN-MEMORY DECEASED PIONEERS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

For all her quiet life flowed on
As meadow streamlets flow,
Where fresher green reveals alone
The noiseless ways they go.

Make room, O mourning ones, for me,
Where, like the friends of Paul,



The Portable House of Quality

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That you no more her face shall see,
Your sorrow most of all.

Her path shall brighten more and more
Unto the perfect day;
She cannot fail of peace, who bore
Such peace with her away.

O sweet, calm face that seemed to wear
The look of sins forgiven!
O voice of prayer that seemed to bear
Our own needs up to heaven!

For still her holy living meant
No duty left undone;
The heavenly and the human blent
Their kindred loves in one.

She kept her line of rectitude
With love's unconscious ease;
Her kindly instincts understood
All gentle courtesies.

The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls;
The Gospel of a life like hers
Is more than books or scrolls."

Britton Greenwood.

Britton Greenwood was a native of the State of Missouri. He crossed the plains in the early days and was in California some time before it became a State. At the time word reached Sutter's Fort that men, women and children were dying of exposure and starvation at Donner's Lake, Britton Greenwood hesitated not, but was among the first to volunteer to go to the relief of the sufferers. He was appointed guide of the company, known as the second relief party. He knew full well what such an undertaking meant, but casting all fear for self aside, he bravely started on. During this trip his toes were frozen, and he never recovered from the injury.

Mr. Greenwood went to the Mendocino coast about fifty years ago, and located at the place which now bears his name—the town of Greenwood. Here he owned considerable property at one time. Later he moved to Noyo, a mile from Fort Bragg, where he died about twenty-two years ago. He was 64 years of age at the time of his death.

Mrs. Mary Greenwood, his wife, died in Fort Bragg some years ago, at the age of 75. She was born in San Francisco. Twelve children were born to this couple, three of whom are living—Mrs. J. Reinking, Mrs. E. Hall and Britton Greenwood.

In Memoriam

JOHN T. O'SHEA.

Olympus Parlor, No. 189, N. S. G. W., San Francisco, at a meeting held March 15th, adopted the following resolutions, submitted by a memorial committee consisting of H. I. Mulcrevy, Thomas B. Lynch and Frank I. Butler:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our friend and brother, John T. O'Shea,

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss to our Order of a staunch member, honored and loved by all with whom he came in contact; and

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife, family and friends in their deep sorrow; and

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy thereof be sent to the bereaved family and published in the official organ.

PERSONALS

Mamie G. Peyton of Stockton, Grand President N.D.G.W., was a guest at the Los Angeles home of Mrs. F. Flanagan.

Grand Trustee Bismarck Bruck of St. Helena is fast recovering from the accident which resulted in a fracture of his leg.

James D. Phelan of Pacific Parlor, N.S.G.W., San Francisco, was in Los Angeles recently, attending the Navy League convention.

Irving Steinman of Corona Parlor, N.S.G.W., Los Angeles, has been seriously ill at a San Francisco hospital, but is now on the road to recovery.

Dr. S. T. Luce, secretary of Selma Parlor, N. S. G. W., was married in San Francisco, February 25th, to Miss Iva Cary, and the couple have been spending a honeymoon in the southern part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott of Selma entertained the members of Selma Parlor, N.S.G.W., at their home, March 1st. The Parlor presented the host and hostess with a cut glass berry dish as a token of esteem.

Elwood Mier of Sacramento Parlor, N.S.G.W., and Sybil Clauss, popular young people of Sacramento, were recently married there, unknown to their many friends, and have been spending a honeymoon in Los Angeles.

Miss Agnes Henrietta Hachmann of Woodland Parlor, N.D.G.W., was recently married to John Albert Adams of Antioch, at the home of the bride's parents in Woodland. After a honeymoon in Los Angeles, the couple will take up their residence in Antioch.

News of the State

El Centro—Bonds in the sum of \$75,000 have been voted for a new high school.

San Francisco—The American Humane Society will meet here in October of this year.

Anderson—Arrangements are being perfected for the holding of the annual May Festival here.

Berkeley—Arrangements are under way for a floral festival to be held here May 11th to 13th.

San Jose—The forty-fourth annual State Sunday-school Convention will be held here April 5th to 7th.

Petaluma—Kentworth Park is to become city property, bonds having been issued for the purchase.

Antioch—This city is planning a grand Fourth of July celebration in which all of Contra Costa County will join.

Vallejo—A new \$90,000 high school is to be erected in this city. A \$30,000 municipal wharf is to be built at South Vallejo.

LIBERAL DONATION TO GOOD CAUSE.

Jackson—Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, N. S. G. W., received an official visit from Grand Trustee John F. Davis, who is an honored member of the Parlor, March 15th. The Parlor elected Joseph R. Garvarini, Dr. C. W. Schacht and A. Caminetti delegates to the Grand Parlor, and Thomas A. Hedg peth, Lincoln A. Vandamerit and Geo. A. Kirkwood as alternates, and endorsed Grand Trustee Davis for re-election. The sum of fifty dollars was donated to the Homeless Children's fund.

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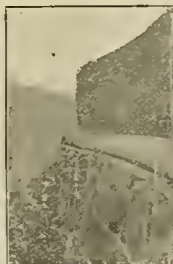
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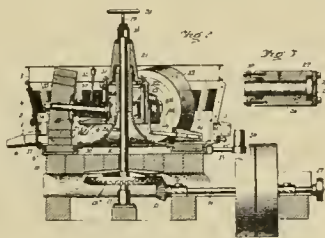
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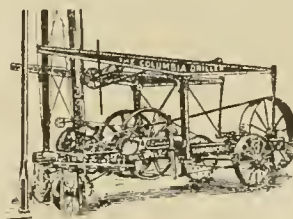
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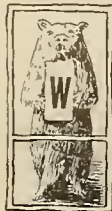
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PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

EDITED BY HARRY L. LELANDE

AMATEUR



WITH THE OBJECT IN VIEW OF enacting varied fish and game laws to meet the different climatic conditions in various parts of the State, the Legislature has divided the State into six districts, and enacted special laws to meet the conditions in each district. The several districts are made up of the following counties:

First District—Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama.

Second District—Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Solano, Marin.

Third District—Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Mono.

Fourth District—San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Kings, Tulare, Kern.

Fifth District—Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo.

Sixth District—Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo.

The main changes in the open seasons in these districts include: For deer—In valley districts Nos. 2, 4 (San Joaquin Valley) and 5, July and August; in districts Nos. 1 and 3, September and October, and in No. 6, one month only, from August 15th to September 15th.

For ducks—In district No. 1, from October 1st to March 1st; in districts 2, 3 and 4 (San Joaquin Valley), 5 and 6, from October 15th to March 1st.

For valley quail—October 15th to February 15th, except in district No. 6, where it will be from October 15th to November 15th.

For doves—July 15th to October 1st in districts 1 and 3; from August 1st to October 15th in districts 2 and 5, and from September 1st to November 1st in districts 4 (San Joaquin Valley) and 6.

For snipe, plover and curlew—October 15th to February 15th.

For mountain quail, grouse and sagehens—September 15th to December 1st.

Cottontail rabbits—July 31st to February 1st.

Black sea brant—November 1st to March 15th.

Rail—November 1st to December 1st.

The bag limits in the new bill are as follows: Ducks, black sea brant, twenty-five in one day. Desert or valley quail, snipe, curlew, ibis, plover, rail or doves, twenty in one day. Mountain quail, grouse four, sagehen four, cottontail rabbits fifteen, in one day. Ducks and black sea brant, fifty from sunrise of one Sunday to sunrise of the following Sunday.

Hunting is to be unlawful between a half hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise, and it will also be unlawful to fish for trout between an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise.

For District Fairs.

The Legislature has made it possible to revive the old district fair by dividing the State into six districts, made up of the following counties, and appropriating \$500 for each district: District 1—San Francisco, Solano, Napa, Marin, Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte. District 2—Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Yolo, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Trinity, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas and Sierra. District 3—San Joaquin, Alameda, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Contra Costa and Sacramento. District 4—Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura. District 5—Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa and Merced. District 6—Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, San Diego, Mono, Inyo and Orange.

Automobiles Taxed for Good Roads.

A bill has passed the Legislature that provides for the payment to the State of a graduated annual license fee by automobiles, according to their motive power, as twenty-horse-power will pay \$3; thirty-horse-power, \$5; forty-horse-power, \$7.50, and so forth. Local manufacturers, agents or dealers will pay an annual fee of \$25. Owners of machines supported the bill, which provides that the revenue derived shall be used by the State in the maintenance and improvement of public highways. The measure, in addition to the annual tax feature, car-

ries provisions restricting the driving of automobiles to men and women of more than sixteen years of age, and also provides that all chauffeurs shall be licensed by the State, and shall forfeit their licenses in case they are found incompetent.

The 1911 State Fair.

The State Fair which is annually held at Sacramento will be opened this year August 28th and close September 2nd. The State Agricultural Society, which directs the exposition, has reorganized by electing the following officers: Leon Scott of San Francisco, president; Ben Rush of Suisun, vice-president; Fred Kiesel of Sacramento, treasurer; J. A. Fileher of Auburn, secretary. Committees have been named to interest manufacturers in making displays, to revise premium lists, and to arrange for racing events. It is hoped to make this year's State exposition the best, from every point of view, yet held.

Off for the Pennant!

The Coast League baseball season opened March 28th, and the fan is again happy. Conditions were never so bright for a successful baseball season in California, and the financial backers of the clubs are consequently wearing a broad spring smile. Many new faces will be seen in the various line-ups, and all the clubs are declared to be stronger and in better playing condition than ever before.

Who will win the 1911 pennant is, of course, unanswerable at present, although many fans think they can solve the problem right now, without waiting until the end of the season. The manager of each club says his team has by far the best of the proposition, and has no doubt as to where the pennant will fall at the close of the season.

All that can be positively said, however, this early in the game, is that each club has an equal chance for victory, and that the baseball enthusiasts should witness some exceptionally good playing of the national pastime this season.

Coast League 1911 Schedule.

The complete schedule of games to be played during the 1911 season of the Coast League, just commencing, is given below. Dates in parenthesis indicate morning and afternoon games; games scheduled at Oakland, will be played at San Francisco, except Thursday afternoons and Sunday mornings; the only games at Vernon will be on Sunday mornings, the others scheduled for that place being actually played in Los Angeles. In all cases, games scheduled will be played between the home team and the visiting team as mentioned:

Games to be played at Los Angeles—With Portland: Mareb 28, 29, 30, 31, April 1, (2), (2), July 26, 27, 28, 29, (30), (30), 31, Oct. 10, 11, (12), (12), 13, 14, (15), (15). With Sacramento: May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, (28), (28), July 12, 13, 14, 15, (16), (16), 17, Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, (17), (17). With Oakland: May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, (14), (14), July (4), (4), 5, 6, 7, 8, (9), (9), Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, (9), (9), (10), (10). With San Francisco: May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, (7), (7), June 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, (2), (2), Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, (3), (3), (4), (4). With Vernon: April 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, (30), (30), Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (6), (6), Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, (22), (22).

Games to be played at Vernon—With Portland: April 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, (9), (9), June 14, 15, 16, 17, (18), (18), 19, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, (8), (8), 9. With Sacramento: May (30), (30), 31, June 1, 2, 3, (4), (4), Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, (13), (13), Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, (24), (24), 25. With Oakland: April 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, (23), (23), June 7, 8, 9, 10, (11), (11), 12, Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19, (20), (20), 21. With San Francisco: April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, (16), (16), June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, (25), (25), Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, (27), (27). With Los Angeles: May 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, (21), (21), July 19, 20, 21, 22, (23), (23), 24, Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Oct. (1), (1).

Games to be played at San Francisco—With Portland: May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, (14), (14), Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (6), (6), Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, (22), (22). With Sacramento: April 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, (23), (23), June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, (11), (11), Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, (20), (20). With Oakland: April 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, (30), (30), July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, (16), (16), Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, (17), (17). With Los Angeles: May (30), (30), 31, June 1, 2, 3, (4), (4), Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, (13), (13), Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, (24), (24). With Vernon: March 28, 29, 30, 31, April (2), (2), July (4), (4), 5, 6, 7, 8, (9), (9), Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, (9), (9), (10), (10).

Games to be played at Oakland—With Portland: April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, (16), (16), June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, (25), (25), Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, (3), (3), (4), (4). With Sacramento: May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, (7), (7), July 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, (23), (23), Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Oct. (1), (1). With San Francisco: May 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, (21), (21), July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, (30), (30), Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, (8), (8). With Los Angeles: April 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, (9), (9), June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, (18), (18), Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, (27), (27). With Vernon: May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, (28), (28), June 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, (2), (2), Oct. 10, 11, (12), (12), 13, 14, (15), (15).

Games to be played at Sacramento—With Portland: May 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, June 27, 28, 29,

THROUGH NEGLECT, RECENT STORMS DESTROY SANTA YNEZ MISSION



With the destruction, during the recent storms, of Santa Ynez Mission, the third of the twenty-one mission establishments built along El Camino Real by the Franciscan fathers, and extending from San Diego to Sonoma, has been allowed to become a ruin. Santa Ynez was the seventh link in the chain of missions, and was founded September 17, 1804.

At the session of the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W. held at Lake Tahoe last June, a goodly sum was appropriated to assist in the restoration of Santa Ynez Mission, as it was pointed out then that portions of the old adobe were in such a state of decay that, unless something was done immediately the historic old landmark would not withstand the floods of another winter. The sum appropriated by the Grand Parlor was placed in the hands of the Landmarks Committee, but for some reason nothing was done, and as a result, it is now believed the mission is beyond restoration.

30, July 1, 2, Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, (9), (9), 10. With Oakland: Marea 28, 29, 30, 31, April 1, 2, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. With San Francisco: April 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Oct. 10, 11, (12), (12), 13, 14, 15. With Los Angeles: April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. With Vernon: May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, (4), (1).

Games to be played at Portland—With Sacramento: April 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, July (4), (4), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. With Oakland: May (30), (30), 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. With San Francisco: May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, July 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1. With Los Angeles: April 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. With Vernon: May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

FOR SANTA CRUZ GRAND PARLOR

(Continued from Page 13, Column 2.)

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Argonaut Parlor, No. 8—W. H. Hibbard, H. J. Marks.

Amador Parlor, No. 17—W. J. Liddicoat, J. B. Riestra.

Visalia Parlor, No. 19—G. W. Hall, A. E. Noble. San Jose Parlor, No. 22—D. P. Narvaez, W. F. Allen, J. A. Belloli, Jr., F. F. Wilson.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 24—Henry Pitzer, Manuel Thomas.

Petaluma Parlor, No. 27—W. J. Farrell, John W. Murphy.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29—Harry Gaetjen, John Coghlan, Fred Suhr, Jr., F. W. Kutter.

Excelsior Parlor, No. 31—A. Caminetti, Jos. G. Garbarini, C. W. Schacht.

Mission Parlor, No. 33—Andrew S. Groth, Eugene M. Levy, Louis W. Schmitt, D. Q. Troy.

Fremont Parlor, No. 44—Ray Crosby, W. W. Black.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45—J. T. Newell, Bert L. Farmer, Phil Alexander.

Alameda Parlor, No. 47—T. W. Leydecker, Arthur Reinhold, H. N. Sheramsky.

Plymouth Parlor, No. 48—Geo. H. Clark, T. E. Will.

San Francisco Parlor, No. 49—David Byrnes, Wm. Jackson, A. J. Mazzini, Chas. Miller, Jno. H. Nelson.

Oakland Parlor, No. 50—Geo. P. Clough, N. J. Kremer, Jas. A. Plunkett.

St. Helena Parlor, No. 53—L. A. Steru, Walter Metzner.

Hydrauli Parlor, No. 56—Dr. C. W. Chapman, Horace Curnow, Jo. V. Snyder.

Quartz Parlor, No. 58—W. J. Morris, Will Temby, J. J. Woods.

Watsonville Parlor, No. 65—T. T. Sibold, J. D. Copeland, G. G. Radcliff.

Rincon Parlor, No. 72—Geo. H. S. Dryden, John F. Finn, John Hannan, Jos. M. Toner, William J. Wynn.

Santiago Parlor, No. 74—H. Clay Kellogg, — Sheets.

Stanford Parlor, No. 76—Jas. G. Conlan, T. I. Fitzpatrick, B. J. Flood, Leo J. McMahon, Fred H. Stanle, John J. Van Nostrand.

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Calistoga Parlor, No. 86—A. F. Cavagnaro, F. W. Decker.

Golden Star Parlor, No. 88—Carlin Beerbower, Nelson Davis.

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Seaside Parlor, No. 95—Chas. P. Mosconi.

Santa Lucia Parlor, No. 97—G. L. Fitzsimmons, E. C. Rust.

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Courtland Parlor, No. 106—A. C. Ostman.

Selma Parlor, No. 107—Claude Grimes, Harry A. Olson.

Ramona Parlor, No. 109—F. A. Stephenson, George Beebe, H. J. Leland, F. J. Palomares.

Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110—John Anderson, J. S. Bright, Jr., Thomas McFarlane.

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Piedmont Parlor, No. 120—R. M. Hamb, Walter Herkenham, C. J. Muldowney, J. J. McElroy, R. F. McFarlin.

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Corona Parlor, No. 196—Wm. C. Allen, Cal. Grayson.

Marshall Parlor, No. 202—Edward H. Kroenke, Jos. Rose.

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Dolores Parlor, No. 208—Jas. P. O'Leary, Geo. Stelling, Jos. Taaffe.

Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 214—Charles J. Powers, Fred J. Meincke, Webb Randolph, Ed. A. Nolan, Thomas J. Powers.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 231—Emil Cereghino, Victor Cereghino, Fred Commis.

Balboa Parlor, No. 234—Walter C. Eisehschimmel, William S. Wright.

Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235—Perey Eisen, Ray Howard.

La Fiesta Parlor, No. 236—Wm. T. Calderwood, J. B. Coffey.

Santa Monica Parlor, No. 237—W. P. Griffiths.

Grizzly Bear Parlor, No. 239—Geo. Curtis.

Bay View Parlor, No. 238—W. J. Dolan, F. H. Sampson.

James Lick Parlor, No. 242—R. C. Peppin, W. F. Stern.

Riverside Parlor, No. 251—A. A. Wood.

Anderson Parlor, No. 253—E. M. Downing.

Presents Flag to Parlor.

Berkeley—Mrs. Mamie C. Peyton, Grand President, N.D.G.W., made an official visit to Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., March 17th, when she was presented with beautiful cut-glass gifts and flowers. The members of the Parlor presented Mrs. Addie Mosher, D.D.G.P., with a silver olive spoon and a large bouquet. Miss Anna Laey, Grand Vice-president of the Order, and Mrs. Jennie Brown also received flowers. Mrs. Julia Bolton presented the Parlor with a handsome silk flag. At the close of the session, refreshments were served and a good time was enjoyed.

Observe Flag-raising Anniversary.

The sixty-fifth anniversary of the raising of the Stars and Stripes in California by the "Pathfinder," Gen. John C. Fremont, was celebrated by the Fremont Memorial Association of San Juan, March 5th, with a flag-raising and basket picnic, when the members of the association and others journeyed to the famous Fremont Peak in the Gabilan Mountains and held appropriate exercises.

TO ARRANGE FOR N.D.G.W. GRAND PARLOR.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., has appointed the following committee to arrange for the Grand Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, which will convene in that city June 13th: P. G. P. Stella Finkeldey, May L. Williamson, Alice E. Witney, Corine Scaroni, Anna Thompson, Eva Popin, Ethel Fisher, Anna Wilson, Edith K. Dodge, Kate A. Miller, Jennie F. Helms, Elizabeth Foster.

To Observe Historic Day.

San Jose—Bear Flag Day, June 14th, will be fittingly celebrated by San Jose Parlor, No. 22, N. S. G. W. There will be patriotic speeches, and a new American Flag and Bear Flag, which the Parlor trustees have been instructed to purchase, will be normally presented.

Plan to Build Hall.

Snsanville—It is possible that Lassen Parlor, No. 99, N. S. G. W., will shortly begin the erection of its own building at the corner of Lassen and Nevada streets, this city. Plans so far considered are for a two story structure covering the entire lot, 45 feet in width by more than 100 feet in length, with basement for wood and other storage purposes.

To Celebrate Anniversary.

Napa—Napa Parlor, No. 62, N. S. G. W., is arranging for a big class initiation for the night of April 10th, when the anniversary of its institution will be celebrated. An elaborate banquet will be served.

Change in School Apportionment Law.

A bill passed the Legislature abolishing the school census and basing apportionments upon average daily attendance instead of census children, and will become effective March 31st. Therefore, no school census will be taken this year, no census marshals will need to be appointed, and no census blanks will need to be distributed. It is worth noting that this new law will make the average daily attendance a matter of supreme importance to every school, since the next year's funds are based entirely upon it. Heretofore the census has cost the State about \$60,000 annually.

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Native Daughters of The Golden West



USUAL SPRING SENSATION

(BY ELIZA D. KEITH, P. G. P., N. D. G. W.)



IN JUSTICE TO THE PAST GRAND Presidents of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, it is time that a silly rumor should be silenced. This rumor is perennial in its existence, and circulates with particular emphasis about this time in the spring, year after year. As in the world at large, it has been claimed that there is "a silly season" in which all sorts of wild ideas are set loose upon an unprotected and all too credulous public; so, in our Order, one of the flowers that bloom in the spring is the absurd rumor that the Grand President—whatever the incumbent of our highest office may be at the time—is planning to succeed herself.

How such a rumor originated, it were hard to tell; how it lives to circulate, is yet more incomprehensible. Perhaps it is like man's criminal terror, fear of the dark; or it may be owing to the innate fondness for scaring ourselves and other people with bugaboos of our own creation. Perhaps it is from a desire of having a little fun at the expense of the expectant Grand Vice-President. Perhaps it is meant as a very delicate piece of flattery to the Grand President herself. But certain it is, that never a Grand Parlor year draws to its close without the talk of a second term.

Sometimes it is only a wish expressed by a Grand President's admirers, more or less sincere. Sometimes, like Caesar, the incumbent puts aside the proffered honor three times or more—when it has been offered to her by those who did not have it to give. Or it may have been part of a plan to give a Grand President a second year because her first had been a hard one. But there never has been a time when the Order at large would have tolerated the idea of re-electing a Grand President and of setting aside the Grand Vice-President.

To be sure, there is no law against the re-election of a Grand President, neither is there any law to prevent one who has held the highest office in our Order from becoming a candidate for any position from that of Grand Outside Sentinel up to the Grand President. But the unwritten law of our Order is that, once having been a Grand President—and by virtue of having held that office a permanent member of the Grand Parlor—a Native Daughter must not aspire either to a second term as head of the Order, or be a candidate for any other office in the gift of electors of our Grand Parlor. It is true that a Past Grand President is often called upon to fill various appointive offices of trust and responsibility. A Past Grand President may be a D. D. G. P.-at-large, an organizer, or the efficient member of a committee, but as for running against any other Native Daughter—and possibly winning from her a coveted honor—or taking from her a salaried position; of using the prestige of the Past Grand President's position or of her popularity as a member of the Order; or the fortuitous circumstance of geographical or Grand Parlor prominence—that has never yet been done, nor in my belief, speaking myself as a Past Grand President, will it ever be.

Fred H. Bixby, Pres. L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy. Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr. Fred Zucker W. E. Brock, Supt.

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GRAND OFFICERS.

Emma Witte Lillie.....Past Grand President
Mamie G. Peyton.....Grand President
Anna Lacey.....Grand Vice-President
Laura J. Frakes.....Grand Secretary
Office: Room 212 Grant Bldg.,
1095 Market St., San Francisco.
Snisie Kalthoff Christ.....Grand Treasurer
May C. Eoldemann.....Grand Marshal
Emma Ferichs.....Grand Inside Sentinel
Amy McAvoy.....Grand Outside Sentinel
Mabel Kearney.....Grand Organist

GRAND TRUSTEES.

Anna McCaughey Mamie Fitzgerald
Anna Dempsey, Alice Dougherty,
Belle Gribbi, Alison F. Watt, Hattie E. Roberts

In justice to the women who have each and all served the Order to the best of their individual ability, such a possibility should never be supposed to exist; and the rumor that this Past Grand or that one intends to run again for Grand President or for the salaried office of Grand Secretary, should be quickly and effectively silenced for all time. It is an injustice to all of us who have sat in the Grand President's chair.

And why should a Past Grand President be forever ineligible to further honors?

First, for the reason of fair play. Having once had the highest honor, she should be willing that others should have a fair chance and an unobstructed field.

Second, because the Order has once lavished upon her the honor, the gifts and the personal deference—all it had to bestow—and it seems selfish to wish to take it all over again and to rob the Parlors of the pleasure of welcoming and honoring some brilliant, brainy, loyal Native Daughter as Grand President.

Why should a Past Grand President not seek re-election to some of the minor offices of the Grand Parlor?

Because in every Grand Parlor there are many members competent to fill these offices with efficiency, and the honors should be distributed among the various Parlors of our Order. For by such re-election, a Past Grand would take from her Parlor the possible honor of having more than herself as a past grand officer and she herself would lose the dignity attached to many a Past Grand President.

It is a wrong to the entire "College of Past Grands" to have it stated that any one of our number is contemplating a candidacy for either of our salaried offices. I will never believe it of any one of them. The idea is repugnant to the sense of justice—of fraternity that should animate every loyal Native Daughter.

A Past Grand President to be used as a political stalking horse to defeat any officer tried and true; a Past Grand President to be so animated by feelings of enmity or ambition that she would lend her name to such a scheme—it is not believable, it is not possible. And as a Past Grand President who believes that the services of all Past Grand Presidents forever belong to the Order that has so signally honored us in the past—as such, I refuse to believe the rumors that have started up year after year, that this or that Past Grand was to run for a salaried office.

It is not just to us; it is not fair to the Order; it would not be creditable if it were true, and as it never has happened in the past, let us take the past as a surety for the future. The "College of Past Grands" must ever retain the respect of the entire Order and of the world at large.

Give Whist Party.

San Luis Obispo—On February 20th, San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, gave a whist party in honor of the men of their families and the Native Sons and their ladies. Miss Charlotte Miller received the first ladies' prize and Miss Gertrude O'Connor the ladies' consolation prize; Chas Taylor, men's first prize and Albert Anderson the consolation. A hot chicken supper was served at the conclusion of the play.

Resolved, That the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West, expresses a preference for all California products, and that we individually and collectively adopt as our motto the legend, "Made in California." Adopted at Santa Barbara session N. D. G. W. Grand Parlor, June, 1910.

Much credit is due to the committee for the manner in which all the plans were carried out and for the pleasant evening enjoyed by all present.

Grand Officers at Meeting.

Salinas—Grand President Mamie G. Peyton of Stockton was a guest at an unusually interesting meeting of Aleli Parlor, No. 102, February 21st, at which there was initiation, followed by a sumptuous banquet at which Mrs. M. G. Silva, the Parlor's president, presided. During the evening, the Grand President was presented with a souvenir spoon. Accompanying Mrs. Peyton on this visit were P. G. P. Emma W. Lillie of San Francisco, P. G. P. Ariana W. Stirling of Gonzales, and Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes of San Francisco.

Ione and Chispa Parlors Install.

Ione—Chispa Parlor, No. 40, jointly installed officers with Ione Parlor, No. 33, N.S.G.W., at which D. D. G. P. Emma Boardman Wright of Jackson officiated for the former and D. D. G. P. W. A. Barris of Sutter Creek was the installing officer for the latter. The officers of Chispa Parlor are: Isabella Campbell, past president; Mrs. Agnes Bryson, president; Lizzie Carpenter, first vice-president; Alice Nuner, second vice-president; Ann Dooley, third vice-president; Grace Muller, recording secretary; Louise Amick, financial secretary; Addie Bagley, treasurer; Miss Agnes Bryson, marshal; Emma Heffner, inside sentinel; Elizabeth Martin, outside sentinel; Anna Fithian, Gladys Viennesseux, Josie Swift, trustees; Gladys Viennesseux, organist.

Visits Grand Parlor City.

Santa Cruz—In a hall beautifully decorated in the golden color of California, Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, was officially visited by Grand President Mamie G. Peyton, February 20th. During the evening, past president Mrs. John Severio was presented with an emblematic pin and the Grand president with a silver cake knife. A banquet followed the meeting, at which the tables were arranged with daffodils, brass candlesticks and yellow candles. In honor of Washington's birthday, red hatchets were the favors. During the evening, Mrs. Peyton delivered an interesting address upon the work and progress of the Order.

An Evening Full of Pleasure.

Jackson—There was a large gathering of members of both fraternities and their families here recently, when the officers of Ursula Parlor, No. 1, were jointly installed with those of Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, N.S.G.W. Emma Boardman Wright of this city, D. D. G. P., installed the following officers for Ursula Parlor: Esther Turner, past president; Bertha M.

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Brisco, president; Alma Francis, first vice-president; Minnie Gardella, second vice-president; Lena Glavinich, third vice-president; Amelia Picardo, organ-

ist; Annie Angove, marshal; Emma B. Wright, recording secretary; Lena J. Podesta, financial secretary; Dooley Sanguinetti, treasurer; Carrie Radaracco, inside sentinel; Mary Ryan, outside sentinel; Catherine Garbarini, Flora Gilbert, Mary James, trustees.

W. A. Burris of Sutter Creek, D. D. G. P., inducted the following officers of Excelsior Parlor into office: T. J. Burrow, president; Wm. Daugherty, first vice-president; E. Garibaldi, second vice-president; T. J. Beauchemin, third vice-president; Joseph G. Garbarini, marshal; C. M. Kelley, trustee; L. Vandament, outside sentinel; James Nettle, inside sentinel; J. R. Huberty, recording secretary; Wm. Going, financial secretary; Geo. A. Kirkwood, treasurer.

Following these ceremonies, the following program was rendered, in the course of which Miss Esther Turner was presented with a past president's jewel by Mrs. J. S. Garbarini, in behalf of Ursula Parlor: Selections, mandolin club; vocal solos, Miss Eda Dal Porto, Miss L. Green and Harvey Mason; sketch, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jay Wright; violin and piano duet, Miss Grace Sutherland and Archie S. Moore; instrumental solo, Miss Annie Decker. Remarks by Mrs. Dave Brisco, president of Ursula Parlor, and T. J. Burrow, Jr., president of Excelsior Parlor, closed this part of the evening's pleasures,

after which dancing was indulged in until midnight, when a turkey supper was served.

Fifteenth Anniversary Ball.

Oakland—February 21st, Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, held its fifteenth anniversary ball, and in every way it was a financial and social success. On March 2nd, Grand President Mamie G. Peyton paid her official visit to the Parlor. There were five candidates initiated on that evening. The Grand President complimented Piedmont Parlor on its efficient corps of officers, who were letter perfect in their charges. She also gave them credit for their generous donations to the Native Daughters' Home and the children's Agency fund. Piedmont Parlor is fast forging ahead, and has a membership of nearly 170 and a splendid treasury. Oakland is making a good record in the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Seven Parlors are to her credit now, and are on a par with the Native Sons—seven to seven.

Colonial Party.

Anderson—As a result of a contest for new members in Camellia Parlor, No. 41, the losing side on

(Continued on Page 27, Column 1)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

ALAMEDA.

Excelsior Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec., 1413 Colville St.

ANDERSON.

Camellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammans, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BAKERSFIELD.

Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at I. O. O. F. Hall. Marcelle Moritz, Pres.; Frances Willow, Rec. Sec.; Annie C. Foran, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lelia C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517 1/2 Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Hearst Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in Bonita Hall, Bonita Ave. and Berkeley Way. Anna Canlish, Pres.; Carrie K. Trehan, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

ETNA MILLS.

Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Willard, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Grandal, Fin. Sec.

FERDALE.

Onocenta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fera Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.

Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, I St. Pres., Mamie G. Victor; Rec. Sec., Cora B. Van Meter; Fin. Sec., Leota I. Zapp.

HALE MON ROY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ella Boitano, Pres.; Ruby Hatch, Rec. Sec.; Charlotte Shoultis, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Bertha M. Brisco, Pres.; Emma F. Boardman Wright, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.

Avonra Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amelia Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Esther R. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.

Escholt Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Flanagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.

Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OAKLAND.

Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Hazel Cohn, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.; Edna Sullivan, Fin. Sec.

Mission Berke Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph Ave. Dorothy Flemming, Pres.; Ida Oellerich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

RED BLUFF.

Berendos Parlor, No. 23, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Woodman's Hall. Nellie Worthington, Pres.; Maude E. Kuhn, Rec. Sec.; Mame Beady, Fin. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Bonita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ellen Mero, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mamie Kay, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 801 Q street.

SALINAS.

Albi Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256 1/2 Main Street. Marian Silva, Pres.; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Ahnott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duchoe Ave. Grace Wagner, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., at B'nai B'rith Bldg., 149 Eddy St. Clara L. Faulkner, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes St.; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Fin. Sec., 137 Beulah Street.

Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Miss May Rodrick, Pres.; Miss Annie Hinec, Rec. Sec., 1508 Masonic Ave.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Oriada Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St. Mamie E. Neely, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Sec.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp streets. Louise Litter, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Asmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Jean M. Martin, Pres.; Grace C. Fleck, Rec. Sec., 1201 Gough street; Jennie A. Ohlerich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Fuser, Pres.; Brance Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1238 South 11th Ave.; Nora Scheffin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Mrs. E. Graham, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mae Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Helen M. McCloskey, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Grant streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticolet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Frieda Hedrich, Pres.; Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Dolores Parlor, No. 169, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, Twentieth and Capp streets. Miss Marie Morris, Pres.; Miss Edith Krause, Fin. Sec.; Miss Alice Hopkinson, Rec. Sec., 310 Montcalm St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss Anna Van Nostrand, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 358 Vine St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Relva del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Alken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec., 329 W. Cota St.; Rose Cavalleri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Alice Witney, Pres.; Anna M. Linscott, Fin. Sec.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.

Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Alice De Witt, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucia Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joaquina Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Safferhill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Anapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burriss, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.

El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.

Rucan Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian R. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Official Directory of Parlors of the N. S. G. W.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Alameda, No. 47—Richard L. Werner, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 1413 Caroline St., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Oakland, No. 50—James A. Plunkett, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Castle Hall, 377 12th St.
Las Positas, No. 95—A. M. Bowles, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Eden, No. 113—L. Baxter, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Piedmont, No. 120—C. J. Muldowney, Pres.; F. G. Lamping, Sec., 1397 Linden St., Oakland; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 Thirteenth St.
Wisteria, No. 127—A. J. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandepuer, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Halcyon, No. 146—Gustav Horst, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—Wm. J. deBlois, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathiesen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Leon H. Rewig, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 916 Chestnut St., Oakland; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St.
Berkeley, No. 210—J. P. Brennan, Pres.; E. J. Curran, Sec., Berkeley; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Estudillo, No. 223—J. L. Donovan, Pres.; O. Z. Bost, Sec., Box 484, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Bay View, No. 238—T. J. Nunn, Pres.; L. E. Skotte, Sec., 864 Willow St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
Claremont, No. 240—W. B. Murden, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).
Pleasanton, No. 244—W. F. Sylvia, Pres.; Peter C. Madson, Sec., Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
Niles, No. 250—M. L. Fournier, Pres.; H. B. Green, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—F. E. Grosse, Pres.; Ed A. Brand, Sec., 1340 Tevis St., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Amador, No. 17—P. Sheolar, Pres.; Leo Williams, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.
Excelsior, No. 31—Thos. J. Burrows, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ione, No. 33—Clarence Scully, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Plymouth, No. 48—Geo. A. Upton, Pres.; Trevor W. Weston, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Keystone, No. 173—Joe Oates, Pres.; W. E. Whitehead, Sec., Amador City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; K. of P. Hall.

BUTTE COUNTY.

Argonaut, No. 8—John E. Donnelly, Pres.; A. M. Smith, Sec., 627 Myers St., Oroville; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Calaveras, No. 67—J. A. Treat, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.
Angels, No. 80—E. W. Mosner, Pres.; Geo. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.
Chispa, No. 139—Tom Malaspina, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphy; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Colusa, No. 69—W. J. King, Pres.; M. W. Burrows, Sec., Colusa; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Williams, No. 164—R. W. Camper, Pres.; C. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen. Winn, No. 32—H. Walde, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2d and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.
Mt. Diablo, No. 101—W. R. Sharkey, Pres.; J. A. Schweinitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Byron, No. 170—H. G. Krumland, Pres.; W. J. Livingston, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Carquinez, No. 205—Joseph Soares, Pres.; Thomas Cahalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Concord, No. 245—Chas. Guy, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Diamond, No. 246—A. Mortimore, Pres.; Francis A. Irving, Sec., Black Diamond; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.
San Ramon Valley, No. 249—Robert Podva, Pres.; S. H. Flournoy, Sec., Danville; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontockett, No. 156—Peter Duffy, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Placerville, No. 9—Edward G. Atwood, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Georgetown, No. 91—Geo. Schneider, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 25—Groyer B. Hill, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 13th St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.
Selma, No. 107—H. C. Wilson, Pres.; L. J. Price, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

GLENN COUNTY.

Willows, No. 255—Frederick William Talcott, Pres.; Richard Franklin West, Sec., Willows; 2nd Monday; Odd Fellows Hall.

GRAND OFFICERS.

J. R. Knowland, Junior Past Grand President
969 Broadway, Oakland.
Daniel A. Ryan, Grand President
735 Market St., San Francisco.
H. C. Lichtenberger, Grand First Vice-Pres.
248 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.
Clarence E. Jarvis, Grand Second Vice-Pres.
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John E. McDougald, Grand Treasurer
City Hall, San Francisco.
Angelo J. Rossi, Grand Marshal
215 Kearny St., San Francisco.
Frank McAllister, Grand Inside Sentinel
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Louis H. Mooser, 155 Sutter St., San Francisco
Robert M. Clarke, Ventura

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Humboldt, No. 14—F. T. Givens, Pres.; J. M. Nisson, Sec., Eureka; Monday; Pioneer Hall, 623 Third St.
Arcata, No. 20—Frank H. Seely, Pres.; Henry S. Seely, Sec., Arcata; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Golden Star, No. 88—Milton Moore, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Alton; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Ferndale, No. 93—August Johanson, Pres.; E. C. Mills, Sec., Ferndale; 1st and 3rd Mondays; K. of P. Hall.
Fortuna, No. 218—Harry P. Monroe, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lakeport, No. 147—W. E. Mitchell, Pres.; Jas. F. Bartlett, Sec., Lakeport; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Lower Lake, No. 159—G. B. Smith, Pres.; W. B. Rannells, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Kelseyville, No. 210—L. E. Allison, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Box 122, Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—F. P. Cady, Pres.; Chas. Boggs, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.
Honey Lake, No. 198—Chas. Fisher, Pres.; J. B. Christie, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; Janesville Hall.
Big Valley, No. 211—F. C. Reno, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Lakeport, No. 147—W. E. Mitchell, Pres.; Jas. F. Bartlett, Sec., Lakeport; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SECRETARIES, PLEASE NOTICE!

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Los Angeles, No. 45—George W. Perdue, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 109 E. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Ramona, No. 109—Harry G. Folsom, Pres. S. S. Williams, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Corona, No. 136—S. W. Grayson, Pres.; Wm. C. Allen, Sec., C. S. Nordlinger & Sons, Los Angeles; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Sierra Madre, No. 235—Earl Garner, Pres.; H. C. Anderson, Sec., 327 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
La Fiesta, No. 236—Geo. F. Vaughan, Pres.; E. L. Claridge, Sec., 2928 Van Buren Place, Los Angeles; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 327 S. Hill St.
Santa Monica, No. 237—W. P. Griffiths, Pres.; S. T. Garey, Sec., Santa Monica; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Arcanum Hall.
Grizzly Bear, No. 239—W. B. Sweitzer, Pres.; H. D. Wilson, Sec., 430 Lime Ave., Long Beach; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Woodman Hall.

MARIN COUNTY.

Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64—Thomas E. Daly, Pres.; W. F. Magee, Sec., 619 Fourth St., San Rafael; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.
Sea Point, No. 158—Marcel Santos, Pres.; D. C. Whaley, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.
Nicasio, No. 193—H. R. Wake, Pres.; H. M. Anderson, Sec., Nicasio; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; U. A. O. D. Hall.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Hornitos, No. 138—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cavagnaro, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES!

NOTICE OF CHANGES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE CORRECTION IN NEXT ISSUE OF DIRECTORY.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Broderick, No. 117—E. A. Zimmerman, Pres.; J. P. Connor, Sec., Point Arena; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Alder Glen, No. 200—William Dolan, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—M. Davilla, Pres.; A. W. Meany, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Chas. Kerr, Pres.; John Stile, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—P. H. Goncalves, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
Santa Lucia, No. 97—C. Sieghard, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
San Lucas, No. 115—J. S. Cano, Pres.; A. M. Trescony, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Gabilan, No. 132—J. B. Lyons, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castoville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St. Helena, No. 53—Arthur P. Forni, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.
Napa, No. 62—E. M. Aldersley, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.
Castroville, No. 86—Ralph Williams, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—G. L. Beedle, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; Pythian Castle.
Quartz, No. 58—Carroll McA. Thomas, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 128 Richardson St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.
Donner, No. 162—Fred H. Wilkie, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Box M, Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Santiago, No. 74—R. P. Mitchell, Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—Carroll Locher, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. C. O. F. Hall.
Silver Star, No. 63—Barney Barry, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Sierra, No. 85—Henry Jones, Pres.; A. Gonzales, Sec., Forest Hill; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Mountain, No. 126—W. D. Dunn, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—A. J. Watson, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Golden Anchor, No. 182—Henry Skinner, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.
Plumas, No. 228—Geo. E. Boyden, Pres.; John Donnerwirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Riverside, No. 251—Fred D. Smith, Pres.; Leonard A. Cowles, Sec., 318 Pennsylvania Bldg., Riverside; 3rd Wednesday; Reynolds Hall, No. 2.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento, No. 3—Roy C. Cothrin, Pres.; J. F. Didion, Sec., P. O. Box 128, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.
Sunset, No. 26—Harold J. Thielan, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., 711 Eighth St., Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.
Elk Grove, No. 41—A. B. Leimbach, Pres.; A. E. Elliott, Sec., Franklin R.F.D., Sacramento; 2d and 4th Fridays; Masonic Hall, Elk Grove.
Granite, No. 83—Luis Russi, Pres.; Jas. P. Logue, Sec., Folsom; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Courtland, No. 106—W. H. Barry, Pres.; A. C. Ostman, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.
Oak Park, No. 213—C. E. Blair, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.
Sutter Fort, No. 241—T. A. Hall, Pres.; Carleton L. Katzenstein, Sec., 704 J St., Sacramento; Wednesday; Elks' Hall.
Galt, No. 243—L. J. Holmes, Pres.; T. W. Dooling, Sec., Galt; Friday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Arrowhead, No. 110—J. S. Bright, Jr., Pres.; Isaac S. Jackson, Sec., Box 811, San Bernardino; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Redlands, No. 168—A. G. Kelley, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGuinn Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—Henry F. Pernan, Pres.; Chas. A. Boldemann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday, Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Pacific, No. 10—B. D. Paolinelli, Pres.; J. C. Miller, Sec., 457 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Golden Gate, No. 29—John P. Coghlan, Pres.; Adolph Eberhart, Sec., 1454 Union St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Mission, No. 38—R. A. Schwarzmann, Pres.; Welmer A. Koch, Sec., 1231 12th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

San Francisco, No. 49—Andrew Anafolo, Pres.; David Capurro, Sec., 652 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday: Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

El Dorado, No. 52—George W. Hall, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec., 643 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday: Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Rincon, No. 72—Grant S. Munson, Pres.; John A. Gilmore, Sec., 2067 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday: Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Stanford, No. 76—W. A. Kleinhans, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec., 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Tuesday; 149 Eddy St.

Verba Buena, No. 84—H. G. Baker, Pres.; J. D. Abrams, Sec., 50 Kearny St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Bay City, No. 104—Leon E. Morris, Pres.; H. L. Gunzburger, Sec., 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1545 Steiner St.

Niantic, No. 105—C. T. Collins, Pres.; Edward R. Splivalo, Sec., 1408 Turk St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.

National, No. 118—L. J. Mehrtens, Pres.; M. M. Ratisgan, Sec., 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Hesperian, No. 137—H. L. Belton, Pres.; Joa. H. Roxburgh, Sec., 510 Devisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 3009 16th St.

Alcatraz, No. 145—H. C. Derby, Pres.; Fred W. Sink, Sec., 1238 13th Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 154—Chas. N. Banfield, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Fred Ommert, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec., 1489 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Ave.

Sequoia, No. 160—S. W. Westphal, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec., 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

Precita, No. 187—Benj. J. McKinley, Pres.; Harry E. Curtis, Sec., 438A Tehama St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Phillip J. Vander, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec., 1362 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 321 Devisadero St.

Presidio, No. 194—James M. Greedy, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steinkne Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Jacob Graf, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec., 1416 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia.

Army and Navy, No. 207—John W. Mackey, Pres.; J. J. Morgan, Sec., 2011 Green St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

Dolores, No. 208—James Cameron, Pres.; John A. Zollver, Sec., 943 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Matt Hecker, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—Jamea Hanna, Pres.; E. Cahn, Sec., 1640 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—Geo. Westfield, Pres.; Thos. F. McCarthy, Sec., 1120 Page Street, San Francisco; Fridays; Franklin Hall, 1858-1881 Fillmore St.

Guadalupe, No. 231—Paul Hischer, Pres.; Geo. Buehn, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—Jas. A. McBride, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—Geo. E. Strobmeier, Pres.; Walter C. Eischenschel, Sec., 114 Eureka St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

James Lick, No. 242—Clarence J. Dunnigan, Pres.; Thos. J. Fahey, Sec., 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—J. W. Fitzgerald, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec., 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.

Lodi, No. 18—John A. Stein, Pres.; John M. McMahon, Sec., City Hall, Lodi; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—D. J. Looney, Pres.; Harry J. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Fred Kluever, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 794 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec., Nipomo; Saturday; Rannels Hall.

San Marcos, No. 150—John C. Curtin, Jr., Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Joseph Suza, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Redwood, No. 66—Albert Mansfield, Pres.; A. S. Liguori, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Redmen's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—Frank Campbell, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec., Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 185—Thos. F. Maloney, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec., Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

El Carmelo, No. 256—Thos. Callan, Pres.; Wm. F. Bracken, Sec., Vista Grande; 2nd and 4th Mondays, Colma Hall, Colma.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—J. H. Stewart, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—W. Ivy Allen, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, 430 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—Walter L. Christian, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—Robt. T. Castro, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—J. M. Waterman, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Temple.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View, 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—James Farmer, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—W. A. East, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—R. H. Rountree, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SHASTA COUNTY.

Anderson, No. 253—E. M. Downing, Pres.; J. W. Cunningham, Sec., Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downsville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec., Downsville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Rotting, Pres.; T. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Parker, Pres.; John G. Curtis, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Fred E. Evans, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—Chas. D. Quigley, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Milton R. Dunphy, Pres.; Theodore H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—James C. Crowley, Jr., Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Werner B. Hallin, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—A. W. Parent, Pres.; Ivan M. McAllister, Sec., 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesdays; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Dr. Jackson Temple, Pres.; W. W. Skogg, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—C. O. Howard, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—George P. Cobb, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—Fred McFarlane, Pres.; Tony A. Roenbeimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Lewell Gum, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—T. R. Walton, Pres.; C. L. Rodgers, Sec., Red Bluff; Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—D. E. Ryan, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—E. Volquards, Pres.; Simon Levy, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dinuba, No. 248—Clarence Wilson, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec., Dinuba; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—F. G. Niceley, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—John Braunigan, Pres.; Ed. P. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Eddie Graf, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 40—C. Anderson, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

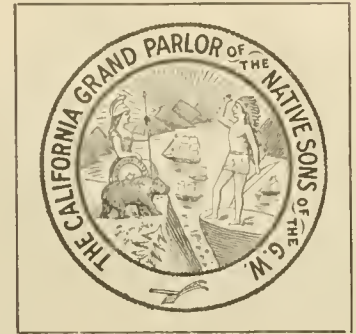
Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Knowland's Efforts Appreciated.

At a recent meeting of Vallejo Parlor, No. 77, N. S. G. W., a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of thanks and present them to Congressman Joseph R. Knowland, Past Grand President, for his untiring efforts in securing the collier Jupiter for the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W.

OFFICIAL NOTICE



MEETING BOARD GRAND TRUSTEES.

San Francisco, California, Feb. 18th.

The Board of Grand Trustees of the Grand Parlor, N.S.G.W., met at the office of the Grand Secretary, 135 Stockton street. There were present J. E. Barber, L. Mooser, E. Seawall, J. F. Davis and F. M. Rutherford. The Grand Secretary reported that Bismarck Bruck, Chairman of the Board, had met with an accident in which his knee cap had been broken, and would be unable to be present, and in his absence, J. E. Barber was elected Temporary Chairman.

The Board discussed the propriety of amending the articles of incorporation to conform to changes in officers since the organization of the Grand Parlor, and to better specify the purposes of the Grand Parlor and its power over Subordinate Parlor, and Grand President Daniel A. Ryau, Grand Trustee J. F. Davis and Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung were appointed to investigate the legal status of the corporation and report on the advisability of amending the articles of incorporation.

Brother G. G. Rowe of Observatory Parlor, No. 177, appeared before the meeting relative to making an expert examination of the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary. After questioning Brother Rowe as to the examination, it was decided to appoint Brother L. Mooser a committee to examine into the necessity of having an expert go over the accounts, and he was authorized to take what action he should deem necessary in the premises.

The Grand Secretary reported that it had been published in the daily papers of Bakersfield that Baker Parlor, No. 42, had dissolved and given its funds to the Parlor of Native Daughters in that city. The matter was referred to Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke for investigation.

The Grand Secretary reported that in their semi-annual reports for December 31, 1909, Fremont Parlor, No. 44, and Rocklin Parlor, No. 233, had reported their membership as being ninety-three and fifty-four, respectively, and that they had been charged per capita tax upon such membership, whereas, in fact, the membership of Fremont Parlor, No. 44, was ninety members, and that of Rocklin Parlor, No. 233, was forty-eight members at the date of the reports. On motion duly carried, it was ordered that the excess per capita tax paid, being \$3.51 in the case of Fremont Parlor, and \$7.02 in the case of Rocklin Parlor, be remitted.

A motion was read from Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110, asking the remitting of the fine levied for failure to draw warrants for per capita tax during the month of December, 1910, for the reason that the Parlor had been unable to hold a meeting during said month of December. The motion duly carried, and it was ordered that the fine of 5% be remitted.

FRANK M. RUTHERFORD,
Secretary Board of Grand Trustees.

RITUAL CONTEST A DRAW.

The N.S.G.W. ritual contest in Oakland March 12th, between teams from Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, and Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252, was declared a draw, both teams doing such excellent work that the judges could not decide between them. Berkeley Parlor has challenged both teams, and a floor work tournament is in contemplation to decide the ritualistic supremacy of the Alameda County Parlor. The contest of March 12th was attended by a large number of members, as well as by several grand officers.

Planning May Day Picnic.

Eureka—Humboldt Parlor, No. 14, N.S.G.W., and Occident Parlor, No. 28, N. S. G. W., are making arrangements for their annual May Day picnic, which will be held at New Era park. This is a day of general celebration in this part of Humboldt County, and the picnic is always a success.

Native Sons of The Golden West

New Parlor Organized.

El Carmelo Parlor, No. 256, is the latest addition to the list of Native Son Parlors, being organized at Colma, San Mateo County, February 27th, by a team consisting of A. S. Liguori, D. D. G. P., and Jos. H. Nash, F. W. Lippman and Albert Mansfield of Redwood Parlor, No. 66. The officers of the new Parlor are: Past president, Peter Callan; president, Thos. Callan; first vice-president, Albert Silicani; second vice-president, Warren VanDorn; third vice-president, Wm. Popino; recording secretary, Wm. Bracken; financial secretary, Chester Pratt; treasurer, Robert Silicani; marshal, Wm. Ottoboni; inside sentinel, Antone Morelio; outside sentinel, W. J. Savage; trustees—A. Debenedetti, L. Wallace and T. O'Reilly.

To Celebrate Anniversary.

Los Angeles—Corona Parlor, No. 196, is steadily gaining in membership, and through the inauguration of a whist tournament succeeded in considerably increasing the weekly attendance. On April 15th the Parlor will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of its institution, and a committee is at work arranging for a banquet in celebration of the event. W. C. Allen and Cal Grayson have been elected delegates to the coming Grand Parlor session at Santa Cruz. On the night of March 15th, Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke of Ventura paid an official visit and was well received.

Brilliant Dancing Function.

San Jose—Observatory Parlor, No. 177, gave its annual dance, February 23rd, at Hotel Vendome, and the affair was in every way a distinct success. The ball-room was beautifully decorated, the arrangements were perfect, and an excellent orchestra kept the dancers in a happy mood. Louis Doerr was floor manager, and saw to it that there was no lull in the dancing. The arrangements committee consisted of: Louis Doerr (chairman), A. O. Kayser, Lloyd Pinard, E. B. Devine and Howell Melvin.

Grand Officers Pay Visit.

Santa Cruz—Grand President Daniel A. Ryan and Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung, both of San Francisco, were guests of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, February 25th, and witnessed the initiation of several candidates. Following the Parlor session, a banquet was spread, at which Willet Ware presided as toastmaster, and the grand officers responded to toasts in which they reviewed the Order's work. During the evening, the Grand President was presented with a basket of beautiful carnations by Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W.

Decides Marshall Discovered Gold.

Nevada City—Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, at its meeting, March 7th, enjoyed the second of a series of debates, the question being, "Resolved, that Marshall was the first discoverer of gold in California."

After listening to a great deal of interesting history on the subject, the judges decided in the affirmative. The Parlor assisted the Civic Improvement Club in the observance of Arbor Day, and Dr. C. W. Chapman, Jo V. Snyder and W. M. Richards were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and send to Grand President Daniel A. Ryan voicing Hydraulic Parlor's sentiments in opposition to the Hammon contracts for the tapping of Lake Tahoe. Chairman C. W. Chapman of the Grand Parlor Donner Monument Committee made some interesting remarks on that subject and stated that the conditions are favorable for the passing of the bill introduced by Assemblyman F. M. Rutherford, Grand Trustee, calling for a State appropriation of \$5,000 towards the monument.

Resolved, That the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, through its representatives assembled in Grand Parlor at Lake Tahoe, commend the efforts of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California in its efforts to bring about the patronizing of articles manufactured in California, and the consumption of California's products and manufactures, thus giving employment to a large number of people, developing resources and the prosperity of California, it being one of the principal aims and objects of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West to give aid and assistance to any subject which makes for the betterment and upbuilding of our native State.—Adopted at N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor, Lake Tahoe, June, 1910.

In a recent debate on the question, "Resolved, that the trip around the Horn was more hazardous than the one across the plains," the judges decided in the affirmative. On March 21st the subject to be debated will be, "Resolved, that mining has done more for California's commercial interests than agriculture and horticulture." These debates have aroused a great deal of interest in Hydraulic Parlor, and have been the means of enlightening the members in a great deal of California's early history heretofore not familiar to the membership.

Initiation and Banquet.

Stockton—At its meeting February 27th, Stock-

ton Parlor, No. 7, initiated a class of ten candidates, the ritualistic work being exemplified by the degree team under the leadership of Walter Adams. Following these ceremonies, a banquet was spread, at which W. E. O'Connor presided, and responses were made to various topics by Ed Van Vranken, Floyd Kenyon, Otto Dietrich, Fred Potter, F. B. Kelly and James Fitzgerald. During the evening, Louis Giovanessi and Cyril Kenyon rendered several vocal solos.

On March 13th the Parlor celebrated its thirtieth birthday anniversary, P. G. P. Hugh R. McNoble being the orator of the occasion. Stockton Parlor is one of the strongest links, both numerically and financially, in the chain of Native Son Parlors. Raymond Dorey is now the presiding officer of the Parlor, and the Charter members are: Samuel L. Terry, George C. Israel, Ralph P. Lane, H. O. Haas, W. G. Wallace, George L. Wolf, J. C. Ziegner, Jr., Dayton F. O'Brien, H. J. Corcoran, Montgomery Baggs, W. C. Hogan, Leroy S. Atwood, J. W. Glenn, W. R. Douthitt and Frank E. Lane.

Installation, Initiation and Banquet.

Redwood City—The newly-elected officers of Redwood Parlor, No. 66, have been installed by D. D. G. P., A. S. Liguori as follows: Past president, H. A. Buger, president, Albert Mansfield; first vice-president, N. L. Moore; second vice-president, L. W. Braden; third vice-president, Sylvester Douglas; recording secretary, A. S. Liguori; financial secretary, Chas. R. Curran; treasurer, H. W. Schaberg; marshal, Albert Sahlberg; trustees—P. W. Glennan, W. A. Price, F. W. Lippman; inside sentinel, G. Grimmenstein; outside sentinel, Peter Christensen; organist, Otto Offerman. At the conclusion of the installation ceremonies, twelve candidates were initiated by the newly-installed officers, the work being done in a very creditable manner. The Parlor concluding its business, the members partook of the hospitality of the California Club, a social annex of the Parlor. Past President G. D. Walsh, acting as toastmaster, made a short address on the progress of the Parlor for the past term, giving credit to the efficient work of the officers of the Parlor, and stating that the membership had reached the one hundredth mark—the first time since the cessation of Menlo Parlor. That Parlor being represented by former Grand Marshal James Fitzgerald, he was called upon and made a very interesting talk along the lines of Native Sonism which was very much appreciated by both old and

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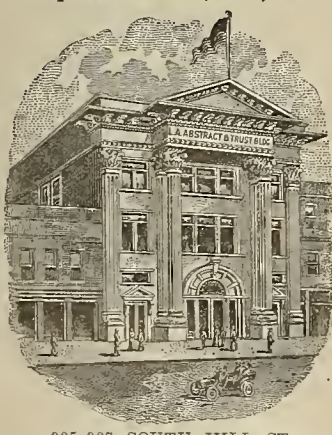
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new members. Judge Lampkin responded to "The Call of the Men of '89," and Brother Hayward to "The Pioneer," both remarks being very interesting. Between responses, music was furnished by the Parlor's orchestra. By request of the toastmaster, D. G. P. Lignori presented past president J. F. Dwyer with an emblematic jewel. Henry Mengel sang "Let's All go Home," and at its conclusion, all joined in singing "America," and departed for their homes, full of love for our grand and noble Order.

Large Meeting at Fresno.

Fresno—One of the largest meetings ever held by Fresno Parlor, No. 25, was that of March 10th, when Grand Trustee Louis H. Mooser officially visited. Several interesting addresses were made, and during the evening a program of music was rendered and refreshments served.

Improving Old Landmark.

Petaluma—Grand Trustee Emmett Seawell paid an official visit to Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, March 15th, and was greeted with a large attendance of members. A banquet was served at the conclusion of the Parlor meeting.

A committee from the Parlor is making arrangements to place a fence around the old Vallejo home, recently acquired, and eucalyptus trees will be set out in the ground surrounding the historic old landmark.

Curly's Growl Appeased.

Placerville—At the conclusion of the meeting of Placerville Parlor, No. 9, February 28th, the hall was turned over to the Curly Bear degree team, and a class of seven candidates tended to satisfy the hunger of the Curly. He has become very insistent for food, however—because even a Curly Bear "must eat," you know—and arrangements are under way for the corralling of a large number of tenderfeet who will beard the Curly in his den some time in April.

Large Class at Riverside.

Riverside—Riverside Parlor, No. 251, had a large class initiation March 10th when, through the efforts of Grand Organizer F. A. Dugan, twenty-five candidates were taken into the fold, an initiatory team from Los Angeles exemplifying the ritual. Interest has been revived in the Parlor, and there is reason to believe that Riverside will shortly become one of the best Parlors in the organization. A new set of officers has been elected and installed, as follows: Past president, A. A. Wood; president, Fred B. Smith; first vice-president, Bert A. Mills; second vice-president, F. A. Bixler; third vice-president, Frank Stuckberry; secretary, Leonard A. Cowles; treasurer, Fred W. Twogood; marshal, Harry Grindstrom; inside sentinel, A. R. Gamble; outside sentinel, Ray Small; trustees—John T. Garner, C. A. Ables, Ray S. Jessup. The charter members of Riverside Parlor include: Judge P. E. Densmore, P. K. Frankenheimer, A. A. Wood, F. W. Twogood, Ray Jessup, C. A. Ables, Ray Small, A. G. Pence, Geo. Kingman, Wirt P. Boggs, W. W. Gamble, A. R. Gamble, John T. Garner, F. A. Bixler, Harry Grindstrom, G. D. Mills and R. C. Hendricks.

DEL NORIE COUNTY.

(From the Coast Times, Crescent City.)
In fair Del Norte, there nature has in store
Her gifts, near where the ocean billows roar;
There grand and scenic beauty seems to be,
That looks on golden sunset in the sea;
And forests where the mammoth redwood grows,
In dells and on the hills, the hunter knows,
And herds of cows that look both plump and well,
And cause the share in dairy pails to swell;
That yields the butter clean and yellow made,
That's snipped to distant states as higher grade,
Her mountains, rugged, timber clad and old,
Are rich in copper, platinum and gold,
Smith River gently flows to join the tides,
Through landscapes broad that border on her sides,
And stretch away with mantles of grassy green,
Where cozy homes and farms are to be seen
Around the town, with Corners for its name,
That bears a pleasing and enduring fame,
And pretty Crescent City on the beach,
That travelers by the stage and steamer reach,
Where girls are handsome, bright and gay,
And boys are brave and merry all the day,
There truly is a sight sublime to view—
The land and foaming waves seem ever new;
The early sunrise glows in splendor o'er
The waters, on the wide and sandy shore;
And in the summer morning, clear and gray,
The twin rocks loom beyond the briny spray.
—William Mackay.

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PRIL AND EASTER—A COUPLET that is synonymous for bright, sunny days and beautiful gowns and hats. The rain-god may visit us, though we should all like him much better if he would postpone his visit until autumn, as the old adage, "too much is worse than not enough" holds good in his case this spring. Easter lilies will bloom for us, although small flowers take the lead in miladi's make-up, especially on her hats. In this day and age of fast living, the real significance of the Eastertide is nearly lost in the less-important details of what one must wear on that day of days. The display in the fashion shops is all that an ordinary person should wish for, and then, too, as individuality is now featured instead of some set mode, we should be able to equip ourselves with everything modish and chic that will suit our own particular style, so just a glimpse at some of the newest models in

Short Jacket Suits.

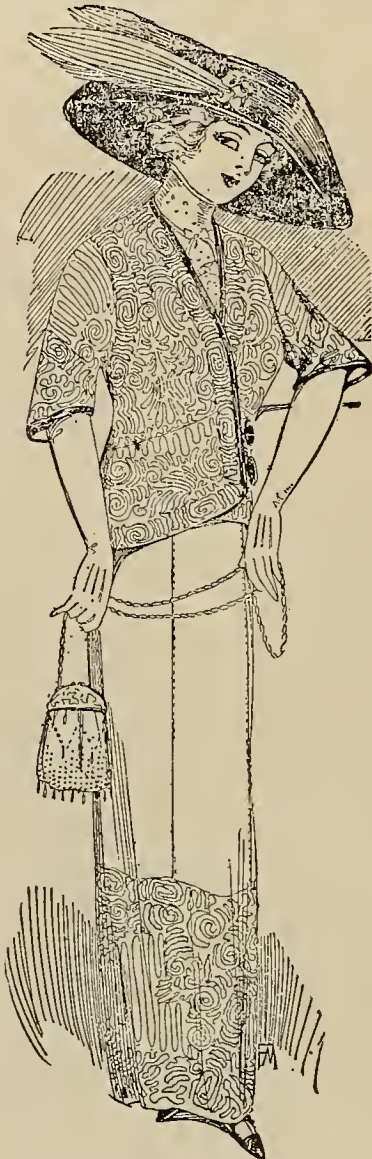
Fine mixed goods, as well as the manish weaves, are swell for early spring. The jackets are getting shorter, some only twenty inches long now, while twenty-four inches seems to be the limit in the extreme ideas. Etons are not very far away now, and a rumor comes from across the sea that ere the summer wanes they will be seen on the ultra-fashionables. In colors, we have a new shade called the blue-green, a peculiar though very fetching color. Tans and chocolate are as popular as ever in the lighter weaves, and navy continues to hold its own. So many colors seem to be blended to invent some new shade, that it would tax the memory of most of us to keep tab on them all. Large buttons for closing the short coats are being used—on some, only one large one, with smaller ones on cuffs and across the fronts of the long roll of the collar. The back of the collar is often faced with white or some contrasting color in silk or velvet, with the deep turn-back cuffs to match.

White and cream serges, basket weaves and hopsackings are extremely swell when combined with black silk, navy or cerise for the collar, cuffs and buttons. For separate long coats in pongee and serge, which are again featured for early spring and summer to wear with white or dainty gowns, we find the long rolled collar and turn-back cuffs are of foudral in either dots or the new striped effect. From two to four gilt buttons of large size are worn to close, with small ones on cuffs and collar. We have been amazed and delighted with former creations in many lines, but this season's showing of charming

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

is quite too dear, and will certainly be given more than a passing glance by those fortunate enough to gain an entree into some of the French rooms of our fashion emporiums. Some of the gowns I saw could not fail to please the most exacting and fastidious of maids and matrons.

Marquiesette seems to take the lead in the sheer fabrics, as it drapes so delightfully, and in either round length or en-train we could not wish for a daintier or prettier effect. It doesn't matter whether we must have loads of lace inserted—with perhaps hand embroidery, painting or stamping in a floral design in the natural colors—or if just



A Fetching Easter Creation.

simply made up with a little val or cluny lace, it is equally charming and dainty. A few models of the plain white and dainty pastel shades were hung up for my inspection, while the latest to be evolved is the novelty or striped marquiesette, that is really something entirely new, and combines with other

sheer materials to advantage. High waist lines prevail, and on some gowns it is seemingly just outlined by a narrow piping of the silk which is used as trimming, though really joining skirt and waist. On other gowns a broad messaline folded girdle is a distinctive feature.

One gown of white marquiesette had three bias folds of the goods to finish the lower part of the skirt, joined together by one-inch bands of cluny inserting. It was a dancing frock, rather short, about ankle length, with an Oriental lace rose design above the folds and around the low Dutch neck. A folded blue messaline girdle gave it just the touch of color to enhance the beauty of such a gown. Most of the sleeves, and nearly all in kimono style, are just above, or at the elbow, and edged with the contrasting shade of silk used, or elaborately trimmed with the lace, or otherwise, to match the rest of the gown. Some sleeves and short kimono yokes are entirely lace, which gives a very pleasing effect. Oriental bead-work gave an altogether distinct "air" to this frock, as the neck was finished with a design just below the piping of blue silk.

Indian Bead-Work Much Used.

A plain ocean-blue marquiesette had the Indian bead-work in white around the decollete neck, and a wide design of the same was embroidered all around the skirt above a wide band of Maltese lace inserted just above the three-inch hem. A narrow piping of white messaline formed the high waist line, the skirt being simply shirred into the waist. This Indian bead-work is something extremely chic and modish just now, and will be a distinctive feature on many a natty afternoon or evening gown. The little white beads can be bought by the string or bunch, and may be embroidered on by the home dressmaker. Imported gowns that have the maker's name on from "Gay Paree" or London, bring pretty high figures—which is better for some of us to place elsewhere, though we can duplicate, you know, and no one is the wiser, for the label is always inside of an imported gown, which naturally gives us the advantage over the importers in that respect.

A Real Novelty.

But the novelty marquiesette, which was mentioned before, is really a novelty in texture and beauty. One of the models displayed had a unique combination in the undergown. A wide navy messaline band formed the bottom of the skirt, and just above it, another wide band of Maltese lace was joined to a yoke of corn silk with a narrow one-inch band of the blue messaline. The under-waist of corn silk had a two-inch band of navy across the bust, and the whole combination shimmered through the novelty marquiesette that covered it in tunic effect, till one must needs lose herself in admiration for those master creative minds that strive so hard to meet the extravagant and capricious demands of the world of fashion. Corn silk outlined the low neck, with full sleeves of cluny in elbow length. Oriental bead-work around the neck

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and a braided corn and navy messaline girdle enhanced the beauty of this gown, while just a touch of gilt fringe finished the lower edge of the marquisette tunic, gleaming over the navy band underneath.

With tulle, chiffon, silk mull, marquisette or, in fact, any of the sheer fabrics which are used, a touch of some contrasting shade always tends to give it a nattier and daintier appearance. It may be only as piping for waistline, neck and sleeves, or a wide folded girdle, with bands of same around the bottom or just above the hem of the skirt; still one should always have some little foreign touch to her gowns, but be sure that the shade harmonizes with the complexion, else the beauty is lost in the incongruity. Foulards are again to the fore as a dainty and serviceable fabric for afternoon or dancing frocks. The models shown this spring eclipse those heretofore shown, if possible. Dots and stripes in most any of the colors and shades, as well as black and white, combine nicely with plain messaline to match either the ground color or dots. Pin stripes are even daintier than ever, and a little touch of some pastel shade or erise for outlining the necks and sleeves brightens these silks wonderfully.

In the Lingerie Gowns

Are some very natty designs, and most of them are very much trimmed. The combinations are unique in many—for lace, perhaps two or three kinds, as Cluny, Val and Irish, may be used on one gown, or allover embroidery with Val and Cluny. Tiny tucking in the lengthwise effect, which can be bought by the yard, is pretty and chic, placed between rows of lace inserting as bands. Sometimes it is used as a yoke for the skirt, with rows of lace

inserting to join it to the waist, then a narrow band of the tucking comes, with perhaps allover embroidery or the ground material with lace inserted in V-shape or a floral design in hand embroidery to finish the front of the waist. Narrow skirts are still the thing, but one's own ingenuity may be taxed to design her gowns, there being so many ideas displayed.

Yokes on skirt are good, with a scant flounce of wide embroidery, or of the material used, with a wide hem and tucks and inserting of lace. The tiny lengthwise tucking is used for inserting in the flounce, too. Hand embroidery in clusters, or a scroll design extending around the skirt, and a heavily embroidered one on the waist, are very fetching and something new. If a plainer yoke is used for the skirt, a floral design embroidered around the lower edge where the flounce is gathered on, and the same design on the flounce in a wider pattern, with a dainty narrow embroidery around the low Dutch or square neck and elbow sleeves, is an extremely dainty way to make up batiste or mull. Allover embroidery is also used for yokes, or cut in bands for inserting between tucks or lace. For negligee or house wear, as well as for the street, the styles for

Separate Skirts and Waists

are many and natty. A wool skirt of navy, or in any of the prevailing colors or black, goes very nicely with shirtwaists in the plain tailored style, or the daintier and flatter chiffon, batiste and silk mull waists. Some of the newest chiffon waists have the Indian bead-work in white around the Dutch neck and a small design on the three-fourths or elbow sleeves. The lingerie waists are very elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery. In fact, it would seem as though Dame Fashion was endeavoring to try her skill, as well as the patience of her followers, by this season's vagaries.

Never mind, as long as she adheres to the picturesque, but when the grotesque is introduced, then it is time to rebel. With all dainty gowns, worn with pumps or low shoes, the hand embroidered hose is correct. Plain silk hosiery is always elegant, but where one thinks she wants something different, let her try her skill on those same plain hose, with dainty embroidery up the instep or on each side. Long gloves will always be correct with short sleeves, for either the street or evening receptions, parties, etc.

In Jewelry Novelties

are found many ideas to go with the gowns. Those dear little Holland or Dutch pins for the collar or jabot in hard enamel and colors, and California flowers in natural colors, also in hard enamel, are really what we've been looking for, though perhaps unconsciously, for they will certainly appeal to the heart, and are really quite inexpensive. The hearts of the flowers have tiny semi-precious stones inset, and come in single flowers or clusters. Butterflies are also shown. Long lorgnette or vanity chains are nice in silver, gold and gun metal. Green or Pompeian gold is quite a feature now in belt pins as well as in chains.

But do not forget the vanities, for they are so helpful (?) at the beaches or for outing purposes. Really, though, some may be blissfully unconscious of their existence, as well as ignorant of their usefulness, so a brief description will suffice to enlighten them: On the short chains attached to a long chain worn around the neck, depends a tiny mirror, puff and powder box, and nail cleaner and file. They are very flat and appear only as pendants or locket, and may be in plain gold or inset with precious or semi-precious stones. Tally cards are also carried like that. Round or oblong in shape are these vanities or tally card cases, and they are quite an adjunct to one's toilet. Flat hat pins are being used more now, as the hats are mostly smaller—or rather, the crowns are. Very pretty and dainty are some of the

Latest Ideas in Millinery.

Rough straw continues in favor, though the fine Milans, Neapolitans and hemp are always good. A turban which caught my fancy, very high and rather small, was fashioned from the narrow brim upwards, with a bed of tiny ferns through which sprays of lilies-of-the-valley were thickly scattered. The lower part—not strictly a brim, but could pass for one—was of corn-colored lace straw, with a green velvet fold between the foliage and straw,

and was also faced with the green velvet. Full crowns of the modest violet, with the foliage, tiny moss-rose buds and other fine flowers are both suitable for turbans or wide brim hats.

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The Passing of the Pioneer

Mrs. Margaret D. Enright, who came to California from Peru in 1846, died in East San Jose recently. Deceased was a native of Scotland, and upon arrival in California, resided at Monterey, later going to San Francisco; since 1851 she had been a resident of Santa Clara County.

John Wise, who went to Benicia in 1850 and removed to Vallejo in 1854, died in the latter city recently, aged 80 years. Five children survive.

Mrs. Mary Hannah Johnston who, as Miss Mary Carter, came across the plains and arrived in San Bernardino, December 6, 1851, died recently at Brentwood, Contra Costa County. Deceased was a native of New York, aged 72 years, and is survived by two daughters and six sons, the latter acting as pallbearers at the interment, which took place at Halfmoon Bay, where deceased and her family first settled in 1852. In 1855 deceased was married to John Johnson, a Pioneer of 1849, who died eighteen years ago.

Peter D. Hedley, who came to California in 1849, died in Berkeley recently. He was a native of New York, and is survived by a widow and son.

James F. Talbott, a Pioneer mining man of Placer County, died recently at Sacramento. He was a native of Kentucky, aged 57 years, and came to the State in 1849. Three children survive.

J. B. Kerrick, who settled in Stockton in 1849, after a trip across the plains, died there recently, aged 87 years. Three children survive.

Sanders Hornbrook, who came to California in 1849, died recently at Round Valley, Mendocino County. He was a native of Indiana, aged 82 years. For some time he mined in Butte County, but in 1856 took up his residence in Mendocino County.

Edward Towne, Sr., a native of Missouri, aged 85 years, died recently at Lodi. Deceased arrived in San Francisco in 1849, but went to Placer County and mined until 1852, when he removed to Sonoma County. In 1869 he went to San Joaquin County, but in 1873 took up his home in Goleta, Santa Barbara County. In 1907 he again went to San Joaquin County and resided at Lodi. Eight children survive.

Captain De Witt Clinton Rumsey, who came here in the early days and was identified with the State's earliest history, died recently at Sebastopol. He was a native of Ohio, aged 80 years, and is survived by a widow and daughter. Deceased was a member of the famous Vigilance Committee.

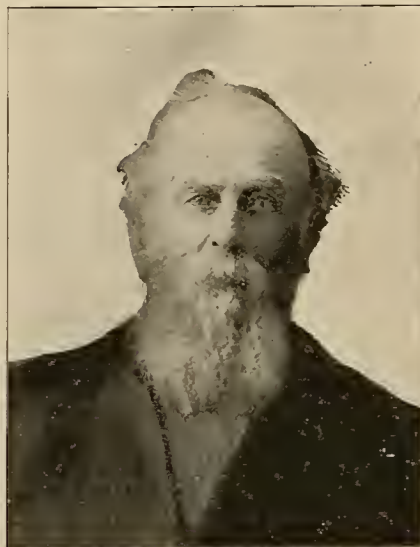
James M. Braly, who arrived in Sacramento in 1850, after a trip across the plains, died recently at Fresno, where he had resided since 1881. He was a native of Missouri, aged 85 years, and is survived by a widow and two daughters.

Harvey S. Brown, a pioneer lawyer of the State, died recently at Oakland. He was a native of New York, aged 87 years, and came to California in 1849, associating with C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford and C. S. Crocker. Six children survive.

J. P. Smith, a Pioneer of 1849, died in Potter Valley, Mendocino County, recently, aged 84 years. He was a native of Tennessee, and is survived by a son.

Captain Charles G. Myrick, a native of Massachusetts, aged 99 years, died recently at Mayfield, survived by a son. Deceased came to California in 1850, and after spending some time in the mining sections, engaged in business in San Francisco. In 1867 he removed to Mayfield, and had since resided there.

Simpkins Walton, a Pioneer of 1850, died near San Jose recently, aged 90 years. He was a native



JOHN C. PELTON, Deceased.

of Nova Scotia, and came across the plains to California. A widow and seven children survive.

John C. Pelton, a pioneer California educator, died in San Francisco, March 5th, aged 85 years. Deceased was a native of Maine, and arrived in San Francisco in the autumn of 1849, after a trip around the Horn. On December 26, 1849, Pelton opened the first public school in San Francisco, conducting it at his own expense. After the school system became a part of the city government, deceased served for many years as superintendent, and later took up the work of establishing reform schools for wayward boys and girls. Just before his death Pelton, who was recognized as the direct parent of the State's public-school system and devoted his time and talents to that service rather than the accumulation of gold, composed these lines, which were among his effects:

Nothing but leaves, poor, worthless leaves,
For them it is the spirit grieves,
No garnered sheaves, nothing but leaves;
Poor, worthless leaves.

In all these years, long, toilsome years,
Mid careless doubt and toil and tears,
I've garnered nought of golden ears—
Nothing but leaves, poor, worthless leaves,
For this it is the spirit grieves.

Like ye, I've worn no burnished crown,
Mine were rather a thorny crown;
No laurel nor palm nor bay
Are found above my temple gray;
Nothing but leaves, poor, worthless leaves,
For this, alas, my spirit grieves.

David Kettleman, prominently identified with the early history of Stockton and San Joaquin County, died recently at Lodi, aged 85 years. Deceased was born in Germany, but came to this country in 1838, and started via Cape Horn for California in the ship "Panama" in 1848, arriving in San Francisco, where the Call building now stands, on August 3, 1849. He went to the mines and established supply stores at San Andreas, Winters Bar and Poverty Bar. In 1852 he purchased a large tract of farming land in San Joaquin County, near Lodi, and returned East to procure livestock, which he drove across the plains to his ranch. A widow and five children survive.

Miguel Villa, who came to Los Angeles from Lower California, where he was born, in 1846, died in that city, March 4th. For fifty years he had engaged in the butcher business. A widow and five children survive.

John Charles Fremont, Rear-Admiral U.S.N., died in Boston, March 7th. He was a son of the famous pathfinder, and was born in San Francisco, April 19, 1849. He was an authority on naval affairs, having been in the navy since 1872, when he graduated from the United States Naval Academy.

Benjamin Ferris, who came to California in 1849, died in Oakland, March 2nd, aged 85 years.

Isidore Burns, a native of New York, aged 83 years, who came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1849, died in San Francisco, March 9th, survived by a widow. He was a member of the famous Vigilance Committee and of the Society of California Pioneers.

Mrs. Catherine Levally, who arrived in Sonoma County in 1850 after a trip across the plains, died recently in Kenwood. As Miss Catherine Sansbury, deceased was wedded to Mr. Levally in Butte County—at a point where Durham Station now stands—March 18, 1849. Surviving deceased are a husband and six children, thirty-two grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren.

C. C. Townsend, who had been constable of Grass Valley since 1859, died there March 3rd. He was a native of Virginia, aged 84 years. In 1852, deceased crossed the plains to California, and immediately took up his residence in Grass Valley, where he had continuously resided. A widow and three children survive.

John Spencer, the last survivor of the U. S. frigate "Savannah," which hoisted the first American flag at Monterey, in 1846, died March 3rd at the Soldier's Home, Sawtelle, near Los Angeles. He was one of those ordered ashore at Monterey to haul down the flag of Mexico and hoist the American flag.

Mrs. William T. Wallace, daughter of the late Peter H. Burnett, California's first elective Governor, died in San Francisco, March 15th. She was a native of Missouri, aged 75 years, and is survived by four children. In 1849, deceased arrived at San Jose with her parents, after a trip across the plains, and was there married, in 1852, to the late Judge William T. Wallace, for many years Superior Judge of San Francisco.

Henry F. Williams, who was a passenger on the old side-wheel steamer which arrived in San Francisco February 28, 1849, died in San Francisco, where he had continuously resided, March 16th, survived by a widow and ten children. He was a native of Virginia, aged 83 years, and built the first postoffice in San Francisco. Deceased was a leader in all movements looking to the public welfare, among them public libraries, and opened the first Mechanics' Fair held in San Francisco.

George R. Skinner, a native of New York, aged 79 years, who came across the plains to California in 1849, died in Petaluma, March 12th. He was a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee of early days. A widow and five children survive.

Mrs. Sarah Long died in Redlands, March 11th, aged 72. She came from Illinois to California in 1855 to join her husband, who was a rancher on Coon Creek, and who came to California three years previous. She leaves her husband, D. H. Long, and three children.

PIONEERS HOLD RECEPTION.

Dr. Samuel H. Willey of Berkeley entertained the surviving Pioneers from New York who landed in Monterey in 1849, February 28th. This was the annual gathering of the men who came across the Isthmus of Panama in the first steamer. Dr. Willey is the oldest of the survivors, being born in 1821. Others who survive are: H. T. Williams, born 1828; General W. H. Pratt, born 1828; J. B. Price, born 1833; Rev. S. H. Willey, born 1821; A. C. Mack, born 1823.

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NATIVE DAUGHTER NEWS

(Continued from Page 19, Column 3)

tertained the winners and their male friends at a Colonial party on the evening of February 22nd. At the hour appointed the members of the losing team appeared in the quaint costumes of our great-grandmothers with all the accessories of powdered curls, patches and old-time ornaments. At the end of the opening march, as the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, a large American flag was most effectively unfurled from the ceiling by means of invisible cords, and formed the background for a most picturesque scene, drawing forth merited applause from the audience. The evening's amusements were games suggestive of the date, including a series of guessing contests on the "Life of Washington," "Pictures of the Presidents," and "Patriotic Songs." Then came dancing of minuets and the Virginia reel. The banquet that followed was gay in its display of flags, and cherries on real trees. The day is old but the spirit is new, and Washington is just as real to us today as if it were his ninth instead of his one hundred and seventy-ninth birthday we celebrate.

Tree Dedicated to California Boys.

San Francisco—Keith Parlor, No. 137, celebrated Arbor Day, March 7th, by planting a Monterey cypress in the western end of Mission Park and dedicating it to the growing youth of California. In addition to the Parlor officers, there were present Grand President Mamie G. Peyton, P. G. P. Mary E. Tillman, Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes and P. G. P. Eliza D. Keith. In recognition of ardent work in behalf of the youth of California, Rev. Father Crowley was, by vote of the Parlor, named as guardian of the tree.

Makes Generous Gift.

Oakland—A very pleasant evening was spent on March 14th, when Grand President Mamie G. Peyton paid her official visit to Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175. The hall was tastefully decorated with acacia, white lilies and greens. Over thirty guests were assembled, there being delegations from Estudillo, Bear Flag and Aloha Parlors. Grand Vice-President Anna F. Lacey and P. G. P. Steinbach were also in attendance. The ritualistic work was exemplified with splendid success, largely due to the efforts of D. D. G. P. Louise R. Stranh, who is also a member of Mission Bells Parlor, and who is ever ready to offer her untiring services to her fellow sisters. She is indeed an active and able worker.

One of the features of the evening was a surprise given the members in the form of a \$25 check presented by their fellow member, Guadalupe Arcego, to go towards the flag fund. She is indeed loved by all, and has been accepted as the Parlor's fairy god-mother. The Parlor was congratulated by Grand President Peyton, who also gave a very interesting account of the Native Daughters' Home. Many pleasant wishes were extended to this young Parlor by those present.

Following the Parlor business session, a social session was indulged in, during which refreshments were served. At the close of the Lenten season, Mission Bells Parlor will give an elaborate vande-ville entertainment, and already has the arrangements well in hand.

VISIT TO YOUNG PARLOR REVEALS INTERESTING FACTS.

Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes sends The Grizzly Bear the following interesting account of a recent visit to Galt, Sacramento County, where

she visited the Native Daughter Parlor there in an official capacity, along with the Grand President:

Saturday evening, February 25th, was an eventful one in the history of Chabolla Parlor, No. 171, N.D.G.W., at Galt, the occasion being the date of Grand President Mamie G. Peyton's official visit. The Grand Secretary was also present. Chabolla Parlor is really in its infancy, having been instituted by P. G. P. Ema Goff little more than a year ago, yet if one were to judge the age of this splendid Parlor by the perfection of its work, it might be numbered among the oldest Parlors on the roster. Seldom has the writer witnessed more perfect work. This Parlor has what is needed in most every other Parlor—a good organist, a thorough musician. This we all know counts much in the successful rendition of the ritualistic work, for good music adds to the beauty and impressiveness of the work, making the ritual ceremony more pleasing and thereby more deeply instilling into our hearts the truths designed to impart. This little organist had yet another accomplishment, so necessary in all lodge-room work—she knew how to march, and she knew how to drill others. The floor work was, therefore, strictly military, the results excellent, and Chabolla Parlor is to be congratulated upon having so efficient an officer in this special line of work. Did time and space allow, the writer would be delighted to go into detail in re the various officers, but suffice to say that the books of the several officers were well kept, and the marshal attentive to duty. The Parlor under the guidance of a most enthusiastic little president was a most hospitable hostess, and the Grand President and Grand Secretary were both delighted with the reception tendered them. The banquet was a sumptuous one and enjoyed by all. Sisters Graham, Goodfellow and Whitaker met the grand officers at the depot and escorted them to the hotel, where everything had been arranged for the comfort and pleasure of Chabolla's guests. Later the Grand Secretary became the guest of Mrs. Whitaker.

It might be interesting to know something about the name of this enthusiastic Parlor—"Chabolla." It is an historical name, having a place in early California history. "Chabolla" was the name of the pioneer to whom was ceded the grant "Rancho San Juan los Mokelumnes" by the Mexican government. This grant covers many miles of very valuable land in and around Galt. Owing to the popularity of the venerable pioneer owner of the grant, it was generally called "Chabolla" grant, the original name, "Rancho San Juan los Mokelumnes," being too long to be remembered, and considered too pretty to be pronounced other than in the sweet tones of the Spanish tongue.

While enjoying the hospitality of the Whitaker home, the Grand Secretary had the unexpected pleasure of finding there a most sensible little boy—a native son of a Native Son. Andrew is his name. Now, Andrew is just a little over six years old, and not a very robust little fellow either, but let me tell you some of the things he does: This little boy has an orange grove all his own. Every night he goes out, all alone, to this grove and covers each one of the 115 trees with what is called a hood, to keep jack frost from nipping the tender leaves and buds. Then he feeds his little Shetland pony, and gathers the eggs that his own chickens lay. After the cat and dog are made comfortable for the night, Andrew changes his overalls and waits for a house

suit and comes into the sitting-room happy, smiling, and ready for dinner. The next morning he rises early enough to attend to all his pets, making each one happy for another day; then he visits his orange grove, removes the hood from each one of these 115 orange trees, that the warm sunshine may kiss the leaves and buds, making them believe they are still in their sunny southern home. Now, I think this is just wonderful for such a little boy to do, twice a day. One would know at a glance at this beautiful country home, with its spacious grounds, etc., that little Andrew was not made to do this for economy's sake—but to teach him to be self-reliant and independent.

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IN HONOR OF LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Lincoln's birthday, the principal and teachers of the Garfield school, San Francisco, entertained the members of Garfield Post, G.A.R., and Garfield Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R. The members of Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., and San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, N.S.G.W., who served on the dedication committee at the time the school was dedicated, were also invited to be present. Mario Ferno represented Salician Council, Y.M.I., which presented the boys of the school with a drum.

The children of the school, under the leadership of Miss Estelle Carpenter, rendered operatic selections in Italian and patriotic selections in English. They were the same children chosen to sing for Madam Tetrazzini, and no wonder the great songstress was thrilled with their music. Many a grizzled old veteran, enthused with their singing, allowed a tear to roll down his cheek unabashed. Members of the Board of Education, the Grand Army of the Republic and Native Sons and Native Daughters addressed the children and guests.

After the exercises, Miss Mary Seherer, principal of the school, invited those present to a banquet at which she acted as toastmistress. Miss Estelle Carpenter and Mr. Ferno delighted with musical selections; Mr. Sbarboro spoke of the Pacific-Panama Exposition; Mr. Boyle and Mr. Altman of natural sites for the fair; Col. Adams and Mrs. Adams of the G.A.R., of Lincoln and his work; Mr. Parsons of the North Beach Record, of the issues of the day as compared with those of Lincoln's time; Mrs. Frances Noehl, past president of Keith Parlor, N.D.G.W., of the duty of the Native Son and Native Daughter toward the upbuilding of the industries of the State.

Miss G. Carroll, a teacher in the public schools, spoke of Lincoln's example for the men and women of this great nation—of his natural nobility of soul and mind. She read the following poem, the lines of which were written extemporaneously by herself at the banquet table. The patriotic lines appealed to the assemblage to such an extent that the reading evoked great applause. Miss Carroll is a member of Keith Parlor, N.D.G.W., and is a typical girl of the Golden West:

"THE BOYS IN BLUE."

The ranks are growing thin, boys,
The boys are getting few,
And we're not so gay and strong, boys,
As we were in sixty-two.

But our hearts beat just as strong, boys,
When we hear the bugle blow,
As when we faced the rebel army
In those wartimes long ago.

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PRESENTS NEAT TROPHY TO STIMULATE INTEREST



THE WEEK OF MARCH 13TH WAS filled with interest for members of the Los Angeles Parlors of Native Sons of the Golden West. Judge Robert M. Clarke, Grand Trustee, of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, Ventura, having sent out word that he would in that time visit the five local Parlors officially. The visits began on Monday, March 13th, when Los Angeles, No. 45, was honored with the presence of the grand officer; Tuesday, Sierra Madre, No. 235, was attended; Wednesday, Corona, No. 196; Thursday, La Fiesta, No. 236, and Friday, Ramona, No. 109. There was a goodly attendance of the local membership, irrespective of Parlors, on the occasion of each night's visit, and social sessions, with light refreshments, terminated each Parlor's meeting.

Grand Trustee Clarke delivered an interesting address to the members each evening, and laid particular stress upon the fact that, as he interpreted the underlying principles of the Order, each Parlor should aid in the restoration of the early-day historical landmarks, and help to perpetuate the deeds and memories of the pioneers. The speaker said he did not believe the Order was founded with the intention of building up a commercial organization for the payment of sick and death benefits, and he did not approve of efforts being made to secure members along such lines. The Order, in his mind, is purely one of sentiment, and love for the State's traditional history should alone influence native Californians in becoming affiliated, in order that each one might do his just share toward perpetuating that history and preserving to future generations the few remaining landmarks.

Judge Clarke said he hoped the day was not far distant when every Parlor would contribute a large percentage of its revenue to the preservation of the State's landmarks and the erection of suitable monuments throughout the length and breadth of the State to immortalize the memories of each and every Pioneer Father and Mother.

To Stimulate Interest.

On the occasion of the visit to Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235, W. J. Poole, a young and enthusiastic member, sprang a complete surprise on the assembled Natives, when he arose and, in the course of extended remarks pertaining to the building up of the Order in the southern part of the State, presented the Parlor with a handsome cub bear statue, resting upon a pedestal on which is a silver plate

Yes, our fighting days are over,
And there's peace throughout the land,
Yet our sons would fight as bravely
If occasion should demand.

Why should we then, old comrades,
For the cause and flag have fears?
Will not the spirit of our Lincoln
Guide us through the coming years?

So with thankful hearts uplifted,
Praise the God of Hosts today,
For a country undivided
Under Freedom's holy sway.

Beautiful Easter Floral Display.

Pelicano, Rossi & Co., the noted San Francisco florists and decorators are moving, and invite their many friends to their new and spacious flower shop at 123-125 Kearney street, near Post, to examine the beautiful display of Easter plants and flowers.

bearing the inscription: "Presented to Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235, N.S.G.W., and to be given as a trophy to the Parlor performing the best ritualistic work." In paving the way for his presentation, Mr. Poole said, among other things:

"I want you to go back with me into the history of the early Western Pioneer—how he left his home in the East; how he risked untold dangers and sacrificed all that was near and dear to the heart of the human race—home, wife and children. He sac-



W. J. Poole, Who Presented Trophy.

rificed all this, for many and oft were the times when crossing the plains, and threading the narrow mountain passes, 'where the last crust of bread in the snow bound canyon was freely shared,' that whole families were wiped out and untold atrocities committed against these Pioneers by their ever-lurking foe, ready to let fly the poisoned shaft from behind a tree. My friends, you have heard this time and again, this old story; of how men conquered a wilderness and founded an empire rich in opulence, in great and proud cities and manifold industries, and all that goes to make up the complex civilization of modern times. You have heard it, as I say, time and again, this old story, but to me it is a story that is always new, and each time I hear it there is an added charm which enthalls me as I see that great panorama of history unfolded, from the heights of the present which we have attained, thanks to the foundation which they builded so well. We look again and see them crossing the plain in their crude but substantial prairie schooner; we see the mining camp spring up and communities formed; we see one of these camps grow from a straggling village in the sand dunes to a city which truly must have been founded at a Golden Gate, and we see the Spanish pueblo grow to a world mart with strides that has caused the world to gasp and rub its eyes. 'Tis a wonderful period of history that we observe from this height. 'Tis good to be here.

'In commemoration of these men, a great ship was launched—our Order—and from time to time other ships have kissed the great unfathomable sea of Friendship, Loyalty and Charity, and today our Parlor is one of the units of this great squadron. As I, in my turn, have stood watch on the bridge of the Sierra Madre as a member of your Good of the Order Committee, never losing faith in the course laid out by the Admiral in command of this great squadron, our Order, fulfilling and accomplishing its ultimate mission, I have felt as if we were drifting. We have come to the point, not where the course must be changed, but where new fuel must be added. We must right the ship, and steer it in the course laid out in the foundation principles of our Order. We can best do this by stimulating a friendly rivalry in the ritualistic work of the Order, which so beautifully exhorts us to be loyal to our State and our nation, and revere our Pioneer ancestors.

"Brothers, I have here a little cub bear, which I trust will be the cause of a great deal of rivalry between the different Parlors, now existing or to be hereafter organized, in the city of Los Angeles. May this striving and rivalry be in the same spirit of friendly playfulness that this little bear seems to typify as I look upon him. Yet, I would that it may be in as much earnestness as he seems to exhibit in regard to his troublesome paw. It is my intention to present this little bear to Sierra Madre Parlor, to be held as a drill-team trophy to be competed for by the various Parlors, under conditions to be announced later."

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Contributions relating to the Native Sons and Native Daughters, and to the development of the State, are solicited, together with illustrations, which will be returned. To insure prompt publication, however, copy must be in our hands NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. No attention will be given contributions unless signed by some reliable party, but, when desired, the contributor's name will be withheld from publication.

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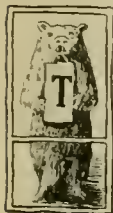
MAY, 1911

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AS TOLD BY A FORTY-NINER

(BY FRANCIS FAIRCHILD, PLACERVILLE.)



OWARD THE NORTHERN BORDER of El Dorado County, where the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains begin to enlarge and blend with the greater elevations, stands a prominent ridge from the summit of which a birdseye view can be had of the country north, south and west, that is well worth one's time and labor to witness. The oldest gold seeker, who came to that locality in 1849, has ever known the eminence as Pilot Hill, and the legendary account of its naming is, that John C. Fremont so christened it, after having scaled to its summit during one of his early explorations in California.

It so happened that, near the end of December, 1908, with a companion, I was driving upon the road between Salmon Falls and Centerville, skirting the southern end of Pilot Hill, and incidentally discussing its peculiarities. The suggestion was made to climb to its summit, neither of us ever having been upon it, though both born almost beneath its shadow. Hitching the horses to a tree upon its wooded slope, we began its ascent on foot. It was an ideal Californian winter day. The November rains had laid the dust upon the highway, and there had been just enough light travel to make it smooth; the pollen had been washed from the evergreen trees and shrubbery, and the ground was just damp enough to render our foothold firm, when, were it dry, the pine needles and other dead leaves would have made the path slippery and our travel difficult.

In less than half an hour, we were upon the summit. The ridge is about half a mile in length from north to south, very narrow, with precipitous incline upon both eastern and western sides. Standing upon its apex were perhaps a dozen pine trees of good size and height, besides shrubbery, and the surface of the ground was strewn with scoria, chalcidonic fragments and other igneous rocks which, to our unsophisticated geological minds, suggested volcanic phenomena at some remote period.

But the view! There was no fog in the valley, as the early rains had cleared the atmosphere, and the sun in its full glory was shining over all. To the north and south hamlets nestled in the foothills, surrounded with orchards; to the westward the grand Sacramento Valley, with the great river of that name and the tributary American and lesser streams; and the Capital City itself in plain view, the golden dome of the State House, blazing in its sun-kissed splendor—a range of plain-covered vineyard and orchard, gently modulating foothills variously improved, craft-laden river—a scenic panorama unparalleled in variety and grandeur. And in the background to the east were the awe-inspiring peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, capped with their eternal mantles of snow.

In deep admiration of this scenic display, we sauntered along the crest of the ridge, occasionally flushing a covey of mountain quail and disturbing a squirrel engaged in extracting nuts from a pinecone—all the while believing ourselves to be alone

upon the Pilot's crest. In this we were mistaken for, when we were near its northern extremity, we were surprised to see another—an aged, grizzled man, large of stature—absorbed in contemplating the panorama to the westward. Apparently he had not seen us. The meeting place was such that we could not well pass unnoticed, and therefore as we approached, saluted him. He seemed rather reticent, but after a few remarks about the weather and scenery, entered into conversation.

As near as I can remember, this is what he told us: "Yes, this is a beautiful 'winter' day and so near Christmas. Yonder view of the Sacramento River reminds me of the first Christmas Day I spent in California. I was thinking of it all, as I gazed upon that shining stream near the horizon. Would you care to hear about it?" Indeed we would, we answered in unison, and all three selected a seat in the friendly shade of a manzanita bush, when the old man resumed:

"In the summer of 1849, fresh from the tropics, I stepped upon the soil of California from a newly arrived ship, in San Francisco, upon Montgomery street, near where Pacific street crosses it, for the water at high tide did not come there then. But whew, what a climate! Foggy and windy. Huge sand dunes loomed up close to the shore of the bay and the afternoon breezes drifted the sand hither and thither just as I had seen snow whirled about upon cold winter days at my native home in the Atlantic states. A few days and nights in San Francisco were sufficient to disgust me with the place, for the few houses and scant foliage were insufficient to break the force of the cutting wind from the ocean, and sleeping accommodations were not only uncomfortable, but costly.

"The schooner Sea Witch lay in the harbor, scheduled to sail for Sacramento one afternoon late

in July, and would take passengers for a fare of one ounce—gold. I took passage, for I wanted to get to the 'diggings' with my wash bowl on my knee and make a 'pile' and go back to 'the states.' The schooner was a staunch little craft which, a short time before, had sailed through the Golden Gate from Nantucket, was a fast sailer, and long before daybreak, the morning after leaving San Francisco Bay, had carried us into a decidedly warmer climate than the prevailing one upon the coast.

"There were many passengers—Chinese, men from Sydney (then an English penal colony), Oregonians, Chicanos, Mexicans (former employes of the Hudson Bay company) and quite a sprinkling of Americans like myself, the whole forming a distinctly cosmopolitan group. Among the latter class was Samuel Brannan, and well do I remember how he detailed the plan upon which Sacramento City had recently been laid out, with its alphabetically and numerically named streets. Another passenger was Martin Van Werner, a genial man from Illinois, with whom I soon became acquainted and liked, the liking becoming mutual. He was five years my senior, and both being 'greenhorns' at gold digging, decided to become partners and follow some 'old miners'—those who had been in the diggings the previous fall—and begin mining where they located.

"We followed them a number of days, without results, when we found ourselves at Bear River, about three miles from where now is the town of Colfax. The place was not rich enough for 'old miners,' so they said they would go north to Feather River, Van Werner and myself deciding to try our luck where we were. August was then pretty well advanced, but we began washing gravel in a rocker, and by the time the November rains covered our diggings with water, we had accumulated quite a 'stake.' Van was a good worker, an excellent woodsman, and one of the best men I ever met. During the four or five months we were together, we became as affectionate as brothers. In Illinois he had a farm upon which there was some indebtedness, and he had left his family in charge. When we left the bar upon which we worked, Van had gold dust enough to cancel the debt and a surplus to make his family and himself comfortable.

"We went upon the divide between Bear River and the North Fork of the American to a place subsequently called Illinoistown, but as there was no mining there, Van decided to go to Sacramento and either go thence home or procure convertible exchange to send his family, and remain in the country another season, return with me to Bear River Bar, and work out our claim. I accompanied him to Auburn, then just given that name, and there we parted. Several weeks later I concluded to go to Monterey, then the territorial capital, and remain until favorable weather again prevailed for mining. En route to Monterey, at Sacramento, in looking for a vessel upon which to go to San Francisco, I came across Van and a Mexican hoy loading a whale boat for a trip up the Sacramento River on a hunting expedition. Van had already made one trip, and met with great success. He was as pleased to meet me as I was to see him and insisted upon my abandonment of the trip to Monterey and joining him upon the hunting excursion, saying we could make money, he together un-

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

	Page
"As Told by a Forty-Niner".....	1
"Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago".....	3
Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary.....	4
"Native Home Items".....	5
Children's Agency Doing Great Work.....	6
"Appreciation" (Poem).....	6
"California's Manufacturing and Future Development".....	7
Editorial Page.....	8
Natives to Invade Santa Cruz.....	9
"With Our Western Books and Writers".....	10
Building Page.....	11
Dramatic and Musical Page.....	12
Mining Department.....	14
Sporting Page.....	15
"Native Daughters of the Golden West".....	18
"Sonoma's Old Adobe" (Poem).....	21
"Native Sons of the Golden West".....	22
"Feminine World's Fads and Fancies".....	24
"The Passing of the Pioneer".....	26
"In Memoriam".....	28
General California Information.....	

til good weather came again, and then go to our bar and work the coming summer. So I joined him.

"Our firearms would be curiosities in these modern times. Van's guns were a long Kentucky rifle and a single-barreled shotgun of immense bore; mine a Government 'vager' and a double-barreled shotgun; all, of course, muzzle loaders. Besides, both had old-time brass-mouthed, single-barreled dragoon pistols, carrying an ounce ball. We also had knives. The boy had no guns; he was to remain by the boat and do chores. Our objective point was up the river some thirty or forty miles, as Van described it, to a large lake above Ox-Bow Bend. The river was running bank full, many places were overflowed, and the current so strong that it was laborious work for the three not-very-skillful oarsmen to propel the boat, but finally we reached a place where there was an immense stretch of water, to the northeast of which were the two high buttes which you can see yonder." (And he pointed northward and the Marysville Buttes were sighted arising alone, from the great plains of the Sacramento Valley.)

"Upon this supposed lake, and flying all about it, were myriads of water fowl in greater variety than I had ever before seen—ducks and geese of various kinds, swans, pelicans, cormorants, cranes, bitterns, coots, gulls and many other fowl by name unknown to me. Between this immense expanse of water and the Sacramento River was a strip of land mostly covered with oak, cottonwood, willow and sycamore trees, amid which grew a matted jungle of grape and blackberry vines and other scrubbery, making it difficult of penetration. Once in a while there

yards away, with a broken stock; my hunting knife lay on the ground with a bloody point, and a few grayish brown hairs clung to its guard.

"Upon recovering sufficiently to canvass the situation, we came to the conclusion that Van had wounded the bear; that my shot had also injured it, and that upon encountering me it had struck out aimlessly with its right paw, hitting the gun apparently in my left hand, held nearly lengthwise with my body, thus driving it against my face as it broke in two. I could not remember of drawing my knife, but must have done so, and thrust it into its hide simultaneously with its blow upon me.

"With this experience so fresh in my mind, I wanted to quit bear hunting, but as no fatality had occurred, Van was determined to 'hag his game.' We thought the stricken bear was so badly hurt that he could not be far away, and that we could soon find and kill it, if it were not already dead. I tried to dissuade him, but could not. Again he entered the thicket, intending to get the bear and put it aboard the boat, that we might start down the river the next morning. An hour passed. The days were short, and darkness was approaching. Hearing no sound from Van, I became uneasy. Finally, when it became quite dark and he neither came nor fired his gun, I built a fire and at intervals fired a gun.

"Morning came, but with it there was no responding shot from Van's rifle. Some four or five miles up the river was another party of hunters, and to them I sent the boy with a request that they come and aid in searching for the missing man, as I was then confident something serious had befallen him.

and easterly, over which many animals were grazing. Toward the Buttes I saw men with teams working with plows and scrapers, and going to them I learned they were making a levee for Wm. H. Parks of Marysville to prevent an overflow when the rivers left their banks.

"It was autumn. I was unoppressed, for I did not think Van's lake was the result of overflow, and I left the locality with a vague idea that some mighty physical change had been wrought, for which I could not account. During the month of May of the following year, succeeding a winter of abundant rain and snow, at the request of a certain railroad official I went to Marysville to examine and report upon some landed property that he thought of purchasing, lying westward from that place. I was taken to the property, and lo, the lake I had gone to with Van in 1849 was before me! There were the great flocks of water fowl as of yore and the ridge of timber land skirting the Sacramento River.

"Ox-Bow of early history was now Gray's Bend, just above the junction of Feather River with the Sacramento, and when both these great streams were full their united waters overflowed the extensive plain and it was quite natural for the early pioneer to mistake it for a lake."

The old man paused. I had been deeply interested in his narrative, and thinking at some future time I might induce him to tell another story of his early life, I asked his name. "Never mind," said he. "I was once well known in this locality, but after losing my partner I never had the heart to return to the bar upon Bear River, where he and I had spent so many agreeable days, but wandered



PILOT PEAK AND ONION VALLEY



MARYSVILLE BUTTES



FREMONT'S EARLY RESIDENCE

would be a small opening, upon the floor of which could be seen many tracks of bear, elk and deer.

"Not many days passed until we had all the wild fowl we wanted, besides the carcasses of two elk; but notwithstanding our boat was fairly loaded, Van insisted upon adding a bear to the cargo. As it was the intention to place our game upon the market the day before Christmas, to Van's mind the variety would be incomplete without a bear. He was sure one or more could be aroused in a little while by beating the thicket, upon the outskirts of which we had seen many tracks. Stationing me in a small, open place in the timber, Van entered the thicket, hoping to arouse a bear and soon end its life with a successful shot. I paced over the limited ground assigned me, eagerly awaiting the sound of his gun. Some time elapsed before I heard it, and while congratulating myself that his unerring marksmanship had brought a bear down, was startled by a crashing of brush near the head of the little opening in which I stood.

"But a moment elapsed, when an enormous grizzly leaped into the open, heading directly for me. There was no time for retreat: the 'vager' went to my shoulder and was discharged. Whether I aimed or not, I do not know, as the black powder then used and a damp atmosphere caused such a smoke that I saw nothing after firing, and everything became a blank. It was probably ten minutes after I fired my gun that I realized that I had been struck by something, and was prone upon the ground, dazed. But Van was by me tendering assistance, baving hurried to the spot at the sound of my gun. I felt a soreness in my head; there was a blue welt the full length of my face, and a piece of my left shirt sleeve missing. My gun was lying several

Four men came, and six of us traversed the thicket as nearly abreast as possible, paying no heed to the game we frightened from cover. When night came, not the slightest trace of either man or wounded bear had we discovered.

"It was the twenty-second day of December, and we continued the search two days longer, with the same result—no trace of Van or the big grizzly bear. Reluctantly the search was abandoned, for the natural conclusion was that Van had unexpectedly come upon the stricken beast, that they had grappled in a death struggle at the water's edge and, embracing, both had fallen in and drowned. Such being the probable fate of my esteemed comrade, his mysterious passing has ever since tinged my existence with an indescribable gloom.

"While the search was in progress, our boatload of game spoiled and was thrown overboard, and on Christmas morning the boy and myself started upon the return trip. It was a melancholy Christmas and never since, throughout all the passing decades, has its anniversary been a 'merry' one to me." The old man's voice had become husky, and his eyes were red. I remarked that I did not know of any such lake as he described, when he continued:

"Many years after the occurrence of the tragedy related, curiosity impelled me to go to that lake. Going by steamer to Knights Landing, and noting the position of the Marysville Buttes—the river bank upon the opposite side had a familiar look—I crossed the river on Snowball's ferry boat and strolled up the bank several miles. A timbered, bramble-covered ridge was there all right, but east of it there was no water, save an occasional small pond, surrounded by tules, dotting an extensive tract of level land, stretching far away northerly

here and worked in Hastings' Ravine. During the summer of 1850 I climbed this same bill—fifty-eight years ago—and I came over from Auburn today to take my last fond look at the locality so closely associated with my early life. Heavens, what changes!"

Abruptly he remarked, "Good day," and with a brisk step for an octogenarian, he was soon out of sight, going toward Centerville.

NAME EXPOSITION OFFICERS.

Charles E. Moore has been unanimously chosen president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, at San Francisco. A. W. Foster was elected treasurer; Rudolph Taussig, secretary, and W. H. Crocker, R. B. Hale, I. W. Hellman, Jr., M. H. DeYoung, Leon Sloss and James Rolph, vice-presidents. An executive committee, consisting of A. W. Foster, R. B. Hale, M. H. DeYoung, W. H. Crocker, I. W. Hellman, Jr., Leon Sloss, H. F. Fortman, F. L. Brown, A. I. Isherg and James McNah, was elected, which will practically control the fair.

While no site for the big exposition has yet been chosen, the choice at present appears to lie between Golden Gate Park and Harbor View.

Mamma: "Willie, what do you mean by breaking all those eggs?" Willie: "I heard papa say that there's money in eggs, and I'm trying to find it."

Jones: "Hello, Smith, what has happened to you that you look so peaked?" Smith: "I've been practicing the rules on 'How to Keep Well,' published in the health column of the Daily Screamer."

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



THE PONY EXPRESS ON MAY 1ST brought the news to Fort Churchill of the attack upon a Massachusetts regiment in the streets of Baltimore, and that the first blood to be shed in the Civil War had flowed there on April 19th. The clicking of the telegraph instruments was followed by excitement throughout the whole State. Business was entirely suspended in San Francisco and every citizen who could get away from his duties rushed to Montgomery street, which was soon filled to overflowing. Extras were printed as fast as the then crude methods of working off a newspaper edition permitted, and were sold on the street as fast as offered. In every city, town and mining camp Union clubs were formed. Strong resolutions sustaining the Government and the Union passed, and a new set of men came to the fore as leaders and molders of public opinion.

On May 11th a great Union demonstration was held in San Francisco and the demand for American flags exhausted the supply. Twenty-five thousand people gathered around the several stands where speakers held forth from noon until midnight, and Union sentiments were cheered to the echo. Senators Latham and McDougall were enthusiastically cheered for the opinions they expressed. General Sumner, in command of the United States troops, General Shields, Samuel Brannan, Del Lake and many other prominent citizens addressed the patriotic crowds, who seemed insatiable in their desire to hear and endorse Union sentiments.

Governor Downey wrote a letter regretting his inability to be present, but declared himself to be an anti-secessionist, which cost him, within twenty-four hours, his place as a popular idol in the hearts of the citizens of California and for a few weeks caused him to be the most denounced man in public life in the State. He explained his position more fully, in a subsequent speech and letter, and while his opinions were the convictions of an honest thinker, they were not popular with the extreme Union men.

Senator Latham, during the month, addressed large Union meetings in the principal towns in the mining counties between Shasta and El Dorado Counties, doing great good for the Union cause, aided by local orators in each place he spoke. Calaveras and Nevada Counties soon appeared to be the strongest in Union sentiment, while San Joaquin and some of the sparsely settled southern counties were shown to have a large number of citizens with Secession principles. The Stars and Stripes were in great demand, and in many of the mining towns lofty flag poles and the largest sized flags purchasable were obtained, and their dedication was made a day of celebration. Grass Valley raised a 160-foot pole; Red Dog erected one 165 feet high; but Gold Flat, Nevada County, with a flagpole 200 feet high, had the place of honor. The town of Pine Grove, Placer County, sent a commissioner to buy the largest flag in the metropolis and this was 26x50 feet.

Civil War Has Political Effect.

F. J. Lippett, in San Francisco, began raising the first regiment of California volunteers to go East and enter the Union army. He had 500 enlistments in a few days, and was preparing to organize them into companies. Street musicians were reaping a money harvest from enthusiastic Union men to continuously play "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs, although occasionally some exultant Secessionist would outbid and have the street musicians play "Dixie" as a change.

The enthusiasm of the masses throughout the most populous districts in behalf of the Union, and the organization of powerful Union clubs in the cities and towns to maintain the laws and frown down treason, were a check upon Secession utterances and a forerunner of a new political alignment on the part of the citizens.

The Breckenridge wing and the Douglas wing of the Democratic party made fruitless efforts to agree and unite on a satisfactory platform. The Republican party was not popular with a large majority of the Union men in the two wings of the Democratic party, so that, while the state central committees of the existing parties were arranging for conventions to nominate congressmen, state and county officials to be voted for on the first Wednesday in September, the Union men were beginning to focus their thought upon the formation of a Union party, with principles that all Union men could support. This idea was afterwards carried out by the evolution of political growth that the changes this year brought about. The Breckenridge wing

called a state convention for June 11th, the Republicans for June 18th, and the Douglas Democrats for July 4th, and politics began to absorb public attention.

Legislature Worst on Record.

The Legislature remained in session until May 20th, when it adjourned sine die and was, as usual, considered the worst on record. The newspapers were nearly unanimous in demanding that the Legislature should meet biannually, instead of annually, and thereby lessen the mischief done by one-half. One of the leading journals commented upon the Senate as being a body of men incapable of transacting sober business and as passing most of its time in wrangling over political disputes or bitter controversies over frivolous points of order. The Assembly had dwindled to an attendance that was often less than a quorum, and had little to do other than to meet and adjourn, awaiting the Senate's setting a day for adjourning sine die.

A resolution to recognize the so-called Southern Confederacy was voted down, there being but ten votes for it, which showed the strength of the Secession movement to be but a little over ten per cent. A Union resolution was passed by the Senate with only five votes against it, which showed the Union sentiment predominating there.

An apportionment bill was passed, basing a senator on 12,250 and an assemblyman on 5,660 of the citizen population. The representatives of the mining counties were very much dissatisfied with it, claiming that "cow" counties had been given too much consideration.

The Legislature was in session 133 days and passed 538 acts, not one in twenty of which were of any general importance. The consensus of newspaper opinion was, "that the statutes of 1861 would be a monument of special and illogical legislation; a beacon and a warning for Legislatures to come." In view of the fact that the session was held during the period when the Nation was passing through the greatest political crisis it had known; that sectional hate developed and grew with astonishing rapidity, and that personal future political ambitions were being harassed and destroyed, it is not surprising that the effect of these conditions should be manifested in the work done by this Legislature.

Legislative Wrangle Results in Duel.

Chas. W. Piercy, the Assemblyman from San Bernardino County, and D. Showalter, the Assemblyman from Mariposa County, had a wordy altercation on May 17th, which was the outgrowth of strained personal relations developed during the session. On the adjournment of the Legislature, Piercy challenged Showalter to fight a duel and the challenge being accepted, arrangements were made in Sacramento for a meeting in Marin County on May 25th. Piercy and his friends left San Francisco in a Whitehall boat on May 24th and went to San Quentin to remain until the next morning, while Showalter and his friends went to San Rafael to await the hour of meeting, which was 11 a. m., May 25th, at a place located eight miles from San Rafael. The weapons to be used were rifles, each party to select his own; the distance was forty yards; rifles were to be held at horizontal or oblique position until brought to sight at the word, "fire!" On arrival at the dueling place, Showalter was arrested by Sheriff Dow of Marin County and taken before County Judge Frink at San Rafael, and after a short hearing was released and immediately departed for Fairfax's farm, where he met Piercy and his friends and it was arranged to fight a short distance from the Fairfax home. Piercy's seconds were Senator H. P. Watkins of Yuba and Samuel Smith, Indian war bond commissioner; Showalter's seconds were Thomas Hayes and Assemblyman Thomas Laspierre of San Joaquin County. Dr. Hammond of San Francisco and Dr. W. H. Bruner were the surgeons in charge. Friends of both the principals endeavored, without success, to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute, and after Showalter had won the choice of position the combatants faced each other and Colonel Hayes gave the word to fire. Both rifles were discharged almost simultaneously and both bullets missed. Showalter being the challenged party, demanded another shot. "Load the weapons again," he said, and in a few minutes they were facing each other ready for the word. Again Colonel Hayes pronounced the word "fire!" and both rifles were discharged as with a single report. Piercy gave a start, threw his head back and fell to the ground. The ball had entered his mouth and passed into his head. He died in a few minutes. Showalter, unhurt, was visibly affected with the end and after passing an eulogy on the courage of his antagonist, departed. Piercy was interred in San Francisco.

In the Mining World.

In mining operations, the Michigan Company at Timbuctoo, hydraulicicking, took out in seven days \$1500.

A Russian miner called "Old Jack," working in Mad Canyon, near Forest Hill, found a lump of gold weighing seventeen ounces and worth \$300.

James Nichols and Wm. Mills, drifting under a street in the town of San Andreas on May 4th, found a gravel bed from which two pans of dirt yielded \$242.

Chili Gulch, Calaveras County, was the scene of great mining activity. Over 100 tunnels owned by as many different companies were being worked and were paying an average of \$20 a day to the man.

A miner named Quick, mining on Cherry Creek, Siskiyou County, found a lump of gold weighing two pounds.

Greasertown, on the Calaveras River, had a population of 200 Chinamen mining the river bars in that vicinity and about twenty-five white men. They came in conflict with each other on May 15th, over the control of a dam, the white miners fighting to maintain it and the Chinamen to destroy it. The battle lasted over an hour and was fought with rocks, clubs and shovels. About a score of Chinamen were disabled, some being seriously hurt, and after being driven off they had the white men arrested for battery.

A sulphur mine was being opened up at San Buenaventura.

Lift Machine Causes Amusement.

Spring racing meetings were held during the month at Tehama, Red Bluff, Oroville and Sacramento, so that lovers of the turf had a continuous show going on during the entire month.

A man was traveling through the central part of the State with a lifting machine, a device that recorded the weight a man could lift with his arm, back and legs placed in a certain position. To a San Andreas newspaper man he stated that the strongest man yet found lived in Stockton and could lift over 1000 pounds. The best average lot of lifters were in Amador City, where seven of them raised 900 pounds and one a thousand. The best lifter in San Andreas could raise 870 pounds. In Jackson, there were three men who could lift 900 pounds, but Mokelumne Hill could produce no lifters, as they were all too lazy to try.

A Mexican named Librado and an Indian named Tibreio had an encounter with a grizzly near San Antonio, Monterey County. Both were terribly mangled, Tibreio dying from his injuries and Librado being crippled for life.

Encouraging Viticulture.

The following commissioners on the growth, culture and improvement of the grapevine in California were appointed: L. J. Warner of Los Angeles, J. M. Ramirez of Marysville and A. Harasthy of Sonoma. The planting of vineyards in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada range was being extensively engaged in. One party in Amador County had 500 vines grown from raisin seeds. Four thousand grape cuttings from Switzerland had been received at Knights Landing and were to be set out in Yolo County.

There was quite a slump in the mutton market and sheep were selling in San Bernardino County at \$1 a head.

The San Francisco Alta mentioned what was then considered a remarkable feat in telegraphing. A dispatch containing 8500 words was sent by George Senf—afterward better known by the cognomen of "Graphy," bestowed upon him when manager of the Virginia City telegraph office—and received by John Leach in the then remarkable time of six hours and twenty minutes, or at the average rate of twenty-five words a minute. The Alta stated: "The dispatch was received entirely by the sense of sound—that is, hearing the click of the instrument. It takes years to acquire this art of receiving messages by sound."

The roadhouse hotel of A. J. Bayley near Pilot Hill, in El Dorado County, was burned by an incendiary on May 16th. The loss was estimated at \$20,000.

On May 27th a big fire occurred on Commercial street, San Francisco, when property of the value of \$100,000 was destroyed.

At Alviso, Santa Clara County, on May 24th, was seen the highest tide on record up to that time—seventeen feet.

On May 5th two hundred hod carriers and sand shovellers struck for more pay and paraded the streets of San Francisco.

Capitol Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the State Capitol at Sacramento was laid on May 15th, with appropriate ceremony.

(Continued on Page 26, Column 3)

Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary Celebrated in City of Marriage



EREMIAH G. NEWELL AND HIS wife were tendered a reception by their children at the Woman's Club House, 940 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, April 17th, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The couple were married a half-century ago in an adobe house then situated in what is now the center of a large business district, and have resided continuously in the southland, where their three children—John T. Newell, W. D. Newell and Mrs. L. M. McPeck—were born and reside with their families. Four generations were present on the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary, represented in Mrs. Jeremiah G. Newell, the bride herself; Mrs. L. M. McPeck, daughter of Mrs. Newell; Mrs. Richard Harrison, daughter of Mrs. McPeck, and the little son of Mrs. Harrison.

The evening's ceremonies were held in the clubhouse ball-room, the stage of which was attractively decorated in ferns and golden-hued blossoms, from the center of which was suspended, by golden-colored satin ribbons, an immense wedding bell. There was a large attendance of invited guests, made up largely of members of the Pioneer Society, with which the groom is affiliated, and members of the Native Daughters of the Golden West and Native Sons of the Golden West—the couple's daughter being a member of the former, and their sons of the latter organization. Many handsome presents were received by the honored couple.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" played by an orchestra, and led by Lillian Newell, a granddaughter, as ringbearer, the bridal party marched to the stage, where Rev. Dr. Compton invoked the blessings of God, and rennited the happy couple in holy wedlock. Mrs. Martha Taylor, a Pioneer of 1849, who was Mrs. Newell's bridesmaid at her wedding fifty years ago, attended her on that occasion, while J. F. Burns acted as best man. Following these ceremonies, and after congratulations had been showered upon the happy pair, a grand march was formed in which all present joined, and led by Jeremiah Newell and his bride, marched around the room and each guest was presented with a piece of wedding cake, baked by the bride herself.

Dancing was then indulged in until midnight, the Virginia reel being one of the numbers and was participated in by the Pioneers. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in the banquet-room, while punch was dispensed in the ballroom.

One of the delightful features of the evening preceded the wedding ceremonies, when John T. Newell, a son the principals in the approaching festivities, announced that Miss Anna Dempsey, Grand Trustee, N. D. G. W., would read a synopsis of the lives of the Pioneer bridal pair, compiled from data furnished by the aged couple themselves. Dealing, as it does, with the lives of two of California's early residents—upon whose shoulders the weight of years has borne lightly and who are as happy to-day as they were when they stood at the altar fifty years ago to pledge their troth—Miss Dempsey's paper is here set forth in full:

Martha Anderson Newell.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have assembled tonight to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of two of our most loyal and honored citizens, a man and woman who, as Pioneers of California, braved the hardships of the ox-teams and the perils of the plains, and by their courage and indomitable will helped to pave the way for us and made it possible for us to live here in comfort and happiness, in this land of prosperity and sunshine. As a native-born Californian, I am proud and happy to speak of them as "Pioneers of California," and to say that the world owes a depth of gratitude to the Pioneers of California that can never be repaid in words. It is to men and women of their strength and convictions to whom we owe our great Commonwealth. This man and woman unconsciously made history for California, as, just as unconsciously, fate wove a romance for them. And now, I shall give a brief outline of that romance and history:

Martha Anderson Newell was born October 26, 1845, in the little town of New Albany, Indiana. Thus our bride of tonight is in her sixty-sixth year. At an early age she crossed the plains with her parents, who settled in Salt Lake City. There dire misfortune visited her, for her beloved mother and infant sister became ill of pneumonia and passed away after a few days' illness. She remained in Salt Lake city three years. In the meantime, her

father had wisely and happily remarried. His second wife proved to be a woman who then, and in the years that followed, gave her heart's best to the little motherless girl. At the end of three years the parents resumed their journey to California, for which point her father had originally started. In all their long trip across the plains the little party had never been molested, although they traveled on in dread of those terrors of the plains—the Indians. The dreaded attack never came, but the fear was always in their hearts, and one evening, just before dusk, the men of the party, feeling sure that they were to be attacked that night, were cleaning their guns preparatory to defending themselves and their loved ones, when one of the guns was accidentally discharged, the buckshot entering the face of Mrs. Anderson, our bride's stepmother. This was indeed a misfortune to contend with, and brought great grief to the little party. It was a serious accident, causing a life-long scar, in the loss of one eye, to Mrs. Ander-

son at the small salary of thirty dollars per day. Having worked two days, he felt that his means would enable him to journey on, and subsequently went to Amador Creek, where he cleaned up \$8000. In July of 1852 he returned to Illinois, via the Isthmus. He stayed in his old home all that winter, but the spell of the West was upon him, and he left in the early spring for California, via the Horn. He arrived again in California in the year 1853, and went at once to the mines, but came to Los Angeles on July 11, 1857, where he met his fate in the form of Martha Anderson, whom he married April 16, 1861.

Martha was attending a little dancing party one evening, and as the homes were small, all that transpired in the yard could easily be overheard in the house. Martha overheard the remark, repeated a number of times, "Why it's Jerry," "It's Jerry." Wondering, she waited to ascertain who the popular Jerry might be, but upon being presented did not for a moment think that she was meeting her future husband. Jerry, to this day, declares that he first saw a tall, slim, young miss, with a long straight pig-tail down her back and wearing extremely abbreviated skirts. Martha, of course, denies the pig-tail and the abbreviations, and declares that she wore long skirts and was really dignified. It is not for me to decide, but pig-tail



MARTHA ANDERSON NEWELL



LILLIAN NEWELL, Granddaughter



JEREMIAH G. NEWELL

son. To add to the confusion there, high in the Sierras, a little daughter was born that night. In contrast to our luxurious, comfortable ambulance of the present day, it may be interesting to state that the invalid was tenderly laid on a mattress and placed in one of the rude wagons and the little party hurried down the rock-clad mountain side, over many miles, to San Bernardino, that she may have a physician's care. It may also be interesting to know that, over many miles of the way the mattress, with the invalid, was lifted by tender hands and carried over the huge boulders that blocked the way. The woman who endured this hardship and suffering is to-day living in Los Angeles, having attained the age of 83 years. From San Bernardino the party journeyed on to Los Angeles, arriving there in the year 1853, and took up their residence on the corner of First and Spring streets. About one year later they moved to a more pretentious adobe residence on the corner of Second and Main streets, where our bride was married April 16, 1861—fifty years ago. Their residence was similar to the Spanish adobes of that day, but distinguished from the others as being the only adobe in the pueblo having a shake roof.

Jeremiah Newell.

Jeremiah Newell was born April 22, 1830, in Montreal, Canada, during a visit of his parents to that city. Thus our groom of tonight is in his eighty-first year. When about fifteen days old, his parents returned to their home in Bristol, Addison County, Vermont, and when five years old the parents moved to Waukegan, Illinois. They resided there until he became a young man, and on April 1, 1850, he left with a party for California. The trip, while subjected to the dangers of the age, proved uneventful. The caravan started with sixty wagons and arrived in California with six. Many of the party became discouraged and turned back, while others could not keep up the pace, but came on later. Mr. Newell's party arrived at Horeshoe Bend, California, July 17, 1850, the year that California was admitted to the Union. He celebrated California's first Admission Day in the little town of Georgetown, El Dorado County, one of the gold centers at that time. From Georgetown he went to Sacramento, and there, as a means of reimbursement, he accepted a position in a printing office

or not, the first impression was evidently so good that its imprint has lasted fifty years.

In conclusion, let me say: May we of the newer generation take a lesson from these two loyal old people who, by an exemplification of the simple life, have taught us that being true to each other is being true to ourselves; and being true to ourselves is being true to our God, our home, and our country. And may we go forth from these four walls tonight better men and better women for having been privileged to know this man and woman who, after fifty years of wedded life, may still say: "Two souls with but a single thought, Two hearts that beat as one."

Money For Public Improvements.

The sixty-first Congress passed the following appropriation bills, affecting public improvements in California: Postoffice buildings—Alameda, \$20,000; Bakersfield, \$20,000; Berkeley, \$45,000; Hanford, \$17,000; Long Beach, \$40,000; Sacramento (improvements), \$15,000; San Bernardino, \$20,000; San Diego, \$80,000; Santa Cruz, \$20,000.

River and harbor improvements—Humboldt Harbor, \$170,000; Los Angeles Harbor, \$270,000; Oakland Harbor, \$150,000; Pinole Shoal Channel, \$360,000; Mokelumne River, \$5,000; Petaluma Creek, \$11,000; Sacramento River, \$25,000; San Joaquin River, \$25,000; San Francisco Harbor, \$30,000; San Luis Obispo Harbor, \$64,000; San Pedro Light Station, \$36,000.

GROUND BREAKING CELEBRATION.

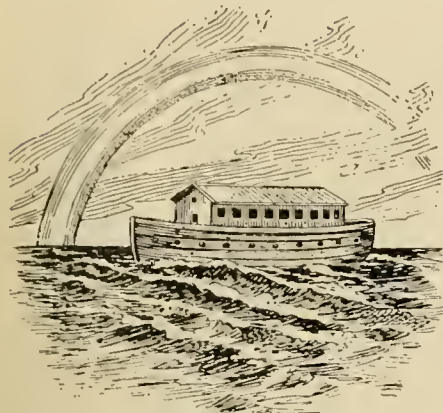
With a special gold pen provided for the occasion, Governor Hiram Johnson has signed the bill passed by the recent Legislature, appropriating \$250,000 for the San Diego-Panama-California Exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915.

San Diego is going ahead with arrangements for the big fair, and on July 12th of this year a big celebration will be held in the southern city on the occasion of the breaking of ground preparatory to laying out the exposition site. Work on the buildings and grounds will be steadily pushed forward thereafter.

Elect that man to office who has the courage to be decent and honest when nobody is looking.

Native Home Items--for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



JAP-FORNIA.

Come Deejeers all and round me stand,
Lift up your eyes and view the land.
How much is ours? How can we stay
This giving of our land away?



IT IS NOW A YEAR SINCE WE had our library bonfire and gave expression to our feelings against letting ugly books stand in our Sunday-school and other libraries to blur the minds of innocent children and grown-ups. Have we anything to show as a result of this effort of ours to establish an Ark-adian library for the children? Let us see: This is not our own land of California, where we were born. Have we some rights here, or have we not? To my way of thinking, it is we who should be having the say as to what is being done in this State of ours! If we UNITED for the mutual benefit of the homes of California, the same as the men whose proud boast it is, "We belong to the Winegrowers' Protective Association," we could do wonders for the children, and also for the State.

The Ark-adian Brothers and Sisters of California are for the homes first, last, and all the time. We have learned in this year to agree with each other and establish a relationship from home to home, irrespective of nationality of parents, or of politics, or of religion. We have based ourselves on the idea of being "UNITED STATES"—each one is a state which must unite with every other state for the sake of the home. We call ourselves "Ark-adian" because that word stands for being "OLD-FASHIONED," and that is what we are. We have revived the good old books that children care for universally. The tiny girls who are learning to read at school find themselves enjoying "Mother Goose," with many other editions equally old. A moment ago I was called to the door by one of our Deejeers who wanted help on writing down our "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the heauteous land." Then she wanted the next verse, which had to be gotten from the depths of someone's memory, before we could teach it. Absently, I began, "When the glorious sun has set, when the grass with dew is wet, then you show your little light." But the Deejeer knew better.

"Why, Aunt Ella, I'm thurprithed at you. Thath's Twinkle, Twinkle!"

"So it is," I replied, much mortified at my ignorance. "Little words of kindness, little deeds of love, make this world an Eden like the heaven above."

"Yeth, thath's right," she said approvingly, and began to print it into her blank book.

We have re-discovered Aesop, and all of Grim's fairy tales, and lately Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring," but I had to read the last aloud to them first before they could appreciate the fun underlying the story. Now it is a prime favorite. "Little Lady Jane" of New Orleans, containing the statue of Mother Margaret, was given us by Mr. Phelan or we would not have had it at all. Yet that one book has made a material improvement in the manners of our girls already. The character has become a shining example to them, and they are always talking about her as if she were personally known to us. We have had our riots and our revolutions, but after all is said and done, it is lovely to realize that FRIENDSHIP still remains, and that these children will see to it that the statue to the Pioneer Mother will be erected, if I do not live to see it done myself.

Yes, this is where I begin and end. I said to myself several years ago: "What is the use of putting up a statue to the 'Pioneer Mother' unless I teach the children what she stands for?" And I have faithfully re-discovered and fished up from everywhere the good old things she taught me, for these children of my neighborhood. It is a splendid education in itself. And the Pioneer Mother also taught me "Citizenship." Her idea of "Citizenship" was honor—to be faithful, to be loyal, was the chief end of man and woman. That is where I find a lack in the public school teaching; that is where I find a lack in the Sunday-school teaching. Even the Sunday-school libraries have had taken away from them many books every year. I went into a Sunday-school a few weeks ago and sat behind a boy who had refused to bring back a book we had loaned him. I told his class about it, and shamed him so that he ran after me before I reached home and handed me back our "Little Snowdrop." But what sort of a feeling is it in a boy that makes him "immune" to the training of common sense? It is this lack of understanding about honor being common sense that is going to lose us this land of ours eventually. It ought to be insisted on; it ought to be hammered into the brains of the young as if with a red-hot iron.

The grown-ups ought not to encourage "burglarized" literature—the stories of thieves, of hold-up men, of thugs, of scamps and villains. The grown-ups ought not to make a joke of crime and low-downness generally. The press ought not to laud every girl that steals as being a great beauty, just to sell a few copies of their papers. Every girl, or woman, or boy, or man who takes what does not belong to her or him has an affliction of some kind. The brain has gone wrong somehow. They are to be pitied, but it is not safe to have them around. This thing of being at the mercy of big thieves, or petty thieves, is monstrous. Every book that dwells on this subject only blurs the mind of the reader, and causes a sort of hypnotic suggestion to go and do likewise. We are what the children call "pars-nips crimineps" when we let such a book go from our hand to another. It ought to have kerosene poured over it and then a match held to its pages until it curls up into smoke. That is what we should do with ugly books of all sorts. Don't leave them to be a temptation to feeble minds.

But it would seem that a gigantic trust has its devil-fish arms reaching out over this land of ours. It loves burglars, and thieves, and purse-snatchers, and hold-up men and wants to create sympathy for them. Nobody cares for the innocent any more—it is the guilty that they make the center of attraction. In Germany the Emperor has forbidden the bed-room play, and the murdering of Indians by cowboys in the motion pictures, in order to save his people from dwelling on ugly things. But here, little girls go alone to moving-picture shows and are talked to by ugly men who sit near them, who are worse than the wolf in the tale of "Red Riding-hood." We are letting the evil-minded run this country of ours by means of this fatal stupidity on the part of the parents and grown-ups who seem to be making a joke of honor and integrity.

What then? Shall we give up and let them have their way? No, this is our native State and we ought to rise up against this low influence permeating our social existence. Everybody knows that the aliens from Asia are but slowly waiting to pour in upon us hundreds of millions of their inhabitants to occupy this beautiful land and take it for their own. They will not need warships, nor cannon, nor gunpowder, nor generalship. They will slowly creep in over the border from Mexico or from Canada to this golden kingdom; slowly they will fill the soil until it is their own, and propagate their kind and overrun us until we become as lost and scattered in their midst as if the white ants had swept over the territory. It will be our own weakness that will be the contributory negligence aiding them in the great conquest. The Aztecs did the same to Mexico. But they were a small band. Here we have a whole continent coming to swallow us up. Nothing but integrity and honor amongst ourselves can save us.

We have been compelled, because of expediency, to permit our little girls to associate with Japanese men in our public schools. But think not that the children approve of this. The racial instinct implanted by a wise Providence to keep the quality of white, white, and yellow, yellow, still maintains. The other evening one of our boys brought in a tiny Japanese flag that had been brought home, unthinkingly, from a tea and reception where the flags were made the favors. It had been spat upon on the street by a boy not belonging to us, then it was

thrown down and walked on by boys and girls, then taken up and torn into pieces and finally burned in the grate. I watched it all as if it were a portent.

Little signs and wonders
Going through the land,
Show us what they're thinking!
Do you understand?

PERSONALS

Tim Fitzpatrick of Stanford Parlor, N. S. G. W., was a recent Los Angeles visitor.

O. W. Dunbar of Santa Rosa Parlor, N. S. G. W., was a visitor to Los Angeles recently.

Frank L. Isbell, secretary of Redlands Parlor, N. S. G. W., was a recent visitor in Los Angeles.

Walter Metzner of St. Helena Parlor, N. S. G. W., has been incapacitated through running a nail in his foot.

W. H. Maris, the always genial secretary of Santa Barbara Parlor, N. S. G. W., was a recent visitor to San Francisco.

Grand First Vice-President H. C. Lichtenberger of Los Angeles was in San Francisco early in the month on official business.

George B. Radcliffe of Watsonville Parlor, N. S. G. W., has been appointed superintendent of the State Capitol at Sacramento.

W. T. Calderwood of La Fiesta Parlor, N. S. G. W., Los Angeles, made a business trip recently to Mexico, where he has mining interests.

Dr. W. J. Hauna of Sacramento Parlor, N. S. G. W., major in the medical corps, N. G. C., is attending the army school of instruction on the Mexican border.

George A. Burns of Sacramento Parlor, N. S. G. W., and Walter Leitch of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., were among recent Capital City visitors at San Francisco.

San Luisita Parlor, N. D. G. W., of San Luis Obispo, gave a farewell banquet April 3rd to one of their members, Mrs. W. G. Johnson, who is to take up her residence in the northern part of the State. A souvenir spoon was presented the departing member, amid showers of good wishes and many expressions of regret at losing such a valued member.

Quietly slipping away from their numerous friends in Santa Barbara, Catherine Cagnacci, third vice-president of Reina Del Mar Parlor, N. D. G. W., and Grant Leslie, trustee of Santa Barbara Parlor, N. S. G. W., journeyed to Los Angeles, April 20th, and were married there at the cathedral residence by Rev. Father Kirk. Accompanying them from Santa Barbara, and acting, respectively, as bridesmaid and best man, were Grand Trustee Anna McConkey and Peter Cagnacci. Following the wedding ceremony, the bridal party repaired to Levy's restaurant, where a wedding supper was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Leslie started on a bridal tour. They will return to Santa Barbara, May 1st, where they will reside. The many friends of the parties involved in this happy surprise, on learning of the little joke played on them, wired their congratulations and incidentally told them that they would be received home with open arms—and other things.

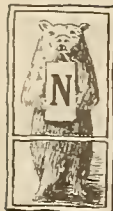
Junior Order of Native Sons.

San Francisco—At the last regular meeting of Balboa Parlor, No. 3, Junior Order of Native Sons, held in Richmond Masonic Temple, corner First avenue and Clement street, the boys were presented with a beautiful leather banner by John W. Meinert and his two sons, who are members of the organization. W. C. Eiseuschimmel, District Deputy for Balboa, No. 3, J. O. N. S., made the presentation speech, followed by complimentary remarks from many prominent members of the Native Sons of the Golden West. The Parlor is composed of fifty-two California born boys, between the ages of 14 and 18 years.

William S. Wright and W. C. Eiseuschimmel, delegates to the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W., from Balboa Parlor, No. 234, will make a hard fight for recognition by the Grand Parlor of the Junior Order of Native Sons.

The wind often travels eighty miles an hour, and that too without a ticket.

Much of what we call love at first sight fails when it comes to the second, sober view.



WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE Orders of Native Sons of the Golden West and Native Daughters of the Golden West has met with such general satisfaction as that in behalf of the homeless child and the childless home of our State. This labor of love is systematically carried on through what is known as the Homeless Children's Agency, of which Emma Witte Lillie is the secretary and agent, and which maintains permanent offices in room 855 of the Phelan building, San Francisco, where anyone interested in the work is welcome to look over the records of the committee and see what a grand work is being done in behalf of the future men and women of California who, through misfortunes of various kinds, are thrown upon their own resources at a tender age. The Native Sons and Native Daughters, realizing the necessity for doing something to aid in properly training and educating these forsaken children, if they are to become good citizens of our State, planned the Children's Agency, which has for its sole purpose the finding of suitable homes for these unfortunates, and the keeping of a watchful eye upon their existence until they attain years of manhood and womanhood.

Funds to carry on the work of the Agency are supplied by the various Parlors in both Orders, from entertainments under direction of the Parlors, but which have been liberally patronized by the general public, because they endorse the cause and wish to aid in carrying on the work. During the past twelve months \$2500 has been added to the

Children's Agency Doing Great Work For Our Future Citizens

fortunates arrives in a place that is to henceforth be its abiding place, these committees look after its welfare, visit the home where the little one has been placed each month, and report to the Agency. If it is found that the child is not being properly cared for and being made more of a servant than a member of the family, or its education neglected, the child is immediately removed. A case of this kind recently occurred where a colored family received a little homeless colored girl. The local committee reported to the Agency that the man and wife had become unfit custodians of the child, and the secretary immediately went to the place and removed the girl. Thus the Agency sees to it that no unfortunate child is mistreated or placed in families where the surroundings are to its detriment rather than advantage.

Secretary Lillie, in speaking of the work of the Agency, said it was remarkable how many bright and beautiful children were to be found in the orphan and foundling asylums of the State, waiting to make happy the childless homes from one end of California to the other. She showed the writer letters from all over the State, in which fond mothers and fathers told of the love they felt for

Attractive girl, born April, 1897; excellent parentage.
Girl, 8 years old.
Girl, 12 years old.
Girl, 10 years old.
Girl, 9 years old.
Baby girl, born in August, 1910; blue eyes.

Boys—
Beautiful boy; dark eyes and hair.
Baby boy, born August, 1910.
Foundling, born August 14, 1910.
Nice baby boy, born July 15, 1910.
Foundling, born October, 1910.
Nice boy, 9 years old.
Boy, 10 years old.
Lovely boy, 6 years old; blue eyes and brown hair; very bright.
Three brothers, 8, 10 and 12 years old; all fine boys.
Two brothers, 10 and 14 years old.
Nice boy, 11 years old; full orphan.
Half orphan boy, 11 years old.
Lovely boy, 5 years old; dark blue eyes and brown hair.

APPRECIATION.

The California mountains,—
Supremely fine they rise,—
Like ramparts on the borders
That touch the bending skies;
They curb th' assailing ocean,
Their snow-white summits gleam,
And down each fruited valley
They loose a silver stream.



Aren't these bright and pretty children? They have been placed in good homes through the Children's Agency. There are others waiting to be taken into your home. Can't you aid this commendable work?

fund by the several Parlors, the largest individual contribution being received from General Winn Parlor, No. 32, N. S. G. W., at Antioch, which cleared \$228.28 at an entertainment recently held, and forwarded it to the Agency.

As an instance of what the Agency is accomplishing, it should be known that since last August, thirty-five children have been taken from public charity institutions and placed in good homes throughout the State, where they will be well educated and have the advantages of a mother's and father's protecting care. The Agency in the same time received applications for ninety children, and is filling them as occasion warrants.

There is no doubt that every homeless child in California could be placed in various families, but whether or not it would be to the best advantage of the child, is the question that receives the closest attention of the Agency. In order to positively assure the future welfare of the child, the Agency has adopted an application blank which those desiring children must file with it. The reputation of the applicant and the surroundings of the intended home are then thoroughly investigated, and if all conditions are found favorable, the secretary endeavors to find a child that will be in all ways acceptable to the applicant. The Agency makes no distinction in race, creed or color in its work, but sees to it that the homeless child is placed in a home that represents the same race, creed and color under which the child came into this world.

And the Agency's watchfulness does not end when the secretary delivers her charge to the newly-found parents. Every Parlor of Native Sons and Native Daughters has a Homeless Children's committee, and the moment one of these little un-

the little ones that she had brought to them. Many of these children have gone into families of wealth, and all of them have been placed where the surroundings are ideal, and where they will be well educated and protected from the vicissitudes of a busy and treacherous world.

The Children's Agency now has the following children for placement, and will be glad to receive applications for the same:

CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

Girls—

Bright little girl, born April 13, 1908.
Little girl 3 years old; Scotch-Irish parentage.
Beautiful little Spanish girl, born October, 1910.
Little girl, born January, 1910; blonde and good looking.
Little Spanish girl, 5 years old; very pretty.
Baby girl of 3 months; healthy and bright.
Little brunette, 3 years old.
Beautiful little girl, 4½ years old; light curls and brown eyes.
Attractive little girl, born October, 1909.
Nice baby, blue eyes and light hair; born November, 1909.
Beautiful 22-months-old twins; one with brown eyes, the other gray.
Twins, 3 years old; lovely curls and blue eyes.

Boys—

Nice boy, 4 years old.
Exceptionally fine looking boy, 1½ years old.
Dark-eyed boy, 2 years old.
Handsome Spanish boy, 2½ years old.
Fine boy, 6 years old; dark, good looking, very bright; our prize boy.

PROTESTANT CHILDREN.

Girls—

Nice girl, 13 years old.

What if thy life were passing
On some far-stretching plain,
To know but lost horizons,
The brooding of the rain—
No tree-fringed heights uplifted,
No purple mountain crest
Where stands the day-god glorious
Before he sinks to rest!

No place where Morn could tarry
Behind the valleys blue,
No place where showers dally
Their freshness to renew;
No walls to hold the sky up
From th' sultry summer day
To let the breezes wander,
And smoke clouds drift away.

From birth to death to linger
And ne'er a green hill see!
Just flatness, stretching, stretching,
In vast monotony,—
No white peaks everlasting
Where foaming waters fall;—
Why, that would seem a reason
One should not live at all.

But, O, in California,
If glad'ning scenes you seek,
You'll pass to exultation
On some clear mountain peak;
The lilies shed their radiance,
The poppies glow with light,
The lark exulting ever, ...
Rings carols of delight.

—Lillian H. S. Bailey.

Oakland, California.

CALIFORNIA'S MANUFACTURING AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL meeting of the Counties Committee of the California Development Board, held in Oakland, January 6th, Frederick J. Koster, representing the San Francisco Merchants' Association, read the following interesting paper on "Manufacturing and Development" in California, which is full of interesting matter that should be thoroughly digested by all those interested in aiding

those manufacturing concerns now established within the State, and encouraging the establishment of others that will utilize our various raw products:

"James Bryce, in an address to the students of Stanford University, said: 'California to-day occupies a unique position. Because of its advantages and resources, it is destined to be the future chosen home of a great people.' The truth of this statement is manifest to every student of the conditions governing human progress. We might begin by asking ourselves the question every mortal has at some time in his career asked of himself: 'Wherefor all this striving?' The instinct of progress is part of every normal individual, and it becomes the spirit of every well-ordered community. With it goes the desire to benefit the race. Enlightened selfishness brings the realization that our own advantage accrues only in proportion as we render service and confer benefits. And this in turn leads to a striving toward making for the benefit of all the wisest use of Nature's gifts. This seems to me to be the fundamental principle that underlies all organization development work.

"We who occupy this area known as the State of California are not calling upon our imagination when we claim to be endowed by Nature more munificently than any other people. A recital of the cold facts of California's advantages makes up an almost thrilling tale. And so we are confronted with the problem, How shall we contribute toward accomplishing the wisest use of this splendid heritage? It might be considered almost axiomatic that there is the greatest measure of prosperity where to the fullest extent are utilized the natural resources of a region, and, as a corollary, must occur the development there of a highly intelligent community. And this embodies our aim.

"The word 'resources' here implies more than the mere tangible things placed at man's hand. It includes those none the less important—if less tangible—influences that move the man toward yielding the highest product of his talents. California is ideal for the development of a well-balanced population—one that is made up of those engaged in a remarkable diversity of pursuits, and most of them on a scale of sufficient magnitude to warrant their being conducted along the most highly scientific lines. In some of these pursuits California already takes a leading position.

"There is really nothing that Nature has omitted here for the use and welfare of man—from the tremendous potential energy stored in our Sierran snows to that other great potentiality, the invigorating climate that stimulates to action every day in the year. This is by no means paramourly the land of dolce far niente, unless it be that in the joy we find in our labors, we feel that we are exerting ourselves not at all, and so construe the spirit of this land; for here, I take it, stronger than anywhere is the urge to do and to give the best that is in you.

"Manufacturing has received comparatively little attention as an important phase in the development of California. We have been very busy telling the world of our natural advantages of climate, mineral wealth, and soil fertility. We have been working to cut up our large land holdings and make room for the small farmer, encouraging more intensive cultivation, and our cities and towns have more or less grown of themselves. Manufacturing has crept in gradually. We are developing new, and our old into larger, industries, until in the aggregate the product of the shops and factories of California forms no insignificant proportion of her yield of wealth. It is, however, far from what all natural tendencies here indicate that it could and should be. There is in California still too strong a sentiment in favor of articles wrought from afar. This seems a phase of human nature not peculiar to Californians alone—that the distant thing is most attractive; but I take it that with reference to the favoring of outside products, California's history accounts readily for that sentiment being still especially strong within her borders.

"Briefly tracing California's industrial development, we pass from the time of the padres and the old Spaniards, the cattle raising and trading in hides, to the influx of the gold seekers, and with them the springing up of towns, bringing the trading element. Following upon the mining came great agricultural and then horticultural and other development of soil productivity; and San Francisco, naturally situated to be a leading industrial city, developed into a great jobbing center. Her struggle has been until very recently to maintain her supremacy as such. Our basic population was of such habit of thought that manufacturing was not stimulated and encouraged, and to-day there exists in California still an exceptionally strong tendency to place a higher estimate upon the things that are brought from afar than upon those produced at home.

"We are in a measure still an isolated community, and this is one of the problems we have before us—to increase the home market for our manufactures. There are but few lines of manufacture in California but that must in the main depend upon that market, and it especially behooves Californians to arouse a sentiment favorable to the products of her own manufactories. Incidentally I may state that there is now under way a strong movement, inaugurated by an organization known as the Home Industry League of California, ably directed and already highly successful, looking to the encouragement of home industry. It has awakened the people of San Francisco and is stirring up other communities within the State in favor of this sentiment. It does not confine itself to any locality, but aims to cover the entire State of California. It has enlisted the active support of prominent societies, clubs and other organizations in sympathy with the movement, and has already accomplished much toward increasing the use of California produced goods and materials.

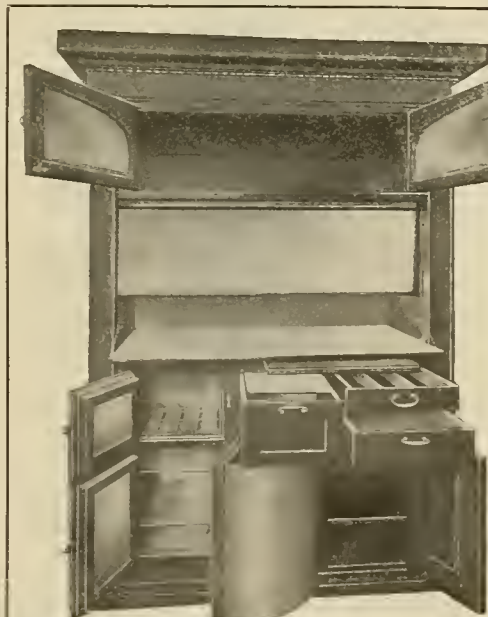
"Generally speaking, conditions have been against the manufacturers of California; their market, covering an immense territorial area, comparatively sparsely populated—not sufficient to justify extensive advertising; on the other hand, reached just as directly by the larger Eastern manufacturers' advertising matter aimed to cover a distributive territory embracing California, but as an incident. That manufacturing under these adverse conditions has reached its present position appeals to me but as an earnest of what may be expected in that branch of our productive life in the years to come. The census reports show remarkable gains in population made by the Pacific Coast States, and we can through effective co-operation keep this tide in ever-increasing volume turned in our direction. Then gradually will fall away those obstacles that have been in the path of manufacturing development.

"I am hopeful that the attractiveness of California—and that is a magic word the world over will draw to us of the best stock of Europe, for after all the important matter is 'not how many people of all sorts, but how many people of the right sort we shall import into our body politic.' Let us hope that we may be able to draw them from those countries where all industry is intensively carried on. For that class there is greatest need and greatest opportunity here. I am fond of drawing for comparison with our own State—to give some idea of what may be in store for us if we conduct our affairs rightly—on that world power which now according to most standards of human progress and achievement, looms in the very forefront of nations—Germany. Consider a moment its territorial area not vastly greater than that of our own State of California (I believe about the same as that of the State of Texas), and yet despite the fact that it has by no means a wealth of natural resources comparable with that of our State alone, it contains a well-ordered, thrifty population of upwards of sixty million souls. But who is not familiar with the little words 'Made in Germany,' and who that thinks at all has not again and again made mental comment upon the great variety of things bearing that label—things that called upon the natural physical resources of Germany not at all—but utilized principally, and turned into profit, that great resource of human ingenuity. And so it narrows itself down after all that the greatest assets are human will and human skill. And I state emphatically that it behooves us to direct our invitation to the peoples of the world with some judgment and care, lest we turn this treasure house of ours over to those who will misuse its riches. We want in largest proportion those who are makers of things—imbued with the spirit of intense industry, or capable of being trained to that,—a population of workers.

"Given our incomparable and unlimited natural resources, developed to a high state of human efficiency, climatic conditions most favorable for human life and employment, every day a working day with possibility of out-door recreation, it is reasonable to assume that a condition of prosperity is possible here superior to that attainable elsewhere. It is reasonable to believe that the earnings of the workers should be greater not only covering the year, but per day, per hour of actual labor, and that they be yet able to live better and at lower cost than elsewhere. It is not in my estimation so much the question of the wages we pay, so long as they be kept within reasonable bounds, as of the efficiency of our operations and of the workers engaged therein.

"We are still in our infancy. Not many years have passed since the wagon-trail—and it was a long span across the continent,—but it grows rapidly shorter. It was a long span across the Pacific; it does not seem so now, short and few as the years have been since this land of ours was almost an unknown wilderness. Speaking of the possibilities, one need make reference to one item alone—upwards of thirty thousand carloads of citrus

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1.)



GOING!

Just a Short Time Left to get in on the ground floor of the most stable industrial corporation in the city, composed of such well known business men as J. A. Crook, contractor and builder; W. A. Frick, sewer and street contractor; Godfrey Fritz, retired, all of this city.

THERE IS YET TIME

This company has put on the market but a few shares of stock at 35c, par value \$1.00, which are selling fast. If you would profit by this

INVESTIGATE

This Cabinet contains gas plate, ice box, refrigerator, bread and cake boxes, flour bin, silver and linen drawers, cupboard and china cabinet in one compact cabinet. In appearance it resembles a sideboard and eliminates the small apartment house kitchen.

You will miss a splendid opportunity if you fail to investigate this proposition while you can get in at this ground floor price. You are invited to inspect our full sized model cabinet at our office. Call or write for literature and detailed information.

PERFECT KITCHEN CABINET CO.

Phone A 3538

801 HIGGINS BUILDING, Los Angeles, Cal.

Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

OUR BIRTHDAY

With this issue The Grizzly Bear Magazine begins the ninth volume, or fifth year, of its existence. Like all other publications, this magazine has had its trials and tribulations, but has so far been able to overcome the many obstacles encountered, and is today carrying out the purposes for which it was brought into being, despite the fact that its opponents have done all in their power to discourage and, as far as it lay in their means, prevent its continued publication.

For its success, The Grizzly Bear takes not to itself or its managers any great measure of credit, but is overjoyed to give all praise for what success has been attained to the thousands of loyal Californians—members of the Native Sons of the Golden West and of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and others—who have, through their moral and financial support, made that success possible and made the publication of the magazine a pleasure to its sponsors.

The Grizzly Bear Magazine does not claim perfection in any of the details that go to make up its publication. It does claim, however, that its columns have been used, without fear or favor, for the advocacy of those things which it believed to be right and for the best interests of its constituents and the State of California. It has not preached one doctrine and practiced another, but has consistently battled against those policies which are antagonistic to the welfare and greatness of California, and battled for those ideals which assure the State's continued progress and moral uplift. Necessarily The Grizzly Bear, in such a course, has earned the enmity of some who, while secretly advocating the policies it has battled for, are unwilling to openly advocate the same, and have unsuccessfully endeavored, from purely selfish motives, to have the magazine discredited. Of such enmity, The Grizzly Bear is proud, believing that it is honored in having the ill-will of those who have not the courage of their convictions.

As the official organ of the Native Sons of the Golden West and Native Daughters of the Golden West, The Grizzly Bear Magazine has at all times fearlessly battled for the REAL principles which those Orders advocate, and has given free publicity to the great work being carried on by both organizations in behalf of all things Californian. Just as one instance of what good this magazine has accomplished for the State Orders, it can be said without fear of contradiction that never in the course of their many years of existence have the Native Sons and Native Daughters received so much newspaper publicity—and that of a favorable nature, too—as during the four years that The Grizzly Bear has been in existence. This publicity has been of inestimable value, inasmuch as it has enabled every citizen of California to know exactly why the Orders were originated, and what they are doing for this State.

The Native Sons and Native Daughters, like all other large organizations, have within their ranks a very small percentage of that class of citizens who are imbued with the spirit of pulling down, rather than the spirit of building up; a class of citizens who, never accomplishing, or even attempting to accomplish, anything for the good of the majority, devote their time and talents in an effort to charge ulterior motives to all things which will not work for the accomplishment of their own selfish purposes. Such members have attempted to wreck every praiseworthy movement inaugurated by the Orders, and they have made no exception of The Grizzly Bear.

These Orders, however, are made up largely of right-thinking men and women, who are deeply concerned with the moral and commercial progress of every section of their native State, and have championed and financially aided all movements, whether inaugurated within their own ranks or not, tending to the betterment of conditions in California. It is to this class of members that The Grizzly Bear owes its inception and progress, and their united support in future, as it has been given in the past, foretells the onward march of this publication.

The Grizzly Bear appreciates the assistance of the loyal men and women who have stood back of it—even against the onslaught of powerful outside

influences—and acknowledges a debt of gratitude that can only be repaid in so conducting the future course of the publication that it will cast no discredit upon them, or the Orders it represents. This course will necessarily lead us into situations beset with many dangers, but with the advice and assistance of those who believe in and encourage it, The Grizzly Bear feels confident that no confidence reposed in it will be misplaced.

The Grizzly Bear owes allegiance to no man or set of men; it is not concerned in the work of any organization outside the Orders of Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West; it is interested in the progress of every section of the great State of California without prejudice to any one particular section; it reveres the Pioneer Mothers and Fathers, and aims to preserve to future generations their history; it believes in the California-products-for-California-residents policy; it advocates the making of this State into a haven for the white race, and not the dumping ground of the Asiatics; it contends for the maintenance of California under one state government. In short, The Grizzly Bear stands for all things Californian, and has chosen for its field of labor ALL California. With the continued assistance of every loyal Californian, it hopes to do its full share in bringing about such conditions within this Commonwealth as will make California an even greater, grander and more powerful State than it is to-day.

* * *

RAKER TO THE RESCUE

In Congressman John F. Raker, it appears the people of California are going to have a representative in the national law-making body who will see that our interests, moral as well as commercial, are carefully looked after. Mr. Raker, on April 14th, introduced in the House of Representatives the following resolution, the intent of which is perfectly clear to all those who are not in favor of "Japanizing" California, even to prevent war or in obedience to the threats of the national "big stick":

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, copies of all correspondence on file with him and in his office, together with all correspondence on file with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, in relation to the immigration of Japanese to the United States, the Islands of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, and in relation to the Japanese entering Canada and Mexico and then entering the United States from Canada and Mexico, and all correspondence between the President and the authorities of the State of California and the city of San Francisco on the subject of Japanese immigration and the residence and rights in California, had within the last five years.

And to inform the said House of Representatives what proceedings have been had and are now being taken by the President and the executive departments to restrict and prevent the further immigration of Japanese and coolie laborers in the United States and the Islands of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, if not incompatible with the public service.

In speaking of his resolution, Congressman Raker is quoted in the daily press as saying:

It is time that the people of California knew about these matters. Twice or three times measures relating to the interests of California and pending in the California Legislature have been kept in abeyance at the request of the National Government. The reasons actuating the Government have never been disclosed, and the people of California have had no opportunity to pass judgment upon the reasonableness of Federal interference with the State Government. I believe our people have the right to know and my resolution is designed to bring out all the facts.

Congressman Raker is perfectly justified in his position and will have the support of a great majority of the people of California. The last two

Legislatures of this State utterly failed, through national interference, to take any steps to curb the growing Japanese evil in the State, although it was apparent that the members thereof plainly saw the necessity for action. It is to be hoped that Mr. Raker will not become afflicted with "higstickitis," as were our own legislators, but that he will stand steadfastly for what is right, even though it be against the wishes of national political big-guns and the Japanese Government.

California needs protection from Japanese invasion; its schoolgirls need protection from the evil of Japanese men attending the public schools as daily associates of those girls; its fertile soil must be saved to the white race and not distributed among the Japanese. Every person in California knows the absolute need of such protection immediately. Even our legislators knew that action was necessary, but in their mind's eye they saw the "big stick" waving from the dome of the National Capitol and deserted their State's welfare as rats desert a sinking ship.

The recent treaty entered into between Japan and the United States, whereby California is left at the mercy of Japan, is an insult to the intelligence of the people of California, and a disgrace to those of our representatives in the National Congress who, without one word of protest, permitted the treaty to be approved. Are our Congressmen and Senators sent to Washington to look after California's interests, or simply to aid in furthering the schemes of politicians and the big interests? Just a glance at this recent treaty, and a perusal of the vote on its adoption, clearly shows where they have stood.

California has some new representatives in Washington now, and if we are to judge their future course by what Congressman Raker has early in his career attempted, we can look forward to having California's interests subserved at all times, and at all odds.

Here's success and more power to John W. Raker and all others of his kind. May he succeed in accomplishing what California's Legislatures have been afraid to attempt to accomplish—save California from the growing Japanese evil. But even should he fail in his commendable purpose, may he at least be the means of bringing to the public light the "whys" and "whos" that have been hiding in the Japanese political woodpile. We predict that such information, if made public, will make extremely interesting reading for the people of California—or at least for that great majority of the people who have not for selfish and political reasons aided and abetted the Japanese cause and who have not been terrorized by the "big stick."

* * *

John Brown, a member of the San Bernardino Pioneer Society, in a letter to Hydraulic Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Nevada City, takes exception to a recent debate in the Parlor on the question as to who first discovered gold in California, being decided in favor of James W. Marshall. He states that gold was first discovered in Los Angeles County in 1842 by Francisco Lopez. While Mr. Brown is correct in his statement that the first recorded gold discovery was in Los Angeles County, he perhaps lost sight of the fact that the decision in Hydraulic Parlor was rendered in favor of Marshall, not because the debaters did not know of the Lopez discovery, but because it was through Marshall's discovery of gold six years later that the gold rush started. This contention is amply borne out by the fact that the men who arrived in California previous to Marshall's discovery were not drawn here through the lure of gold, because they had not heard of the State's fabulous gold wealth.

Mr. Brown appears to believe that the Los Angeles County gold discovery in 1842 is not generally known, and in that he is mistaken, for The Grizzly Bear has often related the story of the San Francisco Canyon discovery. But this discovery was insignificant and was not generally known in early days. Historically speaking therefore, gold was first discovered by Francisco Lopez in Los Angeles County in 1842; but as to who first discovered the gold that caused the great influx of people to this State in early days, the credit unquestionably belongs to James W. Marshall, whose find was made in 1848 at Coloma.

The debate in question established the latter fact alone, as far as Hydraulic Parlor was concerned, for that was the real underlying question in the debated resolution. The historical fact being already established, and never having been questioned, no debate could affect its status, or set what had already become an established certainty aside. The only fault to be found with the debate in question is that the resolution which called forth the arguments, in the course of which the Lopez discovery was mentioned, was not properly worded. It should have read: "Resolved, That Marshall was the one who made the discovery of gold in California that won for California the title of the gold State".

Number one, volume one of the Chamber of Commerce Journal, issued by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has made its appearance, and in speaking of the work of the organization, the publication says:

This publication is for the accomplishment of practical good and it will be conducted along lines to confer benefits that will be appreciated by the general public and by our members alike, and in all foreign and domestic commercial fields which the daily press of San Francisco cannot reach expediently.

The Journal naturally will zealously labor for the best interests of San Francisco, but promises to use its good efforts to place all the interests of California in touch continually with all portions of the world. The Chamber of Commerce having a large number of influential connections both in foreign countries and the United States, the Journal can, and no doubt will be, an important factor in the future development of this State, and should be encouraged and meet with success.

Among the interesting features of the initial number are a list of the Chamber of Commerce connections, and a classified business list of the Chamber's members and their addresses.

TO FURTHER IMPROVE

HISTORIC LANDMARK IN CITY.

On December 19, 1903, the Native Daughters and Native Sons of Los Angeles erected on Fort Hill, the site of Fort Moore, in the heart of that city, a 127-foot flagpole to mark the historic spot. During the past eight years an American flag has floated from this mast on all important occasions, national and state holidays. But the members of these Orders in the southern city have now undertaken further improvement of the spot—where the first hostile meeting between American and Mexican troops during the conquest of California occurred, and where the last shot in that controversy was fired.

A joint committee from the several Parlors has in hand the raising of a sum of money with which to erect around the flagpole a suitably engraved granite base, to be surmounted by canon which have been collected, and which are said to have done service on the hill. The base will be about five and one-half feet high, and will be the means of holding the flagpole in place through many years to come. Seats will also be carved in the granite.

This historic spot, which played a prominent part in the Mexican war, is known as Fort Hill, and is in the very heart of Los Angeles city. Less than fifty American soldiers at one time held at bay here, 300 Mexican soldiers. Here also the only fortifications in California during the Mexican war were constructed. The fort was named for Captain Benjamin D. Moore of the First United States Dragoons, but as all danger of an invasion passed, it was never completed, the battalion which was constructing it being mustered out.

TOOK HIM A LONG TIME TO REALIZE IT.

Representative Hayes of California has introduced a bill in the House at Washington extending the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act to Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatics. The bill provides that "all laws now enforced, prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, hereby be made to apply to Japanese, Koreans, Tartars, Malays, Afghans, East Indians, Lascars, Hindoos and others of the Asiatic or Mongolian race." Representative Hayes declares the constant influx of Japanese, Hindoo and Asiatic laborers to the Pacific Coast is a menace to the standard of American workmen.

INDOOR ROSE FESTIVAL.

Stockton—Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N. D. G. W., will hold an indoor rose festival in Masonic Music Hall, May 4th and 5th, and the members have made thousands of artificial flowers, which will be supplemented by thousands of genuine roses from Stockton's gardens. The Stockton Merchants' Association has not only indorsed the project, but will aid in making it a success.

NATIVES OF STATE TO INVADE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ



SANTA CRUZ, WITH ITS NUMBERLESS beach and mountain attractions, will be largely in control of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the State, the second week of June, when the Grand Parlors of both Orders assemble there in annual convention. There are many natural attractions in and surrounding Santa Cruz to attract and entertain visitors, but these will be greatly enhanced by the local committees of both Orders who, assisted by the citizens of Santa Cruz generally, are planning a program of entertainment that will occupy every moment of the visitors' time. There will be about 400 members in the Native Sons' Grand Parlor and about 300 members in the Native Daughters' Grand Parlor, but in many instances these delegates will be accompanied by their wives and husbands, and in addition, several hundred members of both Orders will take advantage of the low railroad rates to spend their vacation in Santa Cruz.

Willett Ware, chairman of the committee from Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, N.S.G.W., that has charge of the N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor arrangements, reports everything moving along satisfactorily, and says that all arrangements will be fully completed when the Grand Parlor meets in the Casino on June 12th at 10 a. m.

Past Grand President Stella Finkeldey, who is at the head of the committee from Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., that is looking after the arrangements for, and entertainment of the N.D.G.W. Grand Parlor, which meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, June 13th, states that the delegates will find everything in readiness upon their arrival.

Both Grand Parlor sessions will continue throughout the remainder of the week, and while the organizations are separate and distinct, they have

many interests in common, and for that reason the grand ball and trip to the Santa Cruz big tree grove will be joint affairs, and are planned for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors of both organizations.

Seekers for Grand Office Honors.

Many important measures affecting the Native Sons of the Golden West, as an organization, will come before that Grand Parlor, but at present the most-discussed topic is the selection of future grand officers. Through an established precedent, there is no doubt but that Hermann C. Lichtenberger of Los Angeles will become the Grand President; Clarence E. Jarvis of Sutter Creek will succeed to the Grand First Vice-Presidency, and Thomas Monahan to the Grand Second Vice-Presidency. Daniel A. Ryan of San Francisco, who has directed the Order's destinies the past year, will become the Junior Past Grand President.

Here endeth the line of succession, however, and nearly every other office will be hotly contested for, beginning with the Grand Third Vice-Presidency, for which honor two of the best-thought-of members of the Grand Parlor, who have served several terms as Grand Trustee, are waging a friendly but active campaign, namely, Bismarck Bruck of St. Helena and Louis H. Mooser of San Francisco.

For Grand Trustees, seven to be elected, there are always numerous candidates from every part of the State. To date, The Grizzly Bear has been advised that the following aspire to positions on the Board: Emmet Seawell of Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, Santa Rosa (incumbent.)

John P. Davis of Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, Jackson (incumbent.)

Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, Ventura (incumbent.)

J. E. Barber of McCloud Parlor, No. 149, Redding (incumbent.)

Frank M. Rutherford of Donner Parlor, No. 162, Truckee (incumbent.)

Ted C. Atwood, Placerville Parlor, No. 9, Placerville.

Hilliard E. Welch, Lodi Parlor, No. 18, Lodi.

John Straub, Sunset Parlor, No. 26, Sacramento.

John H. Nelson, San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, San Francisco.

Angelus J. Rossi, El Dorado Parlor, No. 52, San Francisco.

H. Clay Kellogg, Santiago Parlor, No. 74, Santa Ana.

Willett Ware, Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, Santa Cruz.

Max Licht, Bay City Parlor, No. 104, San Francisco.

A. J. Falvey, National Parlor, No. 118, San Francisco.

J. J. McElroy, Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, Oakland.

Louis F. Erb, Alameda Parlor, No. 154, San Francisco.

Wm. P. Cauber, South San Francisco Parlor, No. 157, San Francisco.

Dr. W. A. Gaston, Observatory Parlor, No. 177, San Jose.

W. H. Dwyer, Athens Parlor, No. 195, Oakland.

Charles J. Powers, Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 214, San Francisco.

Fred H. Jung of San Francisco, the present Grand Secretary, will have opposition, it is said, in the person of R. D. Barton of Sequoia Parlor, No. 160, San Francisco. So far, no one has come forward to oppose the re-election of John McDonald of San Francisco as Grand Treasurer. For Grand Marshal, the position will very likely be conceded to a member of the local Parlor of the city in which the coming Admission Day celebration will be held.

Thos. J. Curtin of San Francisco, at present Grand Outside Sentinel, will no doubt be chosen the Grand Inside Sentinel, as no one appears to seek the honor in his stead. There are at present two candidates for Grand Outside Sentinel, namely Andrew S. Groth of Mission Parlor, No. 38, San Francisco, and C. P. Mosconi of Seaside Parlor, No. 95, Halfmoon Bay.

Admission Day, and 1912 Grand Parlor.

One of the most hotly contested questions to be decided at the coming session is where the 1912 Grand Parlor shall meet. Three cities are after the session—Fresno, Oroville and Redding—and each promises to have its claims for recognition fully laid before the delegates. Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, of Oroville, will have charge of that city's campaign, and the delegates will be assisted by a special boosting committee, who will go to Santa Cruz

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

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THE RULES OF THE GAME.



THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF "THE Rules of the Game," by Stewart Edward White, have to do with the adjustment, to a business life, of Bob Orde, a young college man whose career while in college was marked especially by his athletic skill. His father had achieved success as a lumberman in the logging camps of Michigan and it is in this same place that Bob is "tried out" by his father's friend and partner in business. Later, owing to decline in lumber interests in Michigan, the scene of the story is shifted to California lumber regions.

The author's love for California and his belief in her natural resources are made evident as he brings to this young man's attention not only the wonderful forests, but other phases of California's wealth as well. The way in which cattle kings, lumber companies and power companies once controlled the forest regions of California is interestingly described. We have here presented in a forceful manner the long, hard struggle for conservation of the forests. Excellent arguments are produced on both sides and we are made to see that it is not an easy task to right wrongs at once which, by slow degrees, have assumed such magnitudes as graft has done in all these cases. Out of the many experiences through which Bob Orde has passed—for he has been in close touch with all the great interests—we find that he has learned the rules of all the games and has played his part so well that he assumes the control of his father's lumber interests in California and is prepared to conduct this business in such a manner as to convince the world that wealth may be acquired in lumbering even though the plan of "Conservation of the Forests" may be carried out.

Bob Orde is the one man in a position to do this because, at one time, life as a forest ranger appealed to him so strongly that he severed his connection with the lumber interests. He was not aware at that time of his father's control of them, so he entered the service. Here for a second time he was being "tried out" until the opportune time arrived when his father should make known his ambitions for his son. It is with reluctance at first that Bob considers the matter, but presently he foresees that in no better way can he advance the cause of conservation.

There is no doubt but that Mr. White's purpose in writing "The Rules of the Game" was to bring before the people California's wonderful forests, but it is a book which for other reasons should fall into the hands of every young man just out of college as well. It is a most excellent delineation of life's problems which must come in one form or another to every young man before he has finally fitted himself into the niche intended for him, and the way in which the author has his hero, Bob Orde, meet them is interesting to read about. Stewart Edward White has given us many most excellent hooks, but the "Rules of the Game" has not yet had its equal.

THE MEADOW LARK.

(By James Henry MacLafferty.)

Meadow-lark, sweet singer of the fields,
Never do I hear thy joyous song,
But in my spirit every evil yields,
And good resolves within me are made strong.
Thy soul so brimming with tumultuous ecstasy,
Hath welded doubly strong the bond 'twixt thee and me.

Thou dost not choose the shaded leafy dell
As if thou hadst a message for the few;
Nor 'twixt four walls as human voices tell
Thier praise to God to those within the pew;
But limited alone by thy Creator's will,
Thy song doth saturate, doth satisfy and fill.

Thy body doth not lift thy song to height
Attained by one akin to thee in name;
Nor can my praise give unto thee aright
Thy due, as Shelley gave the other fame,
But upward, ever upward, borne without thy wing,
Thy song, 'twould seem, could make the dome of heaven ring.

Perhaps I love thee more, thou feathered voice,
Because thy body, earth-bound like my own,
Must yet become as mine, which hath no choice
But find its place in Mother Earth, alone.

And oh, my dearest, cherished wish shall ever be,
My song may bless some soul, as thy song blesses me.
—From "My Soul's Cathedral."

FLOWERS FROM MEDIAEVAL HISTORY.

The above is the title of an artistic volume from the pen of Minnie D. Kellogg. It is a wonderful gift, when traveling in foreign lands, to be able to pluck from the world's gardens the choicest flowers. Such rare discrimination is not given to everyone, but when the story of the writer's life is revealed one can then the better understand her selections. The publisher tells us that the trips among the scenes of the storied past here recorded were taken not so much in search of health as in search of diversion from the sad employment of watching the inexorable approach of mortal disease, and that before the final reading of the proof, this well-known San Francisco woman had passed away.

It was in the towns of France that the author viewed the beautiful cathedrals to which she has paid tribute by designating them as flowers. This volume is made most attractive by using many reproductions from remarkable pictures of these cathedrals. The people of these times gave expression to their religious and artistic natures through the architecture of their cathedrals; the good and the beautiful as they conceived it.

Any lover of art, whether intending to remain at home or to travel among the cathedral towns of France, will read with much pleasure this little book, for here the builders of the Middle Ages have

We can't expect everybody to turn right in and sacrifice themselves to be philanthropists because the spirit of the age tells them they ought to be. We've got to make it so easy to do things right that anybody at all decent will be ashamed not to. Then we've got to wait for the spirit of the people to grow to new things. It's coming, but it's not here yet.—Stewart Edward White, in "The Rules of the Game."

their works brought impressively to our minds. The quaint bits of mediaeval legends are particularly interesting, while the essays on the French Gothic, as a whole, are based upon evidence and authority. Those which appeal most strongly to the reader are: "Flowers of History from the Romantic Thirteenth Century," "Mystics as Builders," "The Golden Madonna of Rheims," and "The Romantic Twentieth Century."

IN BLOSSOM TIME.

(By Ina Coolbrith.)

It's, O, my heart, my heart,
To be out in the sun and sing—
To sing and shout in the fields about,
In the balm and blossoming!

Sing loud, O bird in the tree;
O, bird sing loud in the sky,
And honey bees, blacken the clover seas—
There is none of you glad as I.

The leaves laugh low in the wind,
Languish low, with the wind at play;
And the odorous call of the flowers all
Entices my soul away!

For, O, but the world is fair, is fair—
And O, but the world is sweet!
I will out in the gold of the blossoming mould,
And sit at the Master's feet.

And the love my heart would speak,
I will fold in the lily's rim,
That the lips of the blossom, more pure and meek,
May offer it up to Him.

Then sing in the hedgerow green, O, thrush,
O, skylark, sing in the blue;
Sing loud, sing clear, that the King may hear,
And my soul shall sing with you!
—From "Songs of the Golden Gate."

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Someone recently asked a friend of Gertrude Atherton's where Mrs. Atherton's permanent home was, and the inquiry was met with the reply, "I do not know and I doubt if Mrs. Atherton herself does." The author of "Tower of Ivory" is an inveterate traveler, as a record of her movements this season would indicate. Last autumn she was

in California. Then she went to New York, left shortly for the south, where she spent a part of the winter, returning to New York again, and she is now in England. Doubtless she will visit her beloved Munich, the scene of her latest book, before returning to America in the fall to see the rehearsals of the play which she has written for Mrs. Fiske. Mrs. Atherton is probably as much at home in London and Munich as she is in New York and San Francisco, and this, perhaps, accounts for the fact that she is the true cosmopolite among American authors of the present day.

AN AMERICAN NOVELIST IN MEXICO.

Herman Whitaker, author of "The Planter," is one of the group of young American writers who gained their knowledge of Mexican conditions at first hand. He became so enthusiastic a supporter of the cause for which the insurgents have now taken the field that his life was threatened more than once. His novel, "The Planter," is directly related to the present disturbances in Mexico, the young New England engineer of the story espousing the cause of the Yaquis. Their struggle to escape the slavery of the rubber plantations, as well as deportation, so fired the Yankee that his enthusiasm in "The Planter" caused it to be said that Whitaker had written "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of Mexico."

BABY BLUE EYES.

(By Charles Keeler.)

Bonny baby blue-eyes
Twinkling in the grass,
Smiling on the sunny hills
To see the children pass!

Of all the flowers of spring-time
The fairest and the frailest!
There's gladness in your baby eyes,—
The purest and the palest!
—From "Elfin Songs of Sunland."

BUSINESS AND AVOCATION.

In the past it has been quite the proper thing for authors to sigh rapturously when speaking of their literary endeavors, declaring that their soul is in their work and that nothing else counts. But Jack London, whose ability in the book field has once again been demonstrated by the publication of his new work, "Adventure," is not given to posing. He says quite frankly that writing is his business in life and that he has no false sentiment regarding it. His avocation or real interest, he further adds, is socialism.

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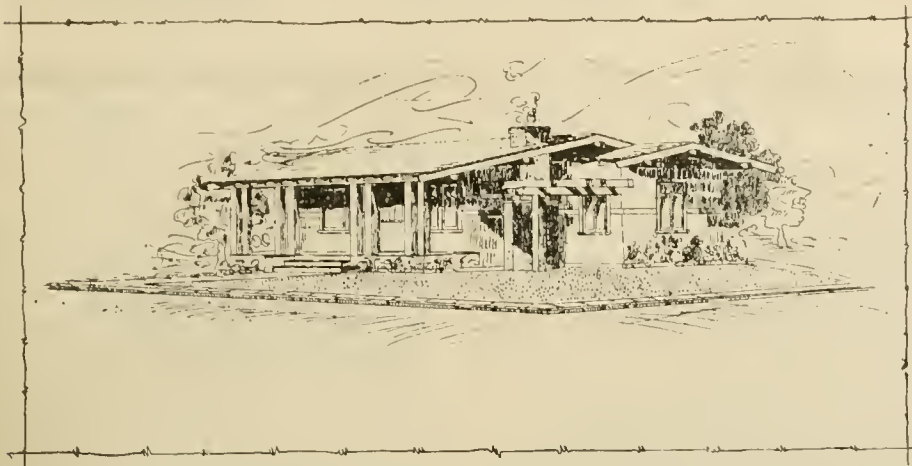
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CHEAP, BUT ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW

(Drawing and Description by PERCY A. EISEN, of Eisen & Son, Architects, Los Angeles.)



A bungalow designed to be within everybody's means, and yet embracing architectural designs to a degree different from the ordinary cottage, is shown above.

It contains five rooms, the living-room and dining-room being across the front and two bed-rooms and kitchen at the rear; one bed-room projecting past the living-room so as to give a front window to same. The bath-room is situated between the two bed-rooms.

The living-room is 14x18 feet in length and has beamed ceilings, while the bath-room is wainscoted and has an ornamental cove ceiling. Hardwood floors are laid in the dining-room and living-room.

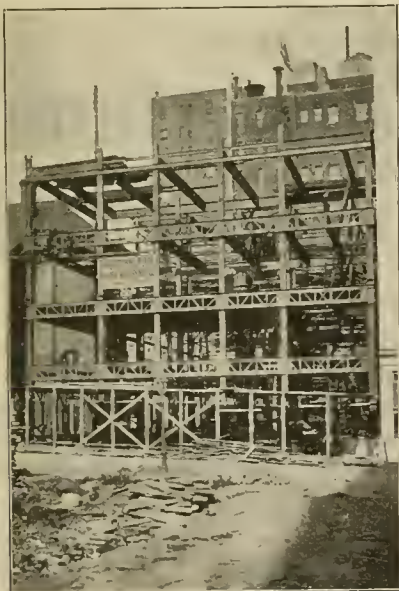
The plan is complete as to all cases, sideboards, etc., so necessary to the housekeeper. The outside of the bungalow is covered in split cedar shakes, which are left natural, while the roof is covered in white asbestos roofing. The front porch and steps are of cement.

All beams, pergola beams and trim work is rough Oregon pine, stained a dark-brown color, thus making a building which does not require painting excepting on the trim work, an item of considerable importance in the average home which requires painting every two or three years.

This building costs, complete, \$1600, and requires two months to build.

WORK PROGRESSING FAVORABLY
ON HANDSOME SAN FRANCISCO HALL.

As shown by the accompanying illustration, work on the Native Sons Hall in San Francisco is progressing rapidly and favorably. On April 18th, at which time this photograph was taken, more than half of the steel work of the eight-story, class "A" structure had been erected, and it is planned to have the building ready for occupancy by the first of the new year. It will be the finest fraternal building in the State, and its commodious quarters



cerns throughout the Pacific Coast and other points. The concrete for the three magnificent new docks for the U. S. transport service at Fort Mason, in San Francisco, is being made of this cement, the work requiring the services of divers and deeply-set caissons. These great docks will accommodate five large army transports, and will be connected with the belt railroad by extensive trackage. The work at Fort Mason will probably exceed 100,000 barrels of Standard Portland Cement and may reach double that quantity. The State Board of Harbor Commissioners found this company's product most excellent for the difficult work on the new seawall both north and south of the Ferry building, on the San Francisco water front, as it "sets" perfectly under water. The U. S. Government is also using large quantities of this cement at the Bremerton Navy Yard on Puget Sound, and also in extensive reclamation work in Idaho.

So the Native Sons may rest assured that the walls and foundations of their splendid new home on Mason street, between Post and Geary, will be solidly constructed of a thoroughly proven California product. A few more shares of stock in the building association remain unsold, and any Native Son who wants a safe and paying investment, should purchase some. For particulars, address the secretary, Adolph Eberhart, 183 Carl street, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES HALL ABOUT
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The new home of the Native Sons of the Golden West in Los Angeles, owned by themselves, is receiving the finishing touches, and it is expected that all the local Parlor will be meeting there by the middle of May. While not a towering structure, the new hall is well provided with accommodations for the Order, and is built substantially, with the idea of later adding other stories. The two-story building makes an attractive architectural appearance, and contains two meeting halls, banquet-room and club-rooms. The furnishings of the halls and club-rooms will be equal to any in the State, and the membership in Los Angeles predicts that, with the formal opening of the new quarters, there will be a great awakening of interest in the Order in the southern city.

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will be handsomely furnished throughout. The best material of every class is being used in the construction of the edifice.

An important California product, Standard Portland Cement, is being used on the building. This native product, which is made at the Standard Portland Cement Company's extensive plant in Napa Junction, at the head of the Bay, is being largely used by the United States Government, the State of California and innumerable private con-

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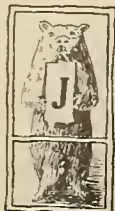
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AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



JOHN CORT, PRESIDENT OF THE National Theater Owners' Association, has returned to New York after a visit to the Pacific Coast, and in the New York Review gives glowing accounts of theaters under his control and of the success of independent attractions in the West. The box-office records of Cort's theaters were broken by Marie Dressler in "Tillie's Nightmare," while Maxine Elliott in "The Chocolate Soldier" and James T. Powers in "Havana" were close seconds. Mr. Cort says that the season just closing has been the most prosperous in Los Angeles and San Francisco. In August, he will open in San Francisco the Cort Theater, formerly the American Music Hall, which is promised will be the most luxurious and best appointed theater on the coast, and in which only first-class attractions will be played.

In speaking of the National Association, which was organized to break up the so-called theatrical trust, Mr. Cort says: "The National Theater Owners' Association is constantly increasing in membership and popularity with managers throughout the country. The praises of the organization are heard on all sides, and its success is greater than any of its founders hoped for. Our membership now numbers 683 managers, representing 1,721 theaters, in all parts of the country. Since December we have gained 119 new members and all important theatrical circuits in the United States and Canada are now affiliated with the organization. The annual election of officers will be held next August."

Great Actor Passes Away.

Henry Denman Thompson, known to all theatergoers through his famous play, "The Old Homestead," in which he appeared for many years in the leading role, died on his country estate at West Swazey, New Hampshire, April 14th. He was born in a log cabin in the hamlet of Beechwood, three miles from Girard, Pennsylvania, on October 15, 1833. Two years previous his father, Capt. Rufus Thompson, had left West Swazey, which in later years this boy of the wilderness was to make a household word as the setting for the "Old Homestead." When 18 years old he made his first stage appearance as a "supe" under Charlotte Cushman, who was playing "Lady Macbeth" at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston. Two years later, in Lowell, he had his first speaking part and following this he went about the country playing Irish and negro parts.

At a Boston theater in 1886, the "Old Homestead" was first produced and it has had a continual run since that time. Until a few years ago Mr. Thompson traveled constantly with the company, but as the weight of years bore more heavily on him, he was obliged to give up all but the principal cities to an understudy, and finally quit altogether.

Interesting Eastern Notes.

Margaret Anglin is appearing in "Green Stockings."

Otto Ringling, of circus fame, died recently in New York, from heart disease.

May Irwin is winning great success in Chicago in the comedy, "Getting a Polish."

Robert Mantell is appearing in a repertoire of classic plays at Daly's New York theater.

Augustus Thomas' successful new play, "As a Man Thinks," is to be seen by Londoners.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, in "Two Women," will next season play under the supervision of John Cort.

Mrs. Fiske's new production is an American play, "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," by Harry James Smith.

Cecilia Loftus will return to America in November to fill an engagement with the Orpheum circuit.

Liebeler & Co. are to give the musical comedy, "Marriage a la Carte," a spring production in Chicago.

William Collier is scoring a great hit in New York in Richard Harding Davis' farce, "The Dictator."

"What the Doctor Ordered," is a new comedy by A. E. Thomas that will be produced by Wagenhals & Kemper.

Maude Lillian Berri is to appear in New York in a one-act playlet, "Cupid in Kilts," said to be an unusually elaborate act.

Margaret Illington recently made her appearance in New York in a new play, "Mrs. Maxwell's Mistake," by Eugene Walter.

The New York Symphony orchestra, under direction of Walter Damrosch, will give concerts in many cities during the spring.

Mabel Hite began her starring career in New York, April 24th, in "A Certain Party," under Liebler & Co.'s management.

Grace George opened and dedicated her husband's, Wm. A. Brady, New York theater, The Playhouse, in "Sauce for the Goose."

The New York grand opera season closed April 15th. Although next season's prices have been advanced, subscriptions have been larger than ever before.

Jan Kubelik, violinist, has been engaged to give eighty concerts in the United States and Canada, commencing next October, for which he will receive \$120,000, or \$1500 for each concert.

Road Show at Los Angeles.

Commencing Monday afternoon, May 1st, the big Sullivan & Considine road show will be at the Los Angeles theater for one week, and it is made up of all-star attractions. Arthur La Vine & Company "The Flying Dreadnaught," will present a condensed musical comedy in three scenes, "Coney Island to the North Pole in Twenty Minutes," with a levy of petite girls and five excellent players; Clayton Kennedy and Mattie Rooney, the inimitable farceurs, will be seen in "The Happy Medium;" other features include Joe Sanford, comedian, vocalist and whistler; Braggair brothers, Australian athletic grotesque; Springer & Church, gifted comedy players, in the funny comedy, "Who Is It?"; Edwin George, the jesting juggler; Summers & Page, magnetic mirth makers, and—the laugh-o-scope.

The bill for the week ending with the performances of Sunday night, April 30th, was made up of the usual high-class attractions appearing at the Los Angeles. One of the best feature was De Haven & Sidney and the matinee girls in a musical production into which was injected some catchy songs, such as, "At the Telephone," "You're Not the Only One That Loves Me," "Your Darling Daughter, Mandy," "Winter," "In the Days of Old" and "Frisco Swing."

Marjorie Rambeau to Return.

Florence Reed will close her limited engagement as leading woman of the Los Angeles Belasco, with the performance the night of April 30th. "Car-men" is the piece selected for her farewell, and she appears in the title role, assisted by the Belasco stock company.

The week commencing Monday, May 1st, Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco forces will present for the first time on any stage Wm. Danforth's new play of the northwest country, entitled "Nan o' the North." Aside from the merits of the play itself, the production is especially interesting to Los Angeles theatergoers, in that it will serve for the reappearance of the popular Belasco leading woman, Marjorie Rambeau, who has been enjoying a month's vacation.

"Nan o' the North" will be presented with special scenery, and the best efforts of the capable Belasco stock company will be brought forth to insure the production coming up to the high standard maintained by all the plays, as well as players, at this foremost stock house.

The State in Brief.

South Pasadena is to have a \$25,000 theater. T. Daniel Frawley will invade Alaska with a dramatic company.

Hollister has a new theater, built by the people of that little San Benito County city.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, in Shakespearian repertoire, are delighting California theatergoers.

David Belasco will soon give Californians an opportunity to see Nance O'Neil as Odette in "The Lily."

Ruth St. Denis is doing Oriental dances in the State show shops, assisted by a good orchestra and large company.

Mary Garden, the famous soprano of the New York Metropolitan Opera House, will be heard in California this month.

"The Uvernian Princeess," the 1912 junior opera, was well received at its initial presentation in the Stanford University hall recently.

The University of California Glee Club will tour Europe in June and July, giving concerts at Paris, London, Hamburg and Berlin.

After July 1st, the Wyatt Theater in Redlands will be taken over by Frank C. Nye, who also controls the Potter at Santa Barbara and Loring at Riverside.

Dick Sutton, owner of a chain of theaters in the northwest, has opened a theater in Los Angeles, and brought a stock company from Butte, Montana, to present popular plays.

"The Aroma of Athens," a play by Katharine Tingley, head of the theosophical colony at Point Loma, near San Diego, was presented at the Greek Theater there, April 17th.

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"The Campus," a musical comedy by Walter DeLeon, has just completed a four-months' continuous run in Los Angeles. There were 162 performances—a theatrical record breaker in this State.

"The Girl From Rector's" had a hard row in the southern end of the State, being stopped after a one-night's performance in Los Angeles and never allowed to even commence a performance in nearly every other city.

George Boyer, who has had charge of several Sullivan & Considine theaters in this State, has gone to Winnipeg to take charge of the new Dominion theater. He is a Sacramento-born young man, and has made good in the show business.

WANTS GRAND OFFICER.

Halfmoon Bay—Believing that it is entitled to a grand officer, Seaside Parlor, No. 95, N.S.G.W., will ask the election of C. P. Mosconi to the office of Grand Outside Sentinel at the coming session in Santa Cruz. This will be the tenth consecutive Grand Parlor at which Mr. Mosconi has represented Seaside Parlor. In addition to serving several terms as District Deputy Grand President, he has been an active member of various Grand Parlor committees, at present being on the committee of Irrigation and Forest Preservation.

To Organize Native Daughter Parlor.

Oroville—A Parlor of Native Daughters will be instituted here early in May, forty-nine having so far signed the charter list. At a preliminary meeting held April 21st in conjunction with the members of Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, N. S. G. W., who have been giving great assistance toward the institution of a Parlor of Native Daughters here, Mrs. A. F. Jones was elected temporary secretary and will no doubt become the permanent official in that office when organization is completed.

Grand Trustee at Kelseyville.

Kelseyville—Grand Trustee Emmet Seawell of Santa Rosa paid an official visit to Kelseyville Parlor, No. 219, N. S. G. W., April 27th. Five new members were initiated, bringing the total membership up to sixty. A social session followed the business meeting, and refreshments were served. A large number of members were present to welcome the grand officer.

Visalia Parlor Visited.

Visalia—A large attendance of members of Visalia Parlor, No. 19, N. S. G. W., was on hand April 15th to welcome Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke of Ventura on his official visit. Judge Clarke delivered a masterly address, that was received with much interest. A banquet followed the Parlor meeting.

"RAISIN DAY" EVERY DAY.

"Raisin Day," is celebrated April 29th each year, and many persons observe it by eating raisin bread, pie, cake, pudding, etc., on that day. That's commendatory.

But why eat raisin foods only on "Raisin Day?" Raisins are not only very wealthful and pleasing to the taste, but are one of California's chief products. Millions of dollars are invested in the raisin industry, and by using the products in our daily bills-of-fare we are not only benefitting our health and providing delicious food, but as well are encouraging one of the State's great industries.

Eat raisins "Raisin Day," sure, but make every day a raisin day, and eat more raisins.

Sierra Madre Banquets.

Los Angeles—Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235, N.S.G.W., gave a banquet at Levy's restaurant, April 25th, at which about forty members and invited guests sat down. The tables were prettily decorated, and an orchestra discoursed popular airs which the banqueters joined in singing—the words being printed on the program. Grant Jackson presided as toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to: "The Grand Parlor," Herman C. Lichtenberger, Grand First Vice-President; "California," E. A. Meserve; "Future of Sierra Madre Parlor," E. B. Lovie. The Parlor has on foot a movement to introduce several attractive features at its meeting, and the membership is active in the upbuilding of the Parlor.

DOESN'T WANT TO MISS A COPY.

Grizzly Bear Publishing Company—Gentlemen: I inclose one dollar to renew my subscription to our worthy California magazine, The Grizzly Bear. I should dislike very much to miss a single copy. Fraternally yours,
F. M. LOOMIS,
Chico Parlor, No. 21.
Chico, California, April 18th.

COUNTIES COMMITTEE MEETING.

The fifteenth semi-annual meeting of the Counties Committee of the California Development Board is to be held in the city of Eureka, on June 2nd, at which time the executives of the principal public promotion bodies in the State will assemble to work out questions of vital moment to their work for the ensuing half-year. Each chamber of commerce, board of trade or promotion league in the State is entitled to five delegates, so that the representation will include not only the commercial executives, but in many instances the leading business men behind these organizations.

The highest authorities on development matters will be on the program to discuss the general theme of the meeting, which is, "The Development of the Northern Part of California." Ample opportunity will be given at this semi-annual conference for the discussion of topics of general interest, in which all may take part.

The day following, June 3rd, will be given over to the entertainment of delegates, who will be shown the wonders of Humboldt County's redwoods, mountains and bays during the day, and be banqueted at night.

Ritualistic Contest Awards.

Merced—Yosemite Parlor, No. 24, N.S.G.W., inaugurated a contest recently among the officers in putting on the initiatory work. Three members were appointed judges, and at the close of the contest, the prize was awarded to Past President Manuel Thomas, with a percentage of 90, in 272 credits. The award was made on a basis of 100—25 for appearance, 25 for memory, and 50 for delivery.

The awards of credits, and the percentages, were as follows: Manuel Thomas, past president, 272 credits, 90 per cent; W. Pitzer, first vice-president, 270 credits, 90 per cent; Winslow Clough, second vice-president, 264 credits, 88 per cent; Hamman, marshal, 250 credits, 86 per cent; C. W. Renter, third vice-president, 199 credits, 66 per cent; M. Davilla, president, 162 credits, 54 per cent.

A Challenge to All Ball Teams.

Kelseyville, April 25, 1911.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Dear Editor: I take this means of extending a challenge to any Native Son baseball team to play ball at any time, place, and under any terms that may be agreed upon. Yours truly,
(Address)

L. E. ALLISON, Manager,
Kelseyville Parlor, No. 219,
N.S.G.W., Ball Team.

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Memorial Wreath on Monument.

A wreath of greens, interspersed with golden marigolds, was hung on the Native Sons monument at Mason and Market streets, San Francisco, April 18th, in commemoration of the day five years ago, when the monument, James D. Phelan's gift to the Native Sons, was practically the only thing left standing on Market street.

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Mining Department

Conducted by CALVERT WILSON



THE CALIFORNIA STATE MINING Bureau, through the State Mineralogist L. E. Aubury, is making an active and effective campaign to have the United States Government substitute fuel oil for coal on all ships on the Pacific in the service of the Army and Navy. A strong memorial was recently sent to the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. George Alexander von Meyer, in which the claims of fuel oil for the uses of the Navy, in preference to coal, are urged. Incidentally, the State Mineralogist shows that the use of fuel oil instead of coal, on the Pacific Ocean alone, in the fiscal year 1910, would have resulted in a saving of \$1,027,556.10, and there is not counted into this large saving the less expense entailed in the handling of oil as compared with coal handling. This memorial was endorsed by a very large number of producers of California fuel oil.

In the course of the memorial, it was set out that information has been disseminated through the agency of an address delivered some time ago at Los Angeles, by Rear Admiral Cone, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which, if reported correctly, indicates that the Navy Department "is designing ships that will be particularly effective on the Pacific, because of our large supply of fuel oil on the Pacific Coast;" also, still quoting from Rear Admiral Cone's address as reported, "So far as can be seen at the present time, the United States Navy of the future will consume oil instead of coal." That this accurately embodies the plans and intentions of the Navy Department, and that such plans and intentions may be brought to accomplishment, is earnestly desired in California, and the statement made by Rear Admiral Cone has strengthened the hopes of those interested in the development of the State's oil industry.

Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, has also been appealed to in a letter from the State Mineralogist setting forth pertinent facts concerning the use of fuel oil on transports and other vessels used by the Army. Preliminary to pointing out these facts, the letter says: "Favorable announcements that have been made concerning the intention of the Navy Department to provide for the use of oil as fuel in ships, in lieu of coal, lead me to address you in relation to fuel oil on the vessels employed by the Army as transports and otherwise. The obvious advantages of fuel oil have been understood for some time, and I can hardly hope to advance any argument in the matter that is entirely new; but some belated facts have been called to my notice that seem to be worthy of attention in this connection. I am therefore mentioning a few of them, and urge that careful consideration may be given to them, and that favorable action may be taken as soon and as extensively as possible, if the reasons adduced shall appeal to you."

"We on the Pacific Coast keenly feel that, in time of war, a very great disadvantage would be encountered in the movement of troops by sea, if coal should remain our only fuel for transports; for coal would be secured from foreign countries only with difficulty and at a greatly enhanced expense. On the other hand, there is a sufficient supply of fuel oil in California to meet all needs for a very long term of years. Such supply is always available for immediate use. Oil is an economical fuel and, for various tactical reasons, it is extremely advantageous that it should be adopted."

Recent Mining Decision.

Mining Contract.—Plaintiff, defendant, and another, in order to develop certain mines which they had acquired and conveyed to a corporation, erected a stamp-mill and, when the ore proved insufficient, plaintiff and defendant agreed that the company should work other mining territory in the vicinity of the mill, and that to enable it to do so, plaintiff and defendant would advance money from time to time, and that either would pay to the other any sums necessary to equalize between them the advances so made. On December 4th, plaintiff wrote defendant stating that he had advanced a certain amount over that advanced by defendant and requesting the latter to make payments equalizing such excess, or give notes therefor, to which defendant replied on December 4th, stating that he was not paying the company's debts without security and a plain understanding with the stockholders, and that he was surprised that plaintiff

should assume to advance money on his account without his consent, as he was able to do his own advancing, and that he did not care to go any further with the deal looking to the purchase of a mine which plaintiff had stated in his letter, in connection with his request for payment by defendant, that he was contemplating purchasing for the company, without some thorough understanding. Held, that defendant's letter was a repudiation of any agreement made between him and plaintiff to equalize the advances made by them, and a refusal by defendant to be bound thereby in the future.—Randolph & Lindsay, Supreme Court of California, 112 Pacific 300.

Still On Fakers' Trails.

"The conviction of Dr. C. Howard Merritt, in Oakland, of circulating a false prospectus for the purpose of selling worthless oil stock," so says State Mineralogist L. E. Aubury, points out distinctly to all similar offenders what is liable to happen to them. "The State Mining Bureau," he says, "is in a position to investigate the facts relating to persons making false representations for the purpose of deluding people into buying fake stocks. All the resources at its command will be devoted to protecting the public in this direction. False representations in prospectuses and false statements in circular letters stand on the same footing. A distinct gain for the public has been accomplished by the verdict in the Merritt case. It will stand as a warning for years and the benefit will be permanent while the present law stands."

"This Bureau," the State Mineralogist says, "stands ready to assist everything that is legitimate in connection with the mineral industries of this State. No amount of work will be found to be too much in that connection. But to permit fakers to ruin the reputation of the State of California, so that investors will pass us by, and so that all mineral industries will be hampered and unjustly retarded, is out of the question." The law under which Merritt has been convicted is that of 1878, which was amended at Aubury's suggestion to bring about effectual protection for investors.

piece of gold at the foot of French Hill, near where the Del Orto residence now stands, that weighed over \$1000. We are told that in 1855 a couple of Frenchmen found a nugget that weighed over ten pounds in the gulch near where the old Hughes blacksmith shop now stands and we also have heard of numerous other finds ranging up in the hundreds.

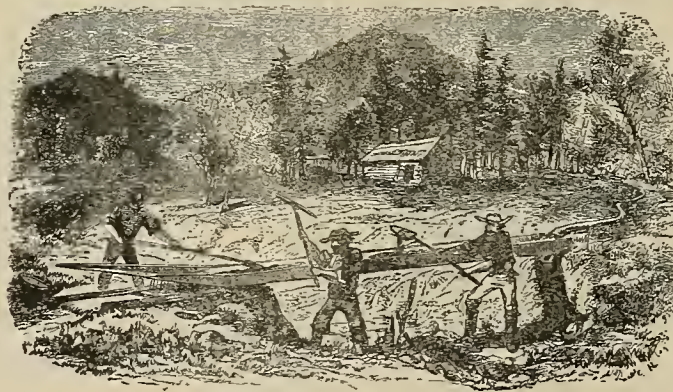
The richest placer diggings in the world were in the immediate vicinity of this place, and while the placer ground is nearly all worked out, still we believe there is yet fortunes awaiting the quartz miner.

Capital Needed in Placer County.

The Placer Herald of Auburn in a recent number had this to say in reference to mining conditions in Placer County: Although the outlook is not so promising as it was a year ago for a general revival of mining in Placer County, there is reason to believe that the output will be larger than last year. New ground is being opened and several old quartz properties will be operated. Mining investments also are heavier in the adjoining mining counties and this county is destined to receive its share. The dredge mode of mining having proved a success, companies will surely be induced to dredge portions of the Middle and North Forks of the American River. The exploitations going on along the mother lode in this county are also producing good results, and the discoveries thus far made prove conclusively that the Placer County portion of this famous lode is just as rich as those in Amador and Mariposa Counties. All that is lacking is capital.

Immense Gold Dredger Launched.

The largest gold dredger in the world, costing a quarter of a million dollars, has just been launched at Hammonton, ten miles east of Marysville, on the Yuba River. As soon as its machinery is installed, it will begin rooting 100 feet below the surface of the ground to bring up gold-bearing gravel that is known to be there. This immense gold-digger can handle 300,000 cubic yards of earth monthly



WASHED WITH THE RANG FOR BEAR MOUNTAIN.
An Early-day Scene in California Mines.

Fortunes in Quartz Mining.

The Calaveras Citizen of San Andreas, in its issue of April 15th, had this to say concerning gold mining in that rich section: During the heavy rains of last week there were some twenty odd dollars picked up on our streets by different persons. Joe Gardella found over three dollars, one of the pieces weighing over a dollar.

Speaking of finding gold brings to mind some of the early day experiences. An Indian woman, known as "Old Susie," who at one time was Queen of the Digger Tribe in this section, picked up a

with its chain of buckets. Its hull is 241 feet long, its stacker 138 feet, and its total weight will be 1600 tons, against an average weight of 750 tons for the other gold dredgers now in use in this State. Its spuds alone weigh 28,000 pounds.

When it comes to the pinch, there is something to be said for the lobster.

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(Continued from Page 7, Column 3.)

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"And, again, to refer to the human element and what it can accomplish: Down in the southern part of the State not so many years ago sprang up a small community. They boasted climate,—they owned a desert,—had ample sunshine,—and water that had to be gone after. Later they found something else than water under the surface of things; and they have made of that a paradise—a workshop—not only a place of beauty, but of intense activity, and I dare say that proportionate to population that section does more in the way of manufacture than any along our Pacific Coast. And what true Californian that does not yield to a sense of pride over the splendid progress made by that southern metropolis of ours—Los Angeles!

"Viewing the whole subject broadly, we must conclude that manufacturing should be encouraged as an absolutely indispensable factor in the development of our State; that the handicaps have been only such as are to be expected in a new and isolated country; that we possess raw materials in great variety and abundance; that in addition to our excellent oil fuel, the possibilities of developing electrical energy insure adequate power for both manufacture and transportation; that facilities for commercial interchange with any part of the world are on the way to vast improvement, and promise within the next few years to be such that we shall be burdened with no handicap in that respect; that climatic conditions are such that there is possible here a greater per capita productivity. We lack but the one thing—a sufficient population to give us a satisfactory basic home market. And it is with the co-operation of the various counties and their organizations throughout the State that the California Development Board is enabled to present to the world the opportunities that in California await the man with capital, as well as that one who has naught but a willing spirit in a wholesome body."

News of the State

Oroville—A Water carnival will be held in this city, June 16th and 17th.

Pasadena—The National Library Association will be in session here in May.

Fullerton—Ninety thousand dollars has been voted for a union high school here.

Davis—The third annual picnic of the University State Farm will be held here, May 6th.

San Diego—The State encampment of Spanish War veterans will be held here in June.

Sacramento—The California Retail Druggists' Association will hold the annual session here May 16th to 19th.

Concord—A bond issue of \$30,000 for sewer improvements has been authorized, with only eight negative votes.

Stockton—The annual convention of State fire insurance agents will be held here, May 11th to 13th, inclusive.

Red Bluff—The Los Molinos ranch of 12,000 acres in Tehama County has been sold for \$1,000,000 to New York capitalists.

Fresno—A State Normal School is to be established here, the last Legislature making the first appropriation of \$25,000 for the same.

Merced—Great preparations are being made for the Merchants' Carnival and Products Show next month. A horse show will be a big feature.

San Andreas—The Legislature has appropriated \$35,000 for a continuous State highway from the Calaveras Big Tree Grove to Markleville, Alpine County.

Los Angeles—Conservative estimates place the number of people who went from here to the nearby beaches on Easter Sunday at 100,000. The day was an ideal one.

The hen may not be well educated, but it doesn't take her long to stretch off a few lines—in the garden.

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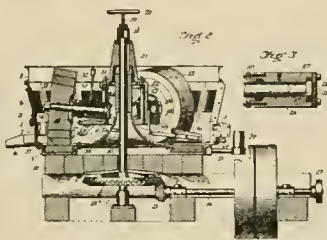
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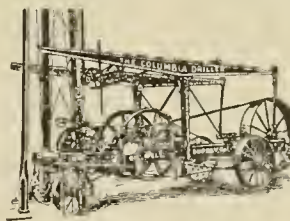
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PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

AMATEUR

EDITED BY HARRY J. LELANDE



AFTER FOUR SEASONS OF PLAYING the Coast League fans can begin to get a line on the strength of the respective clubs. It is very evident, at this time, that the Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles teams will have to improve their pitching departments considerably or be contented with berths in the second division, for as the clubs are now constituted, barring serious mishaps, San Francisco, Portland and Vernon will undoubtedly fight it out for first division honors. The lead San Francisco now has is due much to the splendid work of its pitching staff. Portland, since the addition of its former star box man, Ben Henderson, has a formidable lot of twirlers and will be in the fight all the way. Sacramento's batting has been excellent and its defensive work good, but this is as much as can be said, for the pitchers have only occasionally shown Class "A" form. Vernon's slabmen are beginning to show their true merit, and if the team can hit as they figure, it will be a hard club for any to win a series from. Oakland promises well, if its new twirlers could come anywhere near filling the vacancy caused by the loss of Moser and Lively, but no signs of such good fortune seems to be in store for it, although Knight and Kilroy will unquestionably make good—at least they compare favorably with the balance of the staff. Los Angeles is now the "cellar champs," which place it is destined to hold, with only one pitcher performing up to the standard. The return of Howard and Bernard will assist it in all departments of the game, but with its mediocre staff of twirlers it would take several Cobbs and Lajoies to win.

Nearly all of the former Coast Leaguers in the "big brush" have started the season of 1911 very auspiciously. Grey pitched Washington to victory against Boston on the opening day. Bob Groome has two victories chalked to his credit in the same number of starts. Chase, at the helm for the New York Americans, won the first four games played. Lively, last year with the Oaks, won his first with Detroit, holding the hard-hitting Cleveland club down to seven hits and defeating them five to two. Easterly began as if he intended leading the American League in batting, by getting four hits out of as many times at bat in the opening contest. Zeider, with the White Sox, and Duffy, Lewis and Hooper, with Boston Americans, have already pulled off stunts out of the ordinary. Chance's Cubs, even without the services of Overall, are winning games in the same way they did during the past four seasons. Bill Hogan, formerly with Oakland, is hitting as well as any of his teammates on the world's champion Athletics.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the various big league baseball clubs, including games played Sunday, April 23rd:

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
San Francisco	26	17	9	.654
Portland	26	15	11	.577
Sacramento	24	12	12	.500
Vernon	27	12	15	.444
Oakland	26	11	15	.423
Los Angeles	25	10	15	.400

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Philadelphia	8	7	1	.875
Chicago	8	6	2	.750
Pittsburg	7	4	3	.571
New York	7	4	3	.571
Boston	9	3	6	.333
Cincinnati	6	2	4	.333
St. Louis	7	2	5	.288
Brooklyn	8	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Detroit	8	7	1	.875
Washington	6	4	2	.667

New York	6	4	2	.667
Boston	7	4	3	.571
Cleveland	9	4	5	.444
Chicago	9	4	5	.444
St. Louis	10	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	7	1	6	.143

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Columbus	6	4	2	.667
Minneapolis	11	7	4	.636
Kansas City	5	3	2	.600
Indianapolis	9	4	5	.444
Louisville	9	4	5	.444
Milwaukee	10	4	6	.400
Toledo	8	3	5	.375
St. Paul	6	2	4	.333

State Fair Races Announced.

The State Agricultural Society has arranged the following guaranteed stakes for harness races to be held in connection with the coming State Fair at Sacramento, August 26th to September 2nd. Entrances on stakes 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 18 close June 1st; on stakes 4 and 17, June 25th; on stakes 7 and 13, August 1st; on stake 12, August 30th; on stake 15, August 31st; on stake 7, August 1st. All races will be mile heats, three in five, except the 2-year-old races, which will be mile heats, two in three. Distance will be eighty yards, unless the field is more than eight, when it will be one hundred yards:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

No. 1, 2:16 Trot	.....\$1500
No. 2, 2:15 Pace	..... 1500

MONDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

No. 3, Occident Stake for 3-year-olds.... (Closed)	
No. 4, 2:20 Trot—California Stake for Amateurs, only owners driving.... \$1500 and Cup	

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

No. 5, 2-year-old Trot—State Fair Futurity No. 1..... (Closed)	
No. 6, 2:10 Race	.....\$5000
No. 7, 2:20 Pace, for Amateurs, owners driving	.....Cup

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

No. 8, 2:10 Trot	.....\$10,000
No. 9, 2:06 Pace	..... 1500
No. 10, Running Race, 3/4 mile and repeat..	500

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST.

No. 11, 2-year-old Pace—State Fair Futurity No. 1..... (Closed)	
No. 12, 2:10 Pace—Consolation	.....\$1000
No. 13, 2:20 Trot for Amateurs only..... Cup	

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

No. 14, Stanford Stake for 3-year-olds.... (Closed)	
No. 15, 2:12 Trot—Consolation	.....\$2000
No. 16, Running Race, 1/2 mile and repeat....	400

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND.

No. 17, 2:15 Pace for Amateurs only, Owners driving	.....\$1500 and Cup
No. 18, 2:09 Trot	.....\$1500
No. 19, Running Race, 3/8 mile dash.....	400

To Avoid the Game Warden.

Follow this calendar of open seasons, in line with the game laws passed at the last legislative session, and you won't get into trouble with the game warden:

Deer—July 15th to November 1st. Limit two in season.

Ducks—October 1st to February 15th. Limit twenty-five a day.

Doves—July 15th to October 15th. Limit twenty-five a day.

Valley Quail—October 1st to February 1st. Limit twenty a day.

Salmon—September 17th to October 23rd.

Crab—March 1st to November 1st.

Black Sea Brandt—October 1st to April 1st. Limit twenty-five a day.

Trout Season Open.

The tangle over the date when the open season when trout fishing begins in California has at last been settled. Under the new law passed by the last

Legislature it has been legal to fish for any species of trout in all the districts of the State except in district three, which is composed of the counties of Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa and Mono. In the state of Nevada the season opens May 1st and the date for open season in district three in California was made the same to prevent Nevada fishermen from crossing the state line and fishing in the Truckee district, to the detriment of the home fishermen.

Interesting California Notes.

The Sacramento Boat Club will hold a regatta May 14th.

Pleasanton will have a harness race meet, July 25th, 26th, 27th.

The Ventura Gun Club will have a two-days' shoot, May 6th and 7th.

The sixth Pacific Coast handicap in scheduled for Madera, May 25th, 26th, 27th.

The Santa Clara County Fair Association will hold a race meeting at San Jose, the week of August 21st.

The twenty-second annual race meet of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association will be held at Salinas, August 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th.

NATIVES OF STATE TO INVADE SANTA CRUZ

(Continued from Page 9, Column 3)

armed with endorsements from the City Trustees, Chamber of Commerce and people generally. Redding will also send a special committee to assist McCloud Parlor, No. 149, to bring the 1912 Grand Parlor there, and also has the endorsement of the local commercial and promotion bodies. Fresno Parlor, No. 25, of Fresno, will leave its fate in the matter in the hands of the delegates from the Raisin City, who will not be lacking in the usual endorsements. Each city promises attractive forms of entertainment for the delegates, and is amply able to accommodate the delegates and those accompanying them.

At a meeting of Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, held April 20th, it was decided to ask for the Admission Day celebration, to be held September 9th, for Santa Rosa. The business men of the city have endorsed the project, and promise their support to make the celebration a success.

NATIVE DAUGHTERS NOW ELECTING GRAND PARLOR DELEGATES.

There is, as yet, little excitement in Native Daughter circles, for the reason that delegates to the Grand Parlor will not be elected until the several Parlors meet in May. There will no doubt be many candidates for grand office and this Grand Parlor session will in all probability be no exception to those that have preceded it, in numerous and lively debates upon the Order's policies. Mamie G. Peyton of Stockton will retire as head of the Order at the close of the Santa Cruz session, and Anna Lacey of San Francisco will no doubt succeed to the Grand Presidency. Those in position to know, predict that Mrs. Peyton, in her annual report, will make several recommendations that are bound to provoke prolonged debates, but at the same time have a tendency to settle several questions of policy that have been the means of keeping the Order in an unsettled condition, and which those interested in the Order's welfare realize must be firmly established if the Order is to prosper and progress.

To succeed Miss Lacey as the Grand Vice-President, there will be a contest between Anna Bedford of Red Bluff, Alice Dougherty of Livermore, and Alison F. Watt of Grass Valley. For Grand Trustee, seven to be elected, there will no doubt be

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many aspirants, several waiting now, before making their announcements, to see if they are elected delegates from their several Parlors. The Grizzly Bear has been informed, however, that Anna Dempsey of Los Angeles and Anna McLaughy of Santa Barbara will be candidates to succeed themselves on the board.

ADDITIONAL ELECTED DELEGATES.

In addition to the partial list of delegates to the N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor, published in these columns last month, information has been received of the selection of the following to represent their Parlors:

California Parlor, No. 1—T. E. Bailey, Phil Cohen, Geo. B. Duncan, Edwin L. Meyer, W. W. Shaanon, Maurice Whelan.

Tockton Parlor, No. 7—George E. Catts, W. C. Neumiller, W. E. O'Connor, Ed Van Vranken, A. F. Siegel, R. D. Dorsey.

Placerville Parlor, No. 9—Ted C. Atwood, A. Darlington, Jos. Quigley, Jos. Scherrer.

Pacific Parlor, No. 10—Fairfax Wheelan, Dr. T. B. W. Leland, Dr. Frank I. Gonzales, Alexander McCullough, Jesse C. Allen.

Modesto Parlor, No. 11—W. E. Garrison, D. K. Young.

Humboldt Parlor, No. 14—A. M. Smith, O. Sanders, Chas. Wasmuth.

Lodi Parlor, No. 18—Victor R. Larson, Hilliard E. Welch.

Arcata Parlor, No. 20—J. M. Light, J. B. Tilley. Chico Parlor, No. 21—Frank M. Moore, Wayne Wright.

Fresno Parlor, No. 25—W. F. Toomey, Ed Vietor. Sunset Parlor, No. 26—M. C. Glenn, E. E. Reese, John Stranh.

Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28—C. A. Pool, J. C. Smith, I. S. Kurlander.

Woodland Parlor, No. 30—R. G. Lawson, Ed I. Leake.

Gen. Winn Parlor, No. 32—C. J. Bulloch, Jas. D. Donlon.

One Parlor, No. 33—A. C. Grover, Wm. Scully. Solano Parlor, No. 39—James C. Crowley, Jr., Edward M. Staples.

Rainbow Parlor, No. 40—F. N. Beilby. Elk Grove Parlor, No. 41—Perley K. Bradford.

El Dorado Parlor, No. 52—Edgar C. Levey, James W. Keegan, Neil O'Hair.

Auburn Parlor, No. 59—Charles Dapper, L. F. Morgan.

Los Osos Parlor, No. 61—Morris Green.

Napa Parlor, No. 62—E. Locarnini, E. H. Gifford, S. H. Errington, Leo L. McCollam.

Silver Star Parlor, No. 63—Barney Barry, John Banquier.

Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, No. 64—J. Emmet Hayden, Thos. E. Healy.

Redwood Parlor, No. 66—J. F. Dwyer, Albert Mansfield.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 67—Will A. Dower, George A. Stewart.

Healdsburg Parlor, No. 68—J. Ralph Williams, Claude Howard.

Colusa Parlor, No. 69—G. J. Kammerer, W. J. King.

Monterey Parlor, No. 75—P. H. Gonzales, Geo. S. Gould, Jr.

Vallejo Parlor, No. 77—George Dimpfel, Jr., Samuel J. McKnight.

Friendship Parlor, No. 78—Thos. F. Wayman.

Angels Parlor, No. 80—Ben Carlow, M. P. Marshall.

Garden City Parlor, No. 82—Walter L. Chrisman, George M. Kelley.

Granite Parlor, No. 83—Charles Higgins, Frank Showers.

Sierra Parlor, No. 85—Henry Jones.

Mt. Bally Parlor, No. 87—James H. Bartlett, Wm. Condan.

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Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90—Enoch Alzina, Willett Ware, F. H. Moore, H. B. Howland.

Georgetown Parlor, No. 91—James F. Flynn.

Downieville Parlor, No. 92—Frank R. Wehe.

Golden Nugget Parlor, No. 94—T. J. McGrath.

Las Positas Parlor, No. 96—N. D. Dutcher, M. Victor.

Lassen Parlor, No. 99—Wed R. Arnold, Chester A. Boggs.

Santa Clara Parlor, No. 100—Harvey Johns, Victor Salberg.

Mt. Diablo Parlor, No. 101—J. A. Schweinitzer, A. N. Sullenger.

Glen Ellen Parlor, No. 102—John M. Sobbe.

Bay City Parlor, No. 104—A. D. Alvarez, M. E. Licht, B. E. Nelson.

Sonoma Parlor, No. 111—F. T. Dahruig, H. B. Shaw.

Eden Parlor, No. 113—C. A. May, Geo. Oakes.

San Lucas Parlor, No. 115—A. M. Trescony.

Broderick Parlor, No. 117—J. P. Connor, Frank W. Reynolds.

National Parlor, No. 118—A. J. Falvey, Chas. W. Heyer, R. S. McNally.

Mountain Parlor, No. 126—W. A. Levee.

Wisteria Parlor, No. 127—F. B. Granger.

Quincy Parlor, No. 131—W. J. Clinch, W. J. Miller.

Hesperian Parlor, No. 137—H. W. Bradley, E. P. Norman, C. F. Buttle, Frank Scheifer.

Chispa Parlor, No. 139—Bert Miller.

Oakdale Parlor, No. 142—T. R. Towell.

Lakeport Parlor, No. 147—R. E. Hendricks.

Brooklyn Parlor, No. 151—F. H. Brungs, Wm. J. DeBlois.

Cambria Parlor, No. 152—W. J. Leffingwell.

Yontocket Parlor, No. 156—Edward C. Hegles.

Lower Lake Parlor, No. 159—W. B. Rannels.

Donner Parlor, No. 162—Henry C. Lichtenberger.

Winters Parlor, No. 163—George W. Doll.

Washington Parlor, No. 169—Ed. M. Hawley, Silas Hansen.

Byron Parlor, No. 170—T. P. Smith.

Menlo Parlor, No. 185—Chas. H. Smith.

Tracy Parlor, No. 186—Fritz Hilken, E. C. Steinmetz.

Precita Parlor, No. 187—J. J. Flynn, Dr. W. C. Hart, J. J. Ryan, G. F. Welch.

Siskiyou Parlor, No. 188—Charles Cramer, S. R. Taylor.

Olympus Parlor, No. 189—Harry I. Mulerevy, Thomas B. Lynch, A. P. Herzo.

Santa Paula Parlor, No. 191—G. J. Turner.

Etna Parlor, No. 192—Walter Fay, Chas. L. Wildard.

Presidio Parlor, No. 194—Phil Werner, Frank Monaghan, Harry Monaghan, Charles Kaiser.

Honey Lake Parlor, No. 198—Floyd S. Bass, Chas. H. Fisher.

Alder Glen Parlor, No. 200—Fred F. Aulin, Chester Balfour.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 210—Jas. G. Beaty, P. M. Casey, T. B. McGuinessy.

Big Valley Parlor, No. 211—H. N. Carlisle.

Oak Park Parlor, No. 213—W. W. Chenoweth, Fred Boitano.

Palo Alto Parlor, No. 216—James Farmin, E. A. Hettinger.

Richmond Parlor, No. 217—Fred Smith, Tom Summers.

Fortuna Parlor, No. 218—H. P. Monroe.

Kelseyville Parlor, No. 219—L. E. Allison, W. H. Renfro.

Sisson Parlor, No. 220—C. C. Metcalf.

El Capitan Parlor, No. 222—H. L. Dalton, S. F. Solley.

Estadillo Parlor, No. 223—W. G. Muntz.

Loyalton Parlor, No. 226—H. H. Huntley.

Linmas Parlor, No. 228—Leonard E. Donnaworth.

Pebble Beach Parlor, No. 230—Frank George.

Castro Parlor, No. 232—M. J. McGovern, J. A. McBride, Herman Riedel, H. I. Hig, P. J. Ryan.

Rocklyn Parlor, No. 233—I. LeRoy Burns, H. P. Dewey.

Claremont Parlor, No. 240—G. Phillips, W. B. Murden.

Sutter Fort Parlor, No. 241—Ed. H. Whyte, Leo Lobner.

Pleasanton Parlor, No. 244—W. J. Dakin.

Concord Parlor, No. 245—Andrew Gehringer, Chas. Guy.

Diamond Parlor, No. 246—W. G. H. Croxon, Austin Mortimore.

Orestimba Parlor, No. 247—L. McAnley.

Dinmba Parlor, No. 248—Clarence Wilson.

Niles Parlor, No. 250—Milton Fournier, Wm. Moore.

Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—R. E. Reeves, R. J. Silver.

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PARLOR INSTITUTED AT SEBASTOPOL.

Sunset Parlor, No. 188, was instituted at Sebastopol, March 29th, with a charter membership of thirty-three. P. G. P. Emma G. Foley of San Anselmo and D. G. P.-at-Large Josie Barboni of San Jose officiating. The officers of the Parlor were installed as follows: Past president, Mrs. Eva Seudder; president, Mrs. Mary Holloway; first vice-president, Gertrude Wyllie; second vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Phillips; third vice-president, Mrs. Kate Woodward; marshal, Mrs. Mae Burroughs; inside sentinel, Margaret Borha; outside sentinel, Zona Crawford; trustees—Mrs. Myrtle Kelly, Mrs. Minnie Murphy, Mrs. Leonora Mello; recording secretary, Mrs. Annie Folsom; financial secretary, Miss Lizzie Donnelly; treasurer, Dora Boyd; musician, Mrs. Cora Howell. Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes and P. G. P. Emma W. Lillie were in attendance at the institution.

Sebastopol Parlor, No. 143, N. S. G. W., had a great surprise in store for the new Parlor and visitors, and at the close of the institution ceremonies, invited them to partake of a banquet which the boys had quietly arranged. Much merriment prevailed around the festal board, and speeches were delivered by P. G. P. Emma W. Lillie, Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, P. G. P. Emma G. Foley, Josie Barboni, J. F. Ames, W. C. Holloway and John S. Saunders. Mrs. Mary Holloway acted as toastmistress.

Basket Picnic Dance.

Angels Camp—Princess Parlor, No. 84, will give a basket picnic dance in the opera house here on Saturday night, May 12th. Don't forget it.

Benefit Lecture for Deficit.

San Francisco—In order to do their full share toward raising the deficit from the recent Admission Day celebration here, the Native Daughters arranged a benefit lecture on "Panama and the Canal," which was given with original colored motion pictures April 17th by Mr. and Mrs. H. Kemp, who have just completed a study of the canal. Mrs. Genevieve Watson Baker was chairman and Miss Agnes Gallagher secretary of the affair.

Pleasant Evening With Grand President.

San Luis Obispo—On March 20th, San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, was honored with an official visit by Grand President Mamie G. Peyton of Stockton. A large number of the members were present, beside three visitors—Miss Lovett of Yosemite Parlor, San Francisco; Mrs. Gobel of Oneonta Parlor, Ferndale, and Mrs. Sanders of El Pinal Parlor, Cambria. During the meeting the Grand President expressed pleasure in the work of the Parlor and complimented the officers and members for their efficiency, while the members expressed their pleasure with the Grand President and her work for the Grand Parlor. At the close of the meeting a banquet was served, and toasts were responded to by the Grand President, visitors and members of the Parlor. Agnes Lee recited the poem, "California." The Grand President was presented with a souvenir spoon of San Luis Obispo Mission. It was the wish of all present that such a pleasant evening with the Grand President could be repeated again soon.

The latest bride of the Parlor, Mrs. M. J. Castro (nee Tomasini), was present for the first time since her marriage and was the recipient of a beautiful

GRAND OFFICERS.

Emma Witte Lillie.....Past Grand President
Mamie G. Peyton.....Grand President
Anna Lacey.....Grand Vice-President
Laura J. Frakes.....Grand Secretary
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Susie Kalthoff Christ.....Grand Treasurer
May C. Boldemann.....Grand Marshal
Emma Frerichs.....Grand Inside Sentinel
Amy McAvoy.....Grand Outside Sentinel
Mabel Kearney.....Grand Organist

GRAND TRUSTEES.

Anna McCaughey.....Mamie Fitzgerald
Anna Dempsey, Alice Dougherty,
Belle Gribbi, Allison F. Watt, Hattie E. Roberts

Haviland cake set, a gift from the members of the Parlor.

The Parlor has donated \$5 to assist in the re-toration of Santa Ynez Mission.

Tree-Planting at New School.

Berkeley—Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, held postponed Arbor Day exercises March 17th at 2 p.m. at the new Oxford school. The nature of the program was the planting of two trees—one a mission olive, presented by Mrs. C. Hall, P.P., in the name of Berkeley Parlor, and the other a Chilean evergreen cherry, given by Luther Burbank to the school. Little Mildred Mahoney, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Mahoney, president of the Parlor, placed the first shovelful of dirt around the trees, by virtue of being the first native daughter born to a member after Berkeley Parlor was instituted.

Mrs. Mahoney delivered the prayer. Addresses were made by Superintendent of Schools, F. F. Bunker; Mrs. Clara Partridge, principal of the school, and Mrs. Elinor Carlisle, school director. The latter was the recipient of a large basket of violets from the Native Daughters. Vocal selections by the school children's chorus, a reading, and the rendition of the song, "California," by Mrs. Clara Farrell, made the program a very enjoyable one. Berkeley Parlor has planted special trees at four different schools in Berkeley, all of which are growing, and the Parlor is proud of the unusually healthy condition of the same.

Official Visit, Initiation, Social Session.

Long Beach—March 30th, Long Beach Parlor, No. 154, called a special meeting on account of the official visit of Grand President Mamie G. Peyton. There were present from Los Angeles: Past Grand President Eva T. Bussenius, Grand Trustee Anna Dempsey, Miss Dempsey and Miss Culver. Following the exemplification of the ritualistic work, the Parlor adjourned to the banquet-room, where the committee had arranged a repast of salad, sandwiches, cake and coffee. Mrs. W. Curtis, president of Long Beach Parlor, acted as toastmistress and called on the Grand President, who responded with a toast on "The Order;" Past Grand President Bussenius also gave a toast, followed by Grand Trustee Dempsey on "California," after which Mrs. Peyton accompanied the Los Angeles members to that city.

April 6th, Long Beach Parlor initiated two candidates, Grand Trustee Anna Dempsey and several other visitors, from Los Angeles being present. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting. April 20th, Mrs. Harper entertained the members of the Parlor at a social session at her home.

Beautifying Highways.

Bakersfield—Grand President Mamie G. Peyton paid an official visit to Tejon Parlor, No. 136, April 5th, and was royally entertained by a committee from the Parlor who took her in charge upon arrival and escorted her to a local hotel, where she received the members of the Parlor from 4 to 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock a banquet was served, the banquet-room being attractively decorated in smilax, carnations and pennants of the Berkeley and Stanford Universities and Kern County High School. The menu consisted of California products, and for three hours the twenty-five members present toasted everything dear to California. Following the repast, adjournment was had to the meeting hall, where the ritual was efficiently exemplified and the Parlor business was transacted. Mrs. Peyton expressed great pleasure in the reception accorded her, and complimented Tejon Parlor upon its excellent condition, and the officers upon their interesting rendition of the ritual.

Under the auspices of Tejon Parlor, the three-act comedy-drama, "Charley's Aunt," was recently

presented at the Bakersfield Opera House to a large and pleased audience. The play was well staged, and all the members of the cast acquitted themselves creditably. The success of the affair was largely owing to the committee who promoted the entertainment, and the excellent cast selected. The proceeds netted \$125, and will be used to plant and care for trees on Union avenue, the drive to the cemetery. Following are the executive committee that had the affair in charge: Miss Annie Foran, Miss Mannelle Moritz, Miss Dina Pesante.

The work of planting these trees has already begun, and after the street has been graded, the Native Daughters will plant poppies along the side paths and make other improvements. When the ground was in readiness for the trees, a general holiday was declared in Bakersfield to celebrate Arbor Day. There was music by a band, speeches, and everybody seemed interested in the work.

To Give Masquerade.

Oakland—Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, is making big preparations for a masquerade to be held on May 18th. April 20th, a high jinks brought out a large attendance, and was a success in every way. Great interest is being shown by the members in affairs pertaining to the Order, and the Parlor is progressing steadily.

Visits the Southland.

Los Angeles—Grand President Mamie G. Peyton paid her official visit to Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, Saturday evening, April 1st, and was hospitably received by a large membership. P. G. P. Eva T. Bussenius and Grand Trustee Anna I. Dempsey graced the evening with their presence, and many members from La Esperanza and Long Beach Parlors were in attendance. After the opening ceremony, the Parlor president, Miss Emma Oswald, declared a recess during which the members marched around the room, each presenting the honored guest with a most beautiful carnation. The work of the Order was given in a most creditable manner, upon which the Grand President congratulated the Parlor. The Grand President was presented with a handsome cut-glass vase as a token of appreciation and regard. The Parlor enjoyed the remarks of the Grand President and listened most attentively to the outline of her work.

After the business session, the party was invited to a local cafe, where the beautiful banquet-room was in readiness. Miss Emma Oswald, the Parlor president, acted as toastmistress. Mrs. Fannie Prather read a most delightful paper on the conditions of Native Daughter affairs in the Southland. D. D. G. P. Anna I. Dempsey was presented next, and gave a most interesting talk on "California," a subject very dear to her heart, the following being her closing remarks, which are worthy of note:

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"Fair California, with her days of gold,
Her tales bewitching and her missions old;
Her brown-robed padres of the distant past—

Would that the romance of that age might last.
But romance passes like the winds away,
And revered memories verge to modern day;
Progress comes with hand swift, firm and clear,
Fit monument for priest and Pioneer."

LONGS FOR GOD'S COUNTRY.

Mrs. Mary Fininger, president of Las Lomas Parlor, No. 72, N.D.G.W., San Francisco, wife of H. L. Fininger, an active member of San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, N.S.G.W., left April 5th for Basel, Switzerland to bring back home the latter's father, R. Fininger, who cabled his son that he was ill and wanted to get back to God's country—California. The elder Fininger is 87 years old, and came to California in October, 1819. He is a native of Switzerland, but was naturalized in Sacramento in 1856.

FOR BENEFIT OF HOME.

A bazaar for the benefit of the home for sick and destitute members of the N.D.G.W., was held

in San Francisco, April 20th, 21st and 22nd. The building used for this purpose was destroyed in the fire of 1906, but it is now planned to erect a new and more pretentious structure which, in addition to quarters for the inmates, will contain an assembly hall and meeting rooms for the San Francisco Parlor of the Order. At the time of the fire, there was a mortgage of \$5500 on the property, but this has since been reduced to \$1950. The Board of Relief of the Order had charge of the bazaar arrangements.

JUDGE SAYS, IT'S BULLY!

Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Gentlemen: Enclosed find check for \$2.00 in payment for two years' subscription to The Grizzly Bear. The Grizzly Bear is a bully magazine, and I would not care to be without it. Yours truly, A. L. MCSORLEY,
Superior Judge Calaveras County.
San Andreas, April 5th.

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ALAMEDA.

Enclual Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec., 1413 Caroline St.

ANDERSON.

Cannellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammans, Fin. Sec.

ANGELES.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BAKERSFIELD.

Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Marcella Moritz, Pres.; Frances Willow, Rec. Sec.; Annie C. Foran, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lella C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517 1/2 Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bear Flng Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in Bonita Hall, Bonita Ave. and Berkeley Way. Anna Cadish, Pres.; Carrie K. Trehan, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

CAMACHE.

Geneva Parlor, No. 107, N. D. G. W., meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 p. m., in Duffy Bldg. Mrs. Nellie Morrow, Pres.; Miss Mary Duffy, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Rose C. Walter, Fin. Sec.

ETNA MILLS.

Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Wilard, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Crandal, Fin. Sec.

FERDALE.

Oneonta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.

Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, I St. Pres., Mamie G. Victor; Rec. Sec., Cora B. Van Meter; Fin. Sec., Leota I. Zapp.

HALF MOON BAY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ruby Hatch, Pres.; Irene Simpson, Rec. Sec.; Lottie Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Bertha M. Brisco, Pres.; Emma F. Boorman Wright, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Ntgaun Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.

Anonn Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amella Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Esther R. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.

Eschel Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Flanagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OKADALE.

Okadale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OKLAND.

Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Miss Hazel Cohen, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.; Edna Sullivan, Fin. Sec.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph Ave. Dorothy Flemming, Pres.; Ida Oellerich, Fin. Sec.; Ermins Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4321 Maple St.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

RED BLUFF.

Berends Parlor, No. 23, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Woodman's Hall. Nellie Worthington, Pres.; Maude E. Kuhn, Rec. Sec.; Mame Beady, Fin. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Bonita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ellen Mero, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mamie Kay, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 801 Q street.

SALINAS.

Albi Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256 1/2 Main Street. Marian Silva, Pres.; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Ahott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The First Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duhoce Ave. Grace Magner, Pres.; Anna A. Gruher, Rec. Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., at B'nai B'rith Bldg., 149 Eddy St. Clara L. Faulker, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes St.; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Fin. Sec., 137 Euclid Street.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St. Mamie E. Neely, Pres.; Anna A. Gruher, Rec. Sec.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp streets. Louise Litter, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Asmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Cnlacene Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Jean M. Martin, Pres.; Grace C. Fleck, Rec. Sec., 1201 Gough street; Jennie A. Oblerich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Fausner, Pres.; Brance Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1523 South 11th Ave.; Nora Schelin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Mrs. E. Graham, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mae Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Helen M. McCloskey, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Grant streets.

Gnadalup Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Tlcoulet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Frieda Hedrich, Pres.; Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss Anna Van Nostrand, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duane's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barhoni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 358 Vine St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec., 329 W. Cota St.; Rose Cavallari, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Alice Witney, Pres.; Anna M. Linscott, Fin. Sec.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.

Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Alice De Witt, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucia Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joanila Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Safferhill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Amapoln Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burress, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.

El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.

Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

Official Directory of Parlors of the N. S. G. W.

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Alameda, No. 47—Richard L. Werner, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 1413 Caroline St., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Oakland, No. 50—James A. Plunkett, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Castle Hall, 377 12th St.
Las Positas, No. 96—A. M. Bowles, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Eden, No. 113—L. Baxter, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Piedmont, No. 120—C. J. Muldowney, Pres.; F. G. Lamping, Sec., 1397 Linden St., Oakland; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 Thirteenth St.
Wisteria, No. 127—A. J. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandepuer, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Halcyon, No. 146—Gustav Horst, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—Wm. J. deBlois, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathiesen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Leon H. Rewig, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 916 Chestnut St., Oakland; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St.
Berkeley, No. 210—J. P. Brennan, Pres.; E. J. Curran, Sec., Berkeley; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Estudillo, No. 223—J. L. Donovan, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 484, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Bay View, No. 238—T. J. Nunan, Pres.; L. E. Slott, Sec., 864 Willow St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
Claremont, No. 240—W. B. Murden, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).
Pleasanton, No. 244—W. F. Sylvia, Pres.; Peter C. Madson, Sec., Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
Niles, No. 250—M. L. Fonnier, Pres.; C. E. Martenstein, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall.
Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—P. E. Grosse, Pres.; Ed A. Brand, Sec., 1340 Tevis St., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

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Amador, No. 17—P. Shealar, Pres.; Leo Williams, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.
Excelsior, No. 31—Thos. J. Barrows, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
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Plymouth, No. 48—Geo. A. Upton, Pres.; Trevor W. Westen, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
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Argonaut, No. 8—John E. Donnelly, Pres.; A. M. Smith, Sec., 627 Myers St., Oroville; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
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DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontokett, No. 156—Peter Duffy, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Placerville, No. 9—Edward G. Atwood, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Georgetown, No. 91—Geo. Schneider, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 25—Grover B. Hill, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 J St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.
Selma, No. 107—H. C. Wilson, Pres.; L. J. Price, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Lower Lake, No. 159—G. B. Smith, Pres.; W. B. Rannells, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Kelseyville, No. 219—L. E. Allison, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Box 122, Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—F. P. Cady, Pres.; Chas. Boggs, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.
Honey Lake, No. 198—Chas. Fisher, Pres.; J. B. Christie, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon, Janesville Hall.
Big Valley, No. 211—F. C. Reno, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bleber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Corona, No. 196—Cal. W. Grayson, Pres.; Wm. C. Allen, Sec., c. S. Nordlinger & Sons, Los Angeles; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
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Santa Monica, No. 237—W. P. Griffiths, Pres.; S. T. Garey, Sec., Santa Monica; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Arcanum Hall.
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Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64—Thomas E. Daly, Pres.; W. F. Magee, Sec., 619 E. St., San Rafael; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.
Sea Point, No. 153—Manuel Santos, Pres.; D. C. Whaley, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.
Nicasio, No. 183—H. R. Wake, Pres.; H. M. Anderfuren, Sec., Nicasio; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; U. A. O. D. Hall.

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Hornitos, No. 133—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cagnano, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES!

NOTICE OF CHANGES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE CORRECTION IN NEXT ISSUE OF DIRECTORY.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Broderick, No. 117—E. A. Zimmerman, Pres.; J. P. Connor, Sec., Point Arena; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Alder Glen, No. 200—William Dolan, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—M. Davilla, Pres.; A. W. Meany, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Chas. Kerr, Pres.; John Stile, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 22—P. H. Goncalves, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
Santa Lucia, No. 97—C. Sieghold, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
San Lucas, No. 115—J. S. Cano, Pres.; A. M. Trescony, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Gabilan, No. 132—J. B. Lyons, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castoville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St. Helena, No. 53—Arthur P. Forni, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.
Napa, No. 62—E. M. Aldersley, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.
Cainstoga, No. 86—Ralph Williams, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—G. L. Beedle, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; Pythian Castle.
Quartz, No. 58—Carroll McA. Thomas, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 123 Richardson St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.
Donner, No. 162—Fred H. Wilkie, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Box M. Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Santiago, No. 74—R. P. Mitchell, Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—Carroll Locher, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Silver Star, No. 63—Barney Barry, Pres.; Robert F. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Sierra, No. 85—Henry Jones, Pres.; A. Gonzales, Sec., Forest Hill; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Mountain, No. 126—W. D. Dunn, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—A. J. Watson, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Golden Anchor, No. 182—Henry Skinner, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.
Plumas, No. 228—Geo. E. Boyden, Pres.; John Donnerwirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Riverside, No. 251—Fred D. Smith, Pres.; Leonard A. Cowles, Sec., 318 Pennsylvania Bldg., Riverside; 3rd Wednesday; Reynolds Hall, No. 2.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento, No. 3—Roy O. Cothrin, Pres.; J. F. Didion, Sec., P. O. Box 128, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.
Sunset, No. 26—Harold J. Thielan, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., 810 Twenty-seventh St., Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.
Elk Grove, No. 41—A. B. Leimbach, Pres.; A. E. Elliott, Sec., c. Franklin R.F.D., Sacramento; 2d and 4th Fridays; Masonic Hall, Elk Grove.
Granite, No. 83—Luis Russi, Pres.; Jas. P. Logue, Sec., Folsom; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Courtland, No. 106—W. H. Barry, Pres.; A. C. Ostman, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.
Oak Park, No. 213—C. E. Blair, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.
Sutter Fort, No. 241—T. A. Hall, Pres.; Carleton L. Katzenstein, Sec., 704 J St., Sacramento; Wednesday; Elks' Hall.
Galt, No. 243—L. J. Holmes, Pres.; T. W. Dooling, Sec., Galt; Friday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Arrowhead, No. 110—J. S. Bright, Jr., Pres.; Isaac S. Jackson, Sec., Box 811, San Bernardino; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Redlands, No. 168—A. G. Kelley, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGinniss Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—Henry F. Pernan, Pres.; Ohas. A. Boldemann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday, Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Pacific, No. 10—B. D. Paolinelli, Pres.; J. C. Miller, Sec., 457 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Golden Gate, No. 29—John P. Coghlan, Pres.; Adolph Eberhart, Sec., 1464 Union St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Mission, No. 38—R. A. Schwarzmann, Pres.; Welmer A. Koch, Sec., 1231 12th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

San Francisco, No. 49—Andrew Anfoblo, Pres.; David Capurio, Sec., 652 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

El Dorado, No. 52—George W. Hall, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec., 643 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Rincon, No. 72—Grant S. Munson, Pres.; John A. Oilmout, Sec., 2067 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Stanford, No. 76—A. Kleibhaus, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec., 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Tuesday; 149 Eddy St.

Yerba Buena, No. 84—H. G. Baker, Pres.; J. D. Abrams, Sec., 50 Kearny St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Bay City, No. 104—Leon E. Morris, Pres.; H. L. Ounzburger, Sec., 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1545 Steiner St.

Niantic, No. 105—C. P. Collins, Pres.; Edward R. Spivalo, Sec., 1408 Turk St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.

National, No. 118—L. J. Mehrtens, Pres.; M. M. Ratigan, Sec., 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Hesperian, No. 137—H. L. Belton, Pres.; Jos. H. Roxburgh, Sec., 510 Devisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 3009 16th St.

Alcatraz, No. 145—H. O. Derby, Pres.; Fred W. Sink, Sec., 1238 13th Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 154—Chas. N. Banfield, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Fred Ommert, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec., 1489 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Aves.

Sequoia, No. 160—S. W. Westphal, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec., 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Precita, No. 187—Benj. J. McKinley, Pres.; Harry E. Curtis, Sec., 438A Tehama St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Phillip J. Vander, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec., 1362 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 321 Devisadero St.

Presidio, No. 194—James M. Oreevy, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steinke Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Jacob Graf, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec., 1416 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia.

Army and Navy, No. 207—John W. Mackey, Pres.; J. J. Morgan, Sec., 2011 Green St., San Francisco; Wednesdays; Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

Dolores, No. 208—James Cameron, Pres.; John A. Zollver, Sec., 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Matt Hecker, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—James Hanna, Pres.; E. Cahn, Sec., 1640 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—Geo. Wuestfeld, Pres.; Thos. F. McCarthy, Sec., 1120 Page Street, San Francisco; Fridays; Franklin Hall, 1858-1881 Fillmore St.

Guadalupe, No. 231—Paul Hischer, Pres.; Geo. Buehn, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—Jas. A. McBride, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—Geo. E. Strohmeier, Pres.; Walter C. Eisenschimmel, Sec., 114 Eureka St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

James Lick, No. 242—Clarence J. Dunnigan, Pres.; Thos. J. Fahey, Sec., 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—J. W. Fitzgerald, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec., 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mall Building.

Lodi, No. 18—John A. Stein, Pres.; John M. Mahon, Sec., City Hall, Lodi; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—D. J. Looney, Pres.; Harry J. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Fred Kluer, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 794 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Eliseth Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec., Nipomo; Saturday; Rannels Hall.

San Marcos, No. 150—John C. Curtin, Jr., Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Joseph Suza, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Redwood, No. 66—Albert Mansfield, Pres.; A. S. Liguori, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Redmen's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—Frank Campbell, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec., Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 185—Thos. F. Maloney, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec., Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

Pebble Beach, No. 230—Frank George, Pres.; A. T. Enos, Sec., Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

El Carmelo, No. 256—Thos. Callan, Pres.; W. J. Bracken, Sec., Vista Grande; 2nd and 4th Mondays, Colma Hall, Colma.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—J. H. Stewart, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—W. Ivy Allen, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, Sec., 430 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—Walter L. Chrisman, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—Robt. T. Castro, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—J. M. Waterman, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Temple.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—James Farmer, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—W. A. East, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—R. H. Rountree, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SHASTA COUNTY.

McCloud Parlor, No. 149—J. J. Bartosh, Pres.; J. Francis Hoadley, Sec., Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays, Jacobson Hall.

Anderson, No. 253—E. M. Downing, Pres.; J. W. Cunningham, Sec., Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downsville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec., Downsville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—O. R. Parker, Pres.; John G. Curtis, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Fred E. Evans, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—Chas. D. Quigley, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Milton R. Dunphy, Pres.; Theodore H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—James C. Crowley, Jr., Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Werner B. Hallin, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—A. W. Parent, Pres.; Ivan M. McAllister, Sec., 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesdays; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Dr. Jackson Temple, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—C. O. Howard, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—George P. Cobb, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louisa H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—Fred McFarlane, Pres.; Tony A. Ronsheimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Lewell Gum, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—T. R. Walton, Pres.; C. L. Rodgers, Sec., Red Bluff; Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—D. E. Ryan, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—E. Volgnards, Pres.; Simon Levy, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dinuba, No. 248—Clarence Wilson, Pres.; E. E. Oiddings, Sec., Dinuba; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—F. G. Niceley, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—John Braunigan, Pres.; Ed. P. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Eddie Graf, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 40—C. Anderson, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.



SONOMA'S OLD ADOBE.

A league from out the city's bounds,
Where stretch the foothills green,
And purple tufts of mountains melt
Into the sky's blue sheen,
There, lone and unfrequented,
By those of human mold,
Stands high upon a rise of ground,
The Casa Grande old.

The earthen walls have crumbled fast
Beneath time's rugged hand,
Since Spanish hauds above her walls
Their gorgeous banner manned.
And while on high the banner hung,
No ruin marked the fort,
And gaily bloomed the roses sweet
Within the flower-decked court.

But when our banner rose above
The hacienda's walls,
From thence ruin laid its hold upon
Walls, porches, courts and halls.
The herds were driven from the fields,
The sheep were led away,
And all the work of fifty years
Was ruined in a day.

No more the courts and porches ring
With sounds of revelry;
The glittering rank and bright array,
The halls no longer see,
For over all there hangs the gloom
Of time, departed long;
The martial music is replaced
By peaceful sparrows' song;

A horde of swallows swift, withiu
Their tiny nests have made
Among the shattered friezes
And the rafters all decayed;
The rabbits scamper o'er the floors
In mimic woodland brawl,
And small screech owls, like sentinels,
Hoot from the shattered walls;

Castilian steeds no longer neigh,
From flowered court yards gay;
Instead, the red fox prowls about
In nightly quest of prey;—
Sure signs of desolation,
Of abandon and decay,
That still more mighty mansions
Have in ruin cast away.

Then raise once more the Stars and Stripes,
Above her time-worn walls;
Repair her broken roofs and courts
And cleanse her rain-stained halls;
A glorious land-point let her stand
Upon the sun-kissed hill,
And let the birds within her courts
Sing through the morning still.
But do not drive the rabbits wild
From near Vallejo's home;—
They helped to cheer her lonely days,
When man from her had gone.

The above lines were penned by Vinecut Hallinan, 14 years old, of Petaluma, who is a student in the eighth grade of St. Vincent's Academy. As Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, N. S. G. W., has recently acquired title to the Old Adobe, and is enthusiastically interested in its complete restoration and preservation, it secured a copy of the young author's praiseworthy poem, and requested its publication in the official organ, which request was gladly granted.—[Editor.]

Native Sons of The Golden West

Mussel Bake at Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz—Grand Third Vice-President Thomas Monahan of San Jose officially visited Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, April 12th. There was a goodly attendance of the members, and three candidates were initiated. Under "good of the Order," the grand officer made a interesting address, complimenting the officers of the Parlor upon the manner in which they exemplified the ritual. Santa Cruz Parlor is rapidly increasing in membership and has a substantial treasury. Its members are now deeply interested in making arrangements for entertaining the Grand Parlor in June of this year. Following the regular session, Mr. Monahan was entertained at a mussel feast, which was greatly enjoyed.

Fifteenth Anniversary Celebrated.

Los Angeles—Corona Parlor, No. 196, celebrated its fifteenth birthday anniversary, April 14th, with a banquet at Levy's restaurant, which was largely attended. The tables were attractively decorated in pink sweet peas and maiden-hair ferns, and clustered candelabras with pink shades added to the beauty of the decorations, while the menu was all that could be wished for. Following the repast, reminiscences were indulged in, Cal Grayson, president of the Parlor, presiding as toastmaster. Dr. Edelman, the charter president of the Parlor, was the first speaker, and complimented Corona on the great progress it has made, as well as the reputation it has attained in the Order. Other speakers were W. T. Craig, Dan Lauberschimer, M. P. Nolte, E. B. Lovie, D. D. G. P. William Traeger, Dr. C. W. Norton, Dr. Theo. Joos, L. N. Ireland, A. P. Jacobs, Arthur Schmidt, F. M. Larrolde, Geo. F. Smith, F. E. Kitts, L. W. Bernheim, Hugh Cocks, and Clarence M. Hunt.

Stockton Natives Entertained.

Sacramento—More than one hundred members of Stockton Parlor, No. 7, paid a fraternal visit to this city, April 6th, and were entertained at a joint meeting of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, Sunset Parlor, No. 26, and Sutter Fort Parlor, No. 241. The visitors were met at the depot by the local members and a brass band, and all joined in a parade through the principal streets. The Stockton boys carried many banners, on which were such announcements as: "We Come to Get Acquainted;" "We Like Your Style;" "We Won't Go Home Till Morning;" "Stockton Celebration, 1912, Help Us Boost;" and "We Have our Wife, But Oh, You Native Daughter."

Following the parade, there was a social session at Elks' Hall, at which Judge Charles N. Post presided and welcomed the visitors. President Fitzgerald of Stockton Parlor responded to the words of welcome. There were a couple of lively boxing matches, and several numbers on the entertainment program were provided by talent from local vaudeville theaters. A social session followed the entertainment, during which refreshments were served, and after cigars had been lighted interesting ad-



FLASHLIGHT AT PLACERVILLE PARLOR, NIGHT OF CLASS INITIATION, MARCH 28th
—Goodrich Photo

resses pertaining to the Order were listened to. It was really morning when the visitors departed for home.

Mountain Parlor Forging Ahead.

Placerville—Placerville Parlor, No. 9, is forging ahead at a rapid rate, and at every meeting is adding to its membership and increasing its finances. On March 14th, one member was initiated, while on March 28th a class of thirty-two was taken into the fold. Grand Trustee Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee was present and expressed himself as being very well pleased with the progress the Parlor is making, and in the course of his remarks complimented the officers on their proficiency in the ritualistic work. The meeting was one of the best held in some time, over a hundred members being present. A banquet was served where speeches, songs and stories were in order until long after midnight. April 11th, another member was added to the list, and at the meeting of April 25th nine more candidates were taken into the Order. The hoisting committee of the Parlor is busy furthering the candidacy of Ted C. Atwood, one of the Parlor's most valued members, for Grand Trustee.

Planning Family Reunion.

San Francisco—At the meeting of Olympus Parlor, No. 189, March 29th, Grand Trustee John F. Davis was tendered an informal reception, his address on "Early California and the Pioneers," being responded to by Harry I. Mulerevy. The regular

monthly social of the Parlor was omitted for April on account of Lent, but will be resumed every first Thursday of the month at Devisadero Hall, 321 Devisadero street, beginning May 4th. A grand family reunion and picnic will be held at Fairfax Park on July 2nd.

Members in Minstrelsy.

San Jose—Observatory Parlor, No. 177, gave a minstrel show at the Victory theater, April 28th, the members furnishing the talent. In addition to the local talent, a vaudeville second part was arranged, in which many professionals participated. The affair was well attended, and as all the best talent in the Parlor assisted, the program was well received and provoked no end of applause. Observatory Parlor has the record of putting on the best minstrel show ever seen in San Jose, and this yearly event is keenly looked forward to.

Seven New Members.

San Andreas—Calaveras Parlor, No. 67, had a very interesting meeting recently, when seven candidates were initiated. A number of visitors were present. A banquet followed, and good-fellowship prevailed until a late hour. The Parlor is growing rapidly, and much interest is being displayed by the members.

To Cement Brotherly Feeling.

Lodi—To inaugurate a movement for the San Joaquin County Parlors to become more brotherly and neighborly, Stockton Parlor, No. 7, members

LOS ANGELES ABSTRACT AND TRUST COMPANY

Capital Stock \$250,000



325-327 SOUTH HILL ST.

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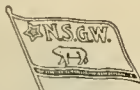
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attended the meeting of Lodi Parlor, No. 18, in large numbers, March 29th. Headed by Stockton Parlor's drum corps, a parade wound its way through the streets and wound up at Lodi Parlor's meeting place, where interesting festivities had been arranged. A banquet was spread, at which toasts were responded to by G. M. Steele, Edward Van Vranken, Ray Dorey, Steve Piccard, Al Siegel and Bert Adams. It was announced that Lillard E. Welch of Lodi Parlor would be the candidate of the three San Joaquin County Parlor for Grand Trustee at the coming Santa Cruz Grand Parlor.

Twenty-third Birthday Banquet.

Oakland—Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of its institution at a banquet, April 19th. The Parlor was organized with twenty-five members, and now has over 500 names on its roster, as well as a substantial treasury. Frank Barnett acted as toastmaster, and responses were made by W. H. L. Hynes, Phil M. Walsh, R. M. Hamb, J. J. McElroy, J. J. Naegle and others. Piedmont Parlor's orchestra under direction of Walter J. Herkenham, rendered several selections.

Ball to Celebrate Birthday.

San Francisco—In observance of its twenty-fifth birthday anniversary, Yerba Buena Parlor, No. 84, gave a grand ball at the St. Francis, April 28th, which was a distinct social success. The Parlor has made good progress during its quarter-century existence and is justly proud of its record. Henry Shermund was chairman of the arrangement committee, and was ably assisted by a large number of the members.

Second Oldest Parlor.

Sacramento—Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, which was instituted on March 22, 1878, gave a ball at Turner Hall, April 26th, in celebration of its thirty-third birthday anniversary. The hall was attractively and appropriately decorated, and attendance was limited to members and their fair friends. Sacramento Parlor is the second oldest link in the chain of Native Sonism, and has done its full share to bring about the success that has attended the Order. It had its adversities, but is to-day recognized as one of the largest and richest Parlor in the Order.

To Boost California Raisins.

Fresno—Fresno Parlor, No. 25, had a very enthusiastic meeting March 31st, at which it was decided to endeavor and get the 1912 Grand Parlor to meet in this city. An invitation was accepted to take part in the G. A. R. parade, April 12th. It was voted to take up the matter of hoisting raisins, for which Fresno County is noted, among the several Parlor throughout the State. On Raisin Day, April 28th, the Parlor held its annual masquerade in Armory Hall, and the Native Daughters assisted in making the affair a success.

Grand Trustee Visits.

San Rafael—On March 29th, Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, No. 64, had one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held, the occasion being an official visit from Grand Trustee Emmet Seawell of Santa Rosa, who delivered a very interesting address. Other speakers were Judge F. M. Angellote, Judge T. J. Lennon, T. P. Boyd and D. D. G. P. Thomas of San Salito. The business session was followed with a banquet.

To Celebrate Anniversary.

Calistoga—On May 3rd, Calistoga Parlor, No. 86, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its institution with an elaborate banquet for which preparations are now in progress.

Expects to Have Own Home.

Napa—Napa Parlor, No. 62, celebrated the Parlor's twenty-sixth birthday anniversary, April 10th, with a class initiation, at which ten new names were added to the roster. Following these ceremonies, a banquet was served, at which many of the members sat down, including eight of the living charter members. Among the speakers was Judge H. C. Gesford, P. G. P., who was the Parlor's first president, and he told of the institution of the Parlor with seventy members. Napa Parlor is now on a substantial basis, and expects to soon have its own home.

All Invited to "At Home."

San Francisco—On May 17th the Literary and Social Committee of the N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W., will give an "at home" in Jefferson Square building. The committee invites all members of the Order, and assures a delightful entertainment. Refreshments will be served. George Stangenberger, chairman of the good of the order com-

(Continued on Page 27, Column 2)

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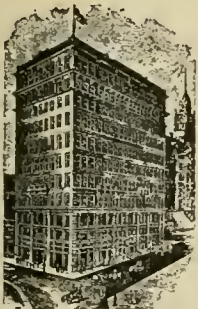
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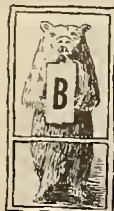
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Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAT



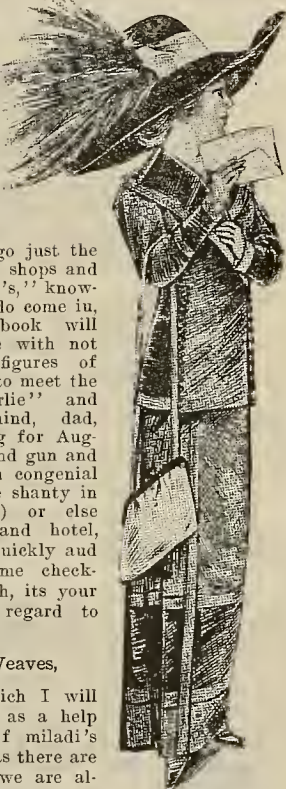
BEAUTIFUL, SEDUCTIVE AND ENCHANTING month of May, when the winter's romances culminate at the altar, thereby giving it the name of the "bridal month," as it seems now to vie with June for that honor. Beauty is everywhere, as the earth really takes on added splendor after our late rains, bringing out the woodland beauties as well as our choice blooms, so we bow down in humble reverence to thee. As in olden times when the Romans offered up sacrifices to Mercury, the mythical child of Maia, from whom this month derives its name, we of this enlightened period must needs offer up the choicest products of the loom, in all the many dainty fabrics and colors, veritably vying with nature to produce the most exquisite results.

In the number of dainty gowns and accessories dedicated to our beautiful maids and matrons, daddy is liable to shut his check-book up with a snap, when he is besieged for a particularly fetching "Paris idea," with—"not so much, girlie, for one gown, dad can't afford it this spring." But we go just the same to the fashion shops and thence to "madame's," knowing when the bills do come in, that same check-book will have to open wide with not less than three figures of goodly proportions to meet the demands of "girlie" and mother. Never mind, dad, you're only waiting for August, when the rod and gun and a dog or two, with congenial companions, a little shanty in the wilderness (?) or else some small woodland hotel, beckons, and how quickly and cheerfully that same check-book flies open. Oh, its your inning then! In regard to the

Latest New Weaves,

just a few of which I will give the names of as a help in the selection of miladi's gowns and wraps—as there are many more which we are already familiar with—ask to see something in these styles: Windsor Bordure Parisien, Viole Marquises, Alexandra Imported Tissues, Tissue de Nile, Mercerized Ismalia Tissue, Alexandria Silver Stripes, Silk Foulard Jacquards, Imported Scotch Zephyrs, Titanic Silks, Floral Pongee, French Eolienne, Stripe or Novelty Marquissette,

SHORT JACKET SUIT
—Design from Blackstone's
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Costume Chiffon, Alceda Silk. Though there are others, you may have to go to more than one shop to find the above mentioned fabrics. They all have quite an Oriental twang, but the wondrous beauty of most of those weaves can only be imagined, if not seen, studied and reveled in, for the coloring, texture and daintiness are not obvious at first glance. In some of the late importations in

Evening Gowns

the Oriental ideas are very much in vogue. A black and white shepherd check had the under-gown of black satin, the cheek in tunic style about five inches from the bottom of under-skirt. The tunic was open in front, with nine small black crocheted buttons on each side of opening, and had a folded satin girdle, sailor collar and long roll of black satin. Even on dressing gowns for afternoon and evening wear, the sailor collar with the long roll in front is a distinctive feature, though the collar is not very deep at the back, barely showing about three inches, and the necks with these are cut demi-dress—that is, not full decollete, but low enough to have the sailor collar outline it to good advantage. Kimono sleeves with such a model, cut in three-quarter or elbow length, and a tiny fine lace cuff just showing underneath, are very chic, with a wide band of the plain satin to finish the sleeves above the lace. The lace is also inserted in the bodice, with a touch of erise velvet (or any shade to go with one's complexion), at the top of the lace. On nearly all gowns, this little touch of color, to give it "the air," is very much in favor with our modiste.

An Indian-red figured foulard, made with the draped tunic in a pointed effect over a black satin under-skirt, was another striking model. The waist was bloused in front, with point de Paris lace for yoke and under-sleeves. Wide black satin cuffs turned back over the three-quarter kimono sleeves. The deep Indian-red of the foulard with tiny black figures is certainly an innovation in the foulard world. As the season advances, marquissette is gaining a hold on the hearts, as well as the purses of well-dressed folks, for when seen in all its shimmering beauty, whether in the plain or novelty ideas, it's hard to pass it by, if one can afford such a gown. It is now used for dressy coats, to be worn over a gown of the same material, though in a different shade.

Marquissettes Make Up Prettily.

A nifty gown of white marquissette, with a fifteen-inch band of black marquissette around the bottom of the skirt, which was round length, had a floral design in white Indian bead-work on the front breadth, also on the front of the waist in the pointed effect. A double row of two dozen tiny white crocheted buttons extended down the middle front of the waist, dividing the white Indian bead-work. It was an extremely smart gown. The bead-work also trimmed the back of the waist in a deep point extending from over the shoulders down to the center back. A folded black marquissette girdle, with long ends and long white Indian-bead fringe at the ends, fell from the left side of the girdle nearly to the bottom of the skirt. The elbow sleeves also had the white bead-work in floral design embroidered on them.

The fancy bordered marquissette is another natty idea in the many that the marquissette world is showing. The black and white checks with a wide border of colors—which is used as a trimming band

around the narrow skirt and across the front of the waist with a combination of applique lace on the same, and a touch of red velvet to outline the low dutch neck and around the kimono sleeves—are swell models for afternoon or dancing frocks. Large red and white dotted borders on these checks are very smart. Black satin is also used on most gowns, either as an under-gown, in bands, girdles and yokes, or in any other combinations that suit one's own individual taste. But for smart and chic effects, the newest of the new is the marquissette coats.

Imagine a dainty gown of the sheerest material with such a coat over it, and if the imagination does not quite comprehend the result, then hie yourself



A LATE SPRING CREATION

—Design from Blackstone's, Los Angeles

to some of our up-to-date emporiums and ask to see one. Cut nearly full length, as only about ten inches of the gown shows underneath, with low neck and kimono sleeves, belted to form the Empire effect, and open all the way down the front, as the only closing is at the waist, with either the Indian bead-work in white or colors all around the entire coat and up both sides of the front, the belt also beaded, and you have a garment that is a dream, though a very realistic one. Iridescent beading is also worn on these coats, as well as on

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other sheer fabrics. The band-embroidered marquisettes are as dainty as one could wish, and any one with an unlimited stock of patience, nice soft hands, and with nothing to hurry them, may employ her time very profitably any day in anticipation of the looks of envy when it is finally finished and donned for one's best friend's "At home."

In regard to hand embroidery on gowns, linen is an extremely nice material for the heanty of the embroidery to show up on. Coral pink embroidered in white, with tiny white crocheted buttons, or tans with the blue embroidery, white with black, or in fact, any of the late combinations are just what will be worn this coming season. Linen will hold its own in the wash fabrics, and is so serviceable, one does not feel as though something is going to happen to it, when out for a good time at the mountains or beaches.

Eton Jackets and Short Coat Suits.

are a feature that one must not overlook in their preparation for a summer in the city or country. Etons are now much prettier, and built on entirely different lines, from the full affairs of a decade ago. Rather full though straight kimono sleeves of three-quarter length, with a wide band of some contrasting material or color, or just the same—and if a strip, either on the bias or stripes running around instead of lengthwise—the same effect around the neck, down each side, front and around the bottom, which just comes to the waistline, and combined with a plain narrow skirt, make an extremely stylish model. Stout women should select some other mode, as short jackets tend to add to their apparent size.

Hair stripes of blue on a white ground, combined with black satin for the sailor or round collar with the long roll in front, is another nice mode. In the neck, or used as piping on the collar, may be a touch of red velvet, with tiny red silk crocheted buttons across the shoulder lines of the collar. The side closing to the coat is chic, as the long roll of the collar can be brought over and from one to three rather large buttons may be used as closing. Buttons are sometimes used on the back of the short jacket—a row of small ones, about four to a side, just below the waistline.

When one doesn't wish to be bothered with a coat suit for the street or an outing, the one-piece gowns of silk or wool are very smart. Blue serge with gold military braid and buttons, makes a swell model. The side front closing is now quite a feature, and the long roll on the left front, with a facing of black satin and gold braiding, and tiny gold buttons on the waist and down the side closing of the skirt about fourteen inches below the waistline, ought to suit the most fastidious. Sailor or round collars are worn on these gowns, and the tiny gold buttons can trim that also. Gilt frogs for closing, or as trimming on the waist, and the tiny stead of buttons, if one prefers them.

Kings-blue satin and Irish green messaline were a combination for a one-piece gown that was extremely fetching, and though those two colors sound incongruous, yet there wasn't a hint of a clash. A dainty white lace yoke, with small red buttons to outline it, with black satin cuffs and a folded girle—and there wasn't a flaw in the entire gown. As "joy riding" must have properly gowned ladies, those new

Motor Coats of Satin,

which are now shown, lined with some pretty color, such as cerise, gold, coral or deep red, to suit one's taste, or perhaps a Royal purple lined with pearl gray and embroidered in heavy black silk, or even black velvet with satin lining of any color one prefers, are just what will enhance a dainty maid's or matron's charms. For motoring, we see some ideas carried out in the millinery line, as those black and white Dutch bonnets in the Mary Louise style, with velvet and flowers as trimming, or wheat, oats and flowers, and large silk bows, are the latest importations. The collapsible milans are also used for motoring or outing, and are a distinctively new feature, and being admirably suited to our climate, make typical California hats.

Paradise feathers are taking the place of ostrich, where one wishes a change, but for dress-hats, those real lace veils, that run up into the hundred-dollar price, are certainly a smart adjunct to one's toilet. When not over the face they are thrown back over the hat very loosely, falling all around the head in a picturesque way.

Hair braids in black and white are strictly a spring and summer style, and those fluffy Blondine fancies in nearly any color or white, trim them and the soft milans to perfection, as nothing else is needed but a little ribbon, and where the hat can stand it, just the Blondine fancy is used for that purpose.

This is a season for bright and gay effects, so cheer up, all ye pessimists, for you are not wanted on this sphere, unless you reform, for you are regular "wet blankets" on joyous natures, or the buff of ridicule.

Easter Creation From Sweldom.

Through an oversight, credit was not given in last month's issue for the Easter creation shown in

this department. The design from which the drawing was made was from Sweldom, Los Angeles, which gave our artist permission to reproduce the attractive costume for the benefit of our readers.

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The Passing of the Pioneer

Joaquin Carrillo who, with his bride, settled on the present site of Santa Rosa in 1849, died there recently, aged 81 years. He was born at Cabo San Lucas, Lower California, and at one time owned the Spanish grant of Llano de Santa Rosa, 13,336.65 acres, stretching from a little west of the present city of Santa Rosa to Sebastopol and north to Cotati Rancho. Deceased was a brother-in-law of General M. G. Vallejo, and between these families nearly all of Sonoma County was at one time owned. Eight children survive.

George W. Frater, who came across the plains to California in 1849, died April 4th at Berkeley. He was a native of Scotland, aged 86 years, and for many years mined in El Dorado and Placer Counties.

Mrs. Anna Maria Roberts, who had resided in California since 1850, died April 4th in Modesto, aged 74 years. For many years she and her deceased husband conducted a hotel at Roberts Ferry, on the Tuolumne River, which was well known to the miners in the gold rush.

Judge J. W. Sumner, one of Kern County's oldest Pioneers, died recently at Kernville, aged 92 years. He was a native of Maine, and came to this State via the Isthmus in 1849, and settled in what is now known as Kern County three years prior to that county's organization. A widow and two daughters survive.

Elis Weaver, who had resided at Woodland since 1850, died there recently, survived by four children. He was a native of Illinois, aged 67 years.

Thomas Richardson Dolliver, a member of the Society of California Pioneers, died recently in San Francisco, survived by four children. He was a native of Massachusetts, aged 90 years, and came overland to California in 1849, arriving in Sacramento, October 1st. The following year he returned East, but again came to this State in 1851, via the Nicaragua route, settling in Sonoma County, and later taking up his residence around the Bay.

Frederick Klaus, a Pioneer of Calaveras County, died near San Andreas recently. He was a native of Austria, aged 86 years. Deceased came to California in 1851, and went to Calaveras County in 1857, where he had continuously resided, most of the time at Dogtown.

Amos Snuffin, for more than fifty-four years a resident of Mendocino County, died recently near Ukiah. He was a native of Ohio, aged 82 years, and came to this State in 1850.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brown, who came to California in 1849, died recently at Alturas, Modoc County, survived by a son. On arrival here, deceased settled at Thompson's Flat, two miles north of Oroville, but in 1865 removed to that part of Siskiyou County which has since been changed to Modoc County. She was one of the first women settlers in the State.

Mrs. Georgiana Taylor, who was born in a prairie schooner at Salt Lake, Utah, in 1849, while her parents were enroute to California, died recently at Lone, Amador County, survived by seven children.

William Peters, a native of England, aged 88 years, died recently in Sonora, survived by four children. In 1847, Peters and another Englishman were sent by the British Government to build a public building in Peru, they being brick masons. While there, they heard of California, and after completing their task set out for San Francisco and arrived there July 3, 1849. Upon their arrival they heard of the gold excitement and started for the mines, building the first house in Stockton on the way. They eventually landed in Tuolumne County, where Peters permanently resided. He devoted some time to mining, but built many of the historic structures of that section, including the county jail.

Mrs. Louise Harrison who, as a child of 3 years, crossed the plains in 1849 and settled in Broderick, Yolo County, where she had since resided, died there recently, survived by a husband.

Andrew J. Binney, a pioneer railroad builder of the State, died recently in Berkeley. He was a native of Maryland, aged 85 years, and came here in 1849, assisting in the construction of several of the early railroads. A daughter survives.

Robert McBeth, one of the State's earliest Pioneers, who was with Marshall when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, El Dorado County, in 1848, died recently at Burlingame, aged 88 years. Two daughters survive.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, who came to California in 1852 and settled near Grangeville, Tulare County, died recently in Fresno, where she had resided for

some time. She was a native of Missouri, aged 84 years, and is survived by four children.

Adolph Mayrisch, a pioneer merchant of San Francisco, died there recently. He was a native of Germany, aged 85 years, and with his mother, three brothers and two sisters, settled in San Francisco in 1850. He was noted for his charitable deeds and public-spiritedness.

Mrs. Margaret Riley, one of Butte County's oldest Pioneers, died recently in Chico. She was born in Iowa in 1850, and came with her parents to California the following year. Deceased is survived by a husband, two sons, a stepdaughter and four stepsons.

William B. Atterbury, a native of Virginia, who came here in 1849, died recently in Berkeley, survived by five children.

Simon Nordlinger, a pioneer jeweler of Los Angeles, died in San Francisco, April 1st, at the age of 65 years. For forty years he had been head of the firm of Nordlinger & Sons, jewelers, of Los Angeles. Two sons survive, Louis and Melville, the former being treasurer of Corona Parlor, N.S.G.W., Los Angeles. Deceased was a prominent member of Temple B'nai B'rith, and was well-known for his charitable deeds.

Mrs. Emmeline Tyson, who came across the plains to California in 1848, died April 13th near Niles, where she had continuously resided, aged 82 years. Mrs. Tyson was one of the first white women to cross the plains prior to the gold rush, and her first child, Henry Tyson, born in 1849, is said to be the first white child born in that section of the State. Mrs. Tyson is survived by four children, all of whom are living on part of the land originally selected by the Tysons as a home site, and sixteen grandchildren.

Henry Graebe, an old Pioneer of Calaveras County, died in San Jose, April 10th, aged 82 years, and survived by a widow and four children. Deceased came to California in 1852.

Marcus H. Merrill, who arrived in San Francisco, January 1, 1852, died April 10th in Stockton, where he had resided for fifty-nine years, going there shortly after his arrival in the State. He was a native of Connecticut, aged 82 years, and is survived by two daughters.

Isaac Wright, a Sonoma County Pioneer, died April 10th at Santa Rosa, aged 93 years. In 1852

he went to Petaluma, and ever since had made his home in different parts of Sonoma County. Four children survive. Deceased was a native of New York.

Isaac Gray, who crossed the plains in 1852, died April 8th in Healdsburg, where he had resided since 1857. He was a native of Indiana, aged 71 years, and is survived by five children.

Rolla Bryant, a native of Vermont, aged 83 years, died April 9th at Alton. Since 1853 he had resided in Humboldt County. He is survived by a widow and seven children. Deceased arrived in California, via the Isthmus, in 1852, and mined in Yuba County until 1858.

Anna M. Carr, who came to California in 1852, and had resided for many years in Sonoma, passed away at Petaluma, April 115th. Deceased was a native of England, and is survived by four children.

Mrs. Pauline Jacobs, who as a child came across the Isthmus to California in 1851, died recently in San Francisco. She was a native of Poland, aged 78 years, and is survived by seven children.

California Fifty Years Ago

(Continued from Page 3, Column 3)

monies. There was a parade with State officials, members of the Legislature, civic associations and citizens. The Masons had charge of the cornerstone laying ceremony, N. Greene Curtis being the Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. S. M. Wilson was the orator, and the important event was closed with a banquet in the evening at which a number of prominent people, including Senator Latham and Governor Downey responded to toasts.

The first meeting of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, to build a railroad from Sacramento to the State line, was announced on May 1st as having organized and the stockholders had elected the following board of directors: L. A. Booth, James Bailey, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, all of Sacramento; D. W. Strong of Dutch Flat, and Charles Marsh of Nevada County. \$115,000 worth of stock had been subscribed and ten per cent had been paid in.

The clipper ship Sea Nymph, from New York, went ashore near Point Reyes on May 5th and broke in two in a few hours, causing a loss of \$300,000. The cargo and wreck were sold for a few thousand dollars to a coterie of speculators in San Francisco. The cargo consisted of merchandise that sustained little damage from water and the purchasers were expected to make a profit of over \$100,000 from their investment.

Jackson, Amador County, received from New York a new fire engine and organized the "Boyn-ton" fire company. The town had two fire companies, a hook and ladder company and two hose companies and made a fine showing in its Fourth of July parades.

The steamer "Sonora" arrived in San Francisco from Panama with over 300 families on its passenger list. There were 110 children under five years of age.

Lone Tree Landmark Swept Away.

During the recent heavy winter storms, the Lone Pine Tree which for years had stood as a guardian over the old diggings near Nevada City was swept away, and now lies in the diggings over which it towered as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember. The tree was situated about a mile and a half west of Nevada City, overtopping what is known as Hirschman diggings, and was recognized as a landmark of the State. At one time the scenes around the old tree were intensely lively, but as the mines became worked out the people left, but the tree still stood and grew.

It weathered many a winter storm, but in late years the earth about its roots became loosened, and although the Native Sons and Native Daughters made efforts to stay its downfall, they were unsuccessful and the tree was left to its fate.

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**NATIVE SONS OF
THE GOLDEN WEST**

(Continued from Page 23, Column 2)

mittee, is working hard toward the success of the affair, and it is the desire of the committee to have a large attendance. The committee holds its dances at Pickett's Cotillion Hall, 159 Church street, on the fourth Wednesday of each month. On Wednesday evening, May 24th, Alcalde Parlor, No. 154, N. S. G. W., and Darina Parlor, No. 117, N. D. G. W., will have charge of the festivities.

To Go After Grand Parlor.

Oroville—Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, has decided to make an earnest fight to secure the 1912 Grand Parlor session for this city, and its efforts have been endorsed by the city Board of Trustees, Oroville Business Men's Association and other commercial bodies. Major A. F. Jones, P. G. P., and Senator A. E. Boynton, both active members of the Parlor, have been appointed a committee to work in conjunction with the regularly elected delegates to secure the meeting. J. V. Parks, A. M. Smith and G. W. Braden have been appointed as a campaign committee.

To Improve Library and Reading Room.

San Francisco—The Library and Reading Room Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West is contemplating making many improvements, and also making preparations for the quarters in the new Native Sons building, now in course of construction on Mason and Geary streets. There will be installed a first-class library, with reference books, daily, weekly and monthly publications, as well as literature dealing with the history and resources of California. The committee has already received from Dr. T. B. Leland of Pacific Parlor a set of Bret Harte's works.

Presents Automobile.

Petaluma—Dr. Stuart Z. Peoples has presented an automobile to Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, and it will be raffled to secure funds with which to restore the old Vallejo adobe recently acquired by the Parlor. The members of the Parlor greatly appreciated Dr. Peoples' generosity, and expect that the restoration fund will be greatly increased through the raffle.

Entertains San Mateo Parlors.

San Francisco—The officers and members of Presidio Parlor, No. 194, entertained Redwood Parlor, No. 66, Seaside Parlor, No. 95, and Menlo Parlor, No. 185, at Redmen's Hall recently, with a high-class entertainment and smoker. Many prominent officers of the Order were present, among them Grand Trustee Louis H. Mooser who is a candidate for Grand Third Vice-President.

Decides in Favor of Pioneer Fathers.

Nevada City—There was a large attendance at the meeting of Hydrant Parlor, No. 56, April 11th, when the fourth in a series of debates was the attraction, the question up for decision being, "Resolved, That the Pioneer Mothers have done more for the development of California than the Pioneer Fathers." The affirmative was in the hands of D. E. Morgan and C. E. Boreham, while Herman W. Brand argued for the negative. After listening to the interesting arguments advanced by the several speakers, the judges decided in favor of the Pioneer Fathers. A debate was held on the 25th, when the subject discussed was: "Resolved, That the opportunities afforded the young man of early days were greater than the opportunities afforded at the present day." The affirmative was handled by Jo V. Snyder and W. B. Cello, while the negative was in the hands of James F. Colley and J. L. Huy.

The Parlor received a letter from Joseph Brown, a San Bernardino Pioneer, who stated that he had noticed in The Grizzly Bear that, when the question as to who first discovered gold in California was debated, the decision was given to James Marshall. He called attention to the fact (often published in these columns and even brought out in the debate referred to) that gold was first discovered in Los Angeles County in 1842.

The Parlor named H. W. Brand, R. A. Eddy, D. E. Morgan, E. E. Stone and George Calanan to assist Laurel Parlor, No. 6, N. D. G. W., in entertaining the Pioneer Fathers and Mothers of Nevada County the first week in June.

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In Memoriam

ALFRED AUSTIN WOOD.

Alfred Austin Wood, junior past president of Riverside Parlor, No. 251, N. S. G. W., died suddenly at his home in Riverside, April 12th, from a paralytic stroke. Funeral services were held in that city April 14th, after which the remains were conveyed to the depot for shipment to Los Angeles, a large number of the members of Riverside Parlor acting as escort, in a body. Upon arrival of the funeral party in Los Angeles, and at the request of Riverside Parlor, a delegation of local Native Sons escorted the remains to the place of interment. Many beautiful floral pieces covered the newly-made grave, among them being a floral Bear Flag, sent by Riverside Parlor.

Alfred Austin Wood was born in Tomales, Marin County, in 1859, and had been a resident of Riverside since 1883, where he became active in business and fraternal circles. Surviving deceased are a widow, an aged father, William R. Wood, and a sister, Miss Alfaretta Wood.

BENJAMIN F. SHINKLE.

Benjamin F. Shinkle, a member of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N.S.G.W., aged 24 years, passed away April 10th at Redlands, where he had resided the past couple of years in the hope of getting relief from tuberculosis, with which he was afflicted. Deceased is survived by a mother and father, a brother and two sisters.

"Ben" Shinkle was a young man of exemplary habits and had not an enemy in the world. Up to about five years ago he was strong and husky, and believing himself immune from any physical disability, took little care of his health, and suddenly contracted the dread tuberculosis. Everything possible was done to save his life, and although he was treated at the best sanitariums, all that could be done was to prolong his earthly existence. Knowing the hopelessness of his case, however, he complained not, and to his dying day wore the same smile and maintained the same pleasing disposition that characterized his short stay amongst us.

ERWIN FRANKLIN KELLOGG.

Erwin Franklin Kellogg, a charter member of Santiago Parlor, No. 74, N.S.G.W., passed away recently in West Anaheim, Orange County. He was a native of St. Helena, aged 53 years, and in 1869 removed with his parents from his birthplace to West Anaheim, making him a pioneer of that section of the State. Deceased is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary O. Kellogg; a brother, H. Clay Kellogg, well-known in Native Son circles, and several other relatives. Mr. Kellogg was a devoted church member, and a great advocate of the temperance cause. There was a great outpouring of friends at the funeral obsequies, and many beautiful floral offerings testified to the high esteem in which deceased was held. Messrs. Mitchell, Lowe, Wakeham, Halladay and Phillips, of Santiago Parlor, acted as honorary pallbearers.

RICO M. VAROZZA.

To the Officers and Brothers of Placerville Parlor, No. 9, N. S. G. W.: On January 27, 1871, there came into being, in the county of El Dorado, State of California, one who, by reason of birth, was eligible to membership in the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West. On April 3, 1894, Rico M. Varozza became a member of Placerville Parlor, No. 9, and until his death, March 7, 1911, was an ardent and faithful member of the Order. But God, whose acts we dare not question, saw fit to remove him from our Parlor to the Parlor on High, and we can but bow to His divine wisdom. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Varozza, we have lost a good and faithful member; his wife has lost a devoted husband, his family a loving son and brother, and the community an upright citizen.

Resolved, That we extend to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathy; that our charter be draped in mourning; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, published in the official organ, The Grizzly Bear, and copies thereof be sent to the widow and family of our deceased brother.

Submitted in Friendship, Loyalty and Charity.

J. H. QUIGLEY.

MAX MIERSON.

FRED IRWIN.

Committee.

J. N. O. RECH.

Whereas, Almighty God has seen fit, in His wis-

dom, to recall to the Heavenly Home, from whence he came to pass a few years among us, our beloved brother, J. N. O. Rech, a man of sterling qualities, loyal to his friends, a faithful member of our beloved Order, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and a fair and upright citizen of our Golden State; and

Whereas, It is fitting and proper that the members of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, N.S.G.W., should formally recognize the passing hence of our brother, and testify upon this occasion in Parlor meeting assembled, to the love and friendship which his fellow members had and still have for him; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his departure from this world, our Parlor has lost a valued and beloved member, whom all his brothers esteemed and loved most dearly, and that we look forward, in the fullness of time, to again meeting and being with him and enjoying his happy and genial nature; and be it further

Resolved, That Ramona Parlor, No. 109, N. S. G. W., does hereby extend to the beloved wife, Sue Bird Rech, his little daughter, his mother and other relatives, the assurances of our deep sympathy and our realization of the great loss sustained by them, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Parlor, published in the official organ, The Grizzly Bear, and sent to his loved ones.

JOHN G. COURTNEY.

John G. Courtney, one of the most enthusiastic members of Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, N.S.G.W., died in Petaluma, April 3rd. Through his untiring efforts toward the upbuilding of the Parlor, deceased won the respect and admiration of all who knew him, and was beloved by every member. At the meeting of Petaluma Parlor, April 19th, the following resolutions of respect, prepared by a committee consisting of V. C. Mattei, S. Z. Peoples and A. W. Horwege were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God in His beneficent wisdom has deemed it fitting to remove from this earthly existence Brother John G. Courtney, and though his memory remains with us as a benediction, deep is the regret of his associate brothers that the closing chapter of his life has been written; and

Whereas, The life well spent may be a profitable example to us, for he was a devoted husband, father, son and brother, a true friend and a loyal Californian; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, N.S.G.W., in regular session assembled, that we extend to the bereaved widow, mother, brother and sister our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family of the late Brother Courtney, published in The Grizzly Bear, and as a mark of respect, that our charter be draped for thirty days.

"I love but her," sang the love-sick swain. "If it's butter you want you can get that at the corner grocery," called out her irate father.

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Vol. IX.

JUNE, 1911

No. 2; Whole No. 50

VOLUME BEGAN WITH MAY NUMBER; ENDS WITH OCTOBER NUMBER.

THE ARGONAUTS OF DEATH VALLEY

Being a Concise but Truthful Account of the Trials and Tribulations of that Pioneer Band Who Came to California by the Southern Route, as Told by One of the Survivors.

(Prepared Expressly for The Grizzly Bear by J. W. BRIER of Lodi, California.)



THE YEAR 1849 MAY PROXIMATELY be assigned as the birth date of a new era. During four centuries past, the Western Hemisphere has been constantly under the glamour of new eras. "The corridors of time" have resounded to the cry of "Eureka." El Dorados have been opened up—glittering treasure-ways—towards which restless and heroic spirits have rushed, indifferent to fatigue, by difficulties and dangers undismayed, by misfortunes unsubdued.

"Building better than they knew," the men who sought for gold, or went in quest of adventure, became the founders of an empire; and it is fitting that, as far as possible, their deeds appear in the record and their names on the imperishable scroll. Names and deeds innumerable have been forgotten—lost, indeed, to all authentic memorial—but they have been pressed forward and merged in the final result. Immortal they, in this, perhaps in no other and meaner sense.

The above date does not mark the discovery or the initial impulse; but it is "far-shining and memorable" as holding peculiar prominence in the migratory annals of the last and greatest West. The exodus of '49 was not only notable in itself, but opportunely great in the final westward movement of the human race. Ships had already anchored in San Francisco Bay, pioneers had located homes in Oregon, and the Donner Party had perished miserably amid the snowdrifts of Donner Lake; but the migration of '49 was like a tidal wave rolling across the continent. Multitudes had read glowing accounts of the rich placers, the wide interior plains opulent in all things, the flower-scented hills and blooming valleys by the sea, the incomparable climate,—the "sweet urbanity of air" that nourishes beauty and abundance throughout the year; and while some only desired to enrich themselves with gold, others cherished a better, wiser hope, of lengthened life and wider opportunity in permanent location, where nature eclipsed the charms with which art had dowered the home of the Montezumas—its fertile plain, its floating islands and its placid lake.

The time was propitious for a long and hazardous journey. The war-like tribes had buried, at least the blade of the hatchet, and the Mormon settlement, in the valley of the Jordan, offered a haven of repose and a market for supplies. Indeed, the saints were glad to profit by the sojourn among them of those who had no wish to quarrel with their views, or necessity to become pensioners on their bounty. The fate of the Donner Party conveyed a

warning that could not be despised; and the companies were fortunate whose seasonable arrival at Salt Lake made it entirely safe for them to adopt the northern route.

But there were upwards of three hundred emigrants whose belated coming or enforced stay compelled them to choose the alternative of wintering in Utah or entering Southern California by the Spanish trail. It was late, even for this, and the prospect discouraged the most sanguine until it was learned that the services of Captain Hunt—a competent Mormon guide—were available. For a thousand dollars, the experienced pathfinder bound himself to conduct a train of one hundred wagons and get them to Los Angeles at the expiration of nine weeks. The chosen rendezvous is now occupied by the city of Provo; and there, on the ninth day of October, the caravan, augmented by five wagons—with whose Mormon community the guide affiliated and domiciled—formed the line of march, steering southward across the wild flax-fields of Utah.

Mutiny and Revolt Invade Camp.

It was a splendid train, representing many states, from New York to Iowa and Missouri, as far north as Michigan, and as far south as Mississippi. The wagons had been thoroughly overhauled, the oxen had been recruited in the pastures of the Jordan, and the emigrants were in perfect health. To expedite travel, and by advice of Captain Hunt, provisions had been supplied to correspond with the time limit; and, during those early days of the journey, when the comparative smoothness of the way, the even temperature, and the accommodation of grass and water to the stages of travel kept every one in a state of optimistic good humor, the food question was not among the topics of conversation—it certainly did not give rise to apprehension. At length, however, the memory of the guide seemed to be at fault; and, while much valuable time was consumed in laying out the course and locating the infrequent springs, the aspect of nature became more and more austere, and the poverty of nature more and more appalling.

When the camp circle was drawn at Iron Buttes, the company had been on the road seven weeks, and less than half the distance had been covered. The more difficult, as well as the longer journey, lay before; and the proximity of winter was betokened in the shortening days and the chill of the lengthening nights. The drudging teams were becoming lean, dispirited and sore of foot; while, to crown a pyramid of real and imaginary woes, the food question rose out of obscurity, its famished features wearing a goading look of interrogation and fear.

Captain Hunt was a guide, but not a leader. He had no power to resolve the doubts and tranquilize the spirits of men, to restore their confidence, inspire their courage, and "grapple them as with hooks of steel"; he listened to complaints with an air of reserve; throughout, he was taciturnity itself.

Very unexpectedly, the camp at Iron Buttes became a scene of mutiny and revolt. It was incident to the arrival of a party of twelve Mormons, avowedly in marching line for the valley of Owen's Lake. These men were instructed by a chart they professed to have procured from the Utah chief, Walker. It defined a trail across the wilderness, located with precision, the springs and feeding grounds, and avoided difficulties without a waste of energy or a loss of time. Perhaps no object of nature had presented greater imaginary attractions to the emigrant than Owen's Lake. Fancy had ascribed purity to its waters, and invested its surroundings with all the charm of vernal landscape, bright with flowers and vocal with melody; and thitherward led the new, prospective route.

Several of the leading men decided to call a meeting and collect the opinion of the mass. It was evident from the first that a large majority favored the repudiation of Captain Hunt. That gentleman was called out, near the close of the meeting, and responded with characteristic bluntness and brevity. "Gentlemen," he said, "all I have to offer is, if you take that route you will all be landed in Hell." A vote was taken, and early morning found the camp astir with preparation for the "new departure."

Mountain Meadows, famous in the record of Mormon atrocities, was the first objective point, and the course lay to the southwest. The strangers had already gone their way, never to be seen or heard of thereafter by those who had taken their counsel. It was shrewdly surmised that they were twelve emissaries of the twelve Mormon Apostles, and the reader will find much in these pages for reflection along that line. The entire Gentile force drew away from the guide who, with his five wagons, steered leisurely for the Spanish trail. The requirements of so large a company, in grass and water, were always great; and the satisfaction was complete when, at the close of the first day, the camp was formed in the midst of abundance. Anything short of complete satisfaction, in a host without leadership, implied a state of discontent. Indeed, without leadership there can be neither unity nor continuity; and when the seceders had renounced their leader, they neglected to appoint his successor.

Ax-men Lead the Way.

It was difficult to select one for this distinction, where all were equally ignorant of the way; and while men of independent minds might meet in conference, there was no certainty that they would come to an agreement. When, by information of the chart, it was time to bear in a westerly direction, the southerly outlook seemed more inviting. This was enough to determine the choice of the majority. Without knowing it, they had been traveling on a line nearly parallel with that of Captain Hunt, and it was not long before they were compelled to halt on the profound brink of the Santa Clara, a tributary of the Vegas. The only available water flowed at the base of a thousand-foot declivity, and the only man who could get to it was a French voyageur. His risk and labor were easily worth the dollar collected for every bucketful he brought to the surface. The earth was barren, so that the oxen had neither food nor drink; the way was effectually closed; the desolate aspect of nature quelled the ardor of youth; men began to ascribe the simple effect of reaction to a veritable forshadowing of doom.

Under these trying circumstances, the major part of the company, following the example of Mr. Rhinerson, abandoned what they had come to regard as a fool-hardy and chimerical undertaking and, by a venturesome short-cut, reunited with Captain Hunt. This reduced the train to forty wagons, but it was a winnowing by which the timid and cautious were separated from men whom death alone could vanquish. The situation required immediate and vigorous action. Exploring parties were sent out to find, if possible, a way of escape without additional loss of time. The Rev. Mr. Brier scaled a lofty mountain, where towered a pine, conspicuous for its loneliness. With strenuous effort he climbed to the topmost branch and obtained an expansive view of that wilderness to which distance alone could lend enchantment. Others explored the seemingly impassable range, hristling with dwarf cedars, that closed in upon the west. It was evident that, if a roadway could be cut through the jungle, passage would be assured into the open country, whose vast plains the imagination mantled with grass and dotted with the verdure of springs. When the train was once more set in motion, ax-men led the way, and the silence of ages was broken by sounds familiar to the logging camps of Maine and the populous clearings of the forest-teeming West. A rough and hazardous track was exposed, to follow which tested to the utmost the discipline of the oxen and the will of their drivers. Evening closed about a camp, pitched among the bog-lands of the Muddy, a sluggish stream issuing southward from the Mountain Meadows.

I shall here crave the indulgence of the reader for a brief digression. Simultaneously with the departure of the sixty wagons, eleven young men packed their backs for an expedition march to Owen's Lake. Their store of provisions was compact and necessarily inadequate, consisting mostly of bread. Prudence dictated and firmness would have enforced the severest restraint upon appetite, but the sanguine exuberance of youth and the insistent cravings of hunger prevailed over judgment. Before they had sighted the White Mountains, the grim visage of famine rose out of the sagebrush and sternly disputed the way. On the eastern margin of the Amargossa Desert, Funeral Mountain before them and the glittering peaks that exchange salutations with Mt. Whitney and the Minarets just visible above the northwestern horizon, they computed and separated. Two of their number—Savage and Pinney—steered for the peaks, and the remaining nine passed over into the Valley of Death, there to await the last summons to earth's countless millions. Ten years thereafter, Governor Blaisdel of Nevada discovered their skeleton remains, side by side, in the undisturbed composure of the last and painless sleep; for in that land of silence Nature, warring upon all forms of life, has imposing regard for the repose of the dead.

A bappier fortune was decreed for Savage and Pinney. Overcome by famine, they had crept into a shadow of the desert scrub, where they were found by a band of Owen's Lake savages. The wild men ministered to their captives and led them to the lodges of their tribe. They were saved from death by torture, or the horrors of prolonged slavery, by Pinney's red hair and the vigor of his thews. Having danced himself and his companion into favor, he was hailed as the "Big Red Chief," and when spring had melted the snow from Walker's Pass, the Indians consented to the departure of their new friends, generously conducting them into the Valley of the Kern, whence they proceeded to the placer mines.

Relief from anxiety assured to the camp a night of perfect rest, and the oxen, renewed by abundance, were ready for the long climb and the trackless way

inviting to purer air and a wider view. The grade was easy, however, and near the summit, in an old Indian corn field, the camp circle was formed and the cattle were relieved of their yokes. There was a light fall of snow and the cold was penetrating, but soon great fires, fed by grease-wood, shot into lofty spires, imparting warmth and radiating cheer during the preparation of the evening meal. Nat Ward played the old tunes on his violin and they who had music in their souls, though not, perhaps, in their throats, vexed the air with the old-time songs. Enchantment had woven about them an iristinted web, yet to be torn, shredded and dissolved by the stern realities that awaited them in the lone and silent desert-land to which they were hastening.

A Kind Providence Intervenes.

Descending to the west, and passing northward around a promontory, they entered upon the last of the grassy plains. Its western boundary was the Timpanute Mountain, whose length was about fifty miles. Northward the valley expanded indefinitely; southward, it met the true desert and lost its character, for there the great hill could no longer protect it from blasting siroccos and encroaching sands. Traversed by a considerable stream, it was not wanting in fertility, and this impression was confirmed by the shocks of grass seed that, dotting a wide area, bore a striking likeness to those of grain on a field of stubble. Prudence would have overcome scruple, and wisdom would have appropriated enough of the abundant store to meet a pressing want, but the strangers respected the rights of ownership, leaving the harvest undisturbed. The savages were less scrupulous. In the gray of dawn they stole upon the camp, stampeded two riding animals and drove them to the base

and sky were blended, and a transparent sea, reflecting vermilion and gold, bounded the desert plain and breasted the distant mountains almost to their topmost peaks. Along the hither shore were stately trees of forest growth, and nearer, the semblance of green meadows and the rich mantling of level field and undulating prairie. This was the mirage, but they who gazed upon it had never known what wondrous power it is capable of exerting within its true zone.

Ignorant of its illusive splendors and its fatal charms, unsuspecting, they hailed with childish rapture the inland sea that had so long engaged fancy with its imaginary charms. The phantasmagoria slowly faded; and when the sun declined to his setting, it was no more. So strong had been the impression of reality, that disillusionment did not come until, long after nightfall, the train halted on the margin of a wide basin, over whose glazed surface rolled a shallow flood of brine, impelled hither and yonder by the winds. For stately trees, there was a jungle of gnarled sage; for meadows and grassy fields, the ever-drifting, never-changing wilderness of sand, ungladdened by a spring, unrelieved by a spot of verdure. Far westward, two arms of the desert embraced a high and stony hill; thitherward the emigrants chose their course, with such speed as the difficulties of the way permitted. The sky was overcast with a gray fume, and the air was cold enough for snow.

Retreat, the Height of Folly.

Early in the afternoon the train approached the mouth of a deep fissure, and the weary oxen were unyoked. A German was first to explore the yawning breach that receded far into the mountain. At its narrow, abruptly-closed extremity, he surprised two scantily-clad savages who were engaged in lad-



MRS. J. W. BRIER, Aged 98

J. W. BRIER, Her Son

L. D. STEPHENS, Aged 84

THREE SURVIVING ARGONAUTS OF DEATH VALLEY

of the distant mountain. As the owners vainly pursued the fight, they heard yells of triumph and saw the grand salaam executed in reverse order of disrespect and insolent contempt.

It will be here noted that, had the train proceeded to Mountain Meadows, distance would have been saved and complications avoided. In a more open and expansive region, their course would have been cheered and guided by those shining peaks that, for more than a hundred miles, crown the lofty range on whose bold, marble brows burst the storm-fragments hurled from Mt. Whitney and his kindred heights.

If the wanderers were not fatuously drawn southward by the sun, we may ascribe their seeming folly to the kind intervention of Providence. Had their wish been gratified in entering the valley of Owen's Lake, they would, doubtless, have suffered all that hostile and implacable savages are able and willing to inflict. In any event, of this nature, their course would have been deflected southward by insuperable barriers, so that the outcome may have been practically the same. By accident or preordination, however, they became, after their unfortunate comrades, the discoverers of Death Valley; but, more to the purpose, they were permitted to behold California in one of its most highly favored provinces—when spring was trailing her verdant robes amid a captivating bewilderment of flowers.

What direction? This was the question that divided counsel in Timpanute. It was answered by a deflection to the south, with the consequence that not a drop of potable water was found for a period of three days. About mid-afternoon, as the train dragged a weary length through intolerable sand, the billowing horizon suddenly disappeared, earth

ing the sand out of a slow-pulsing spring. Seizing the terrified natives, he led them into camp. They were treated with all possible kindness, and every effort was made to elicit from them information of value. Comprehending, at length, that water was the pressing want, they pointed toward a mountain whose base-line marked the confines of the desert, some ten miles to the south of west. One of them was chosen for a guide, and a party of young men, supplied with canteens, was immediately dispatched to the distant spring. Clear and cold, it rose in its stony vase, and was found carefully covered by a great, flat rock. The swarthy captive, having quieted suspicion by his willing and faithful service, struck the back trail with a rapid pace, and when advancing night made objects indistinct, he eluded vision at a bound, leaving the panting white men to find their way alone. Guided by the distant camp-fires, they experienced little difficulty, and made a timely arrival with the water that had cost them so dearly. The native held in camp had been made the beneficiary of many gifts, but he, too, managed to elude his sleepy guards and was never seen again.

It was now feared that the prediction of Captain Hunt would be verified. Entolled, bewildered and depressed, the unorganized mass could not avoid disintegration. In one thing alone was there a perfect agreement: that, with worn-out teams and stores almost exhausted, it would be the madness of folly to attempt a retreat. The march was continued, but no longer with unbroken ranks. Some found an outlet into the region traversed by the Spanish Trail. The Jayhawks and the Mississippians bore to the southwest and were able to wheel their wagons into Death Valley. Arkane and Bennett forced a

more southerly entrance into a veritable cul de sac of that famed Locus Avernus, and there dug the pits long known as Bennett's Wells. The Towns, Wards, Mastertons, Briers and others, bound by congenial ties and concurrent judgment, bent their course a little to the north, presently involving themselves in difficulties and intricacies from which there was no escape except by the abandonment of their wagons. The sacrifice was considerable, especially wherein it involved favorite volumes and things of taste or endearment. Discarded comforts and treasures that had preserved to the pilgrims a sense of home life throughout their wanderings were thrown out upon the sand, at the base of a wind-beaten hill where, ten years thereafter, Governor Blaisdel found them, still in a state of remarkable preservation.

As the company thus scattered by dissentient views was destined, in the main, to share a common lot, it may be permitted to anticipate the event and locality of their reunion. The latter may be designated as Salt River camp, a stage northward from the Hot Spring oasis of Death Valley. This camp was visited by the Blaisdel party and, doubtless, by many prospectors and explorers. The wagon tracks leading to it, and also those of human beings who wore shoes, may have suggested that absurd fiction of "The Lost Train" so widely published and implicitly accepted as being true. As a matter of cold fact, until the 25th of December, 1849, Death Valley contained no intimation of the whilom presence of civilized man—no reminder of the near or remote entrance of white men within its borders; and only they who might have been so fortunate were, two years later, the victims of the Mountain Meadows massacre. Pathfinders of widest celebrity avoided even the approaches to a region in which there was nothing to attract and everything to repel, of whose true character they must have heard in Santa Fe; and the hapless mortals with whom this narrative is concerned were not in quest of knowledge or adventures. They drifted, so to speak, on the current of chance, each day leaving them more profoundly involved in a chaotic wild, their escape or deliverance from which can only be ascribed to the season of winter and the Benign care that was always most apparent in the time of deepest trouble.

Journeying afoot over wide and sandy plains is a trying experience at best, even when there is no lack of the things that nourish, and every step is ordered by a knowledge of the way. To cross deserts in endless succession; to goad reluctant oxen to their task—skeleton creatures that desire to lie down and die; to mount the rising landscapes of stony mesa and abutting, barren hill; to climb mountains whose formidable escarpments forbid progress, and whose sharp and ragged summits pierce or rend the sky; to know the protracted rage of thirst and support life with the diseased flesh cut from marrowless bones; to lie down with alacrity, sleep with troublous dreams and rise with languor to renew the hopeless march; to know the frame-sickness of famine and the heart-sickness of hope deferred,—all this through months that seem as years;—to emerge at length, as from a pilgrimage of wars, harmless spectres, clothed in rags and wearing the expression of those who have seen strange visions and have communed with fears,—no fanciful picture, but stern reality here, feeble abridgement of sufferings endured by the "Argonauts of Death Valley."

"The Argonauts of Death Valley."

The complete record of their names is not available at this writing; and personal reference is, for the most part, to those who are still among the living. The survivors of the Jayhawks were young in '49, and now they are old. The Rev. J. W. Brier died in Lodi, California, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife is ninety-eight years of age, and her faculties are unimpaired. Of their three boys, respectively four, six and eight years of age, the author of this narrative alone remains. Col. John B. Colton, of Kansas City, and Dow Stephens, of San Jose, were mere boys when they shared the experiences of the desert. John Grosscup lives among the Mendocino hills, and has a lively recollection of the events that crowd this brief epitome.

It will be observed that the parties who deferred the inevitable abandonment of their wagons escaped a chapter of woes by beginning a long stage east of the Amargossa. It was a breaking-in stage—the habit of walking was to be acquired, and the habit of eating and drinking was to be disciplined. The evening of arrival at the dry wash of the Amargossa marked the second day of enforced abstinence from water. A cloud had burst on the summit of Funeral Mountain, but no rain had fallen on the intervening plain. Along its margin a multitude of dark and corrugated rocks, projecting from the sand, obtruded a grotesque feature; but they interested the mother and her children, because their concavities held a scant collection of dew. This was industriously ladeled out with teaspoons,

insufficiently, as the train was well under way and the call for haste was urgent. The day ended at midnight. Far in the rear the lonely family trudged, the oxen moaning, and the children crying for drink. When the camp fires began to glimmer at the base of Funeral Mountain, two good Samaritans met the laggards with full canteens of water dipped from a turbid pool left by the recent deluge.

Another day southward, among cobbles, howlders and jagged rocks, across dry ravines, and through jungles of grease-wood and sage, brought them to a bend of the Amargossa, where pools of water were found; and westward from this point, a pass invited to the mountainous region beyond. The writer does not recall anything more cheerless and repellant than this gateway to the nether world. The north wind swept over barren hills, "in gusts of doleful sound." No good thing could spring from such soil; but a hollow weed, bulbiform, mottled with pale red and faded blue, rattled an accompaniment to the moaning and whistling of the blast. The place was as parched as the tip of Dives' tongue, and the canteens were empty. Even scrub was denied, so that the oxen were without food or water. Through the still, clear atmosphere of morning, from the summit of a lofty peak, Mr. Brier discovered an oasis. Green and inviting, it lay at the extremity of the winding pass, on the brink of a vast depression three hundred feet below the level of the sea. This was Death Valley.

The abutments of the Funeral Range obstructed vision northward, but that of Panamint, rising to a height of ten thousand feet, increased the apparent depth of the pit and suggested its great extent. It was estimated that two leagues would measure the distance to the springs. In the desert, all atmospheric conditions are deceiving; and in this instance the tortuous trail led the travelers in a march of forty-five miles, consuming the entire day and more than half of the night. It was not remitted for rest or refreshment, and to describe its horrors would be to paint in the colors of the Epic Muse. History must content itself with a bare recital, unless it would invade the realm of poetry and eclipse the homeric fiction of "the man of woes." Mr. Brier carried his youngest the last six miles of the way, and some of the exhausted men returned to meet and cheer the belated ones in their struggle for life.

Christmas in Death Valley.

Midnight gave birth to the anniversary, dedicated by Christian nations, to festivity and mirth; but no thought of days to come, or dreams of former happiness, disturbed the sleep that came to the wayworn pilgrims, the moment they reclined on the cool and fragrant sward of the oasis. Memories were revived with the dawn. An ox was slaughtered with ostensible regard for the day, but in reality to meet a pressing want; but with some there was a grateful sense of Divine favor, especially in effecting deliverance from the last and greatest peril. Complete relaxation was possible amid surroundings singularly attractive. The spacious green, shaded by blooming willows, made a charming picture, heightened in effect by the blacks and grays predominant in its framing of naked rock and sterile hill. The bubbling and murmuring, the rush and swirl of waters, and the croaking of frogs, dissolved the spell silence and mystery had imposed. The day was spent in luxurious repose and many long-deferred ablutions to which the varying temperature of the springs invited. In the evening, by request, Mr. Brier delivered a reminiscent discourse, humorous and pathetic, to which the aborigines may have listened from among the neighboring rocks.

Meantime an exploring party reconnoitered the way into the valley. A short distance from the camp they came upon an old Indian, buried in the sand, only his head visible. Doubtless, his great age and total blindness rendering him incapable of flight, his people, panic stricken by the approach of the strangers, hoped thus to effect his safety. Deep trails, worn or cut through the very rocks and all converging at the springs, marked the region as an Indian resort; but of wigwams, there were none visible, and the buried patriarch was alone.

The trail led by the channel of Furnace Creek—creek by courtesy because, though not of perennial source, after a storm on Funeral Mountain it flowed full to its banks. Fretting and foaming for a space, it sunk from view or poured a slender tribute into the saline swamp beyond. This swamp or, with a better shading, marsh, was merely an inlet. The gulf toward which it expanded was fed by rivulets of brine and a considerable stream of much the same character, and was so strong in mineral solutions that all the contributions of winter storm and summer cloud-burst could not freshen it. Flowing from under the base of a skirting hill, shallow floods of brine deluged the way and spread over the corruscating plain, there to evaporate and augment the undisturbed accumulations of a thou-

sand years. These floods the travelers waded, leaving at muddy intervals footprints that were not effaced for half a score of years.

At length they approached the Jayhawk camp—a desolate spot with a desolate prospect from every point of outlook. The White Mountains gleamed just above the northern horizon, the Panamints towered in stony might of grandeur westward across the way, while Funeral Mountain, like a huge sarcophagus, loomed solemnly against the altar of the rising sun. Salt liver slipped along over its sandy bed, by its seeming virtues aggravating the thirst it could not quench. Browse for the oxen was scanty and here it had an ending. Across twenty miles of naked dunes the way was laid to a mountain pass, above which Telescope Peak stood like a lone sentinal; and it looked towards Mt. Whitney and the Minarets. At this camp a number of the party, headed by Captain Town, announced their determination to pack their backs and push for the Tulare plains. They gave some score of oxen to Mr. Brier, and made the remnant of their flour into bread for the journey. Here it was strongly urged upon the Brier family to remain at the Oasis until relief could be obtained from California. The proposition was promptly vetoed by Mrs. Brier, whose gentle and patient spirit was, nevertheless, of the heroic type. Moreover, she saw at a glance the fatal consequences of such a choice. Well-meaning men had, after their blundering fashion, overlooked the possible hostility of the natives, and the certainty that they would plunder the helpless family of the only means of support. If, however, safety from violence and wrongs had been assured and, as well, the continued health of the family head, climatic conditions were to be reckoned with; for it was entirely certain that within a few months, possibly weeks, an attempt to enter the valley or escape from it would have been attended with the greatest danger.

"The Gun Sight Lode" Legend.

On the morning of December 27th the reunited company, now relieved of the cumbance of wagons, steered their course for Town's Pass, over ever-drifting, never-changing billows of sand. The cold north wind blew quartering across the way, driving the fine crystals forcefully into face and eyes; add to this, hunger for bread, raging thirst, and the difficulty of pursuing refractory cattle among the undulations of such a surface. No rest short of the snow-line; and the desert behind them, it yet remained for the toilers to climb the dark, rock-strewn bluffs and heuch-lands, pressed out, seemingly, by weight of the superincumbent mountain. Snow lay in patches not far above the spot chosen for a camp; and quantities of it were brought down, in sheets, to be melted for the oxen. Under other circumstances, the panoramic view of Death Valley would have kindled interest in sluggish minds, and quickened sensibility to enthusiasm or quelled it by a more awful emotion of the sublime. The vale was submerged in shadow, the day flaunted its signal of departure from the crest of Funeral Mountain, night proclaimed its truce to the wind, and the deep, clear heaven of violet, with its myriad lights, bent low over a wilderness at rest; all this unobserved and unheeded by the wanderers, who thought only of the morrow—what rewards it had in store for them, or what severities it would inflict.

First of all, they passed over a belt of snow, of which the oxen greedily ate; then opened the winding passage way, walls, high and ever heightening on either side, a footing of sand, or jagged rock, often boulder-obstructed, precipitating leaps of difficulty and danger—a long trail of weary longing and rude discouragement of hope! A sudden emergence brought Mt. Whitney and the Minarets into glorious prominence. The former, a pyramid of snow, bourgeoned in sunset's rosy hues; while the latter, like the flues of some vast furnace, shot upward to the height of nearly two thousand feet and shone in the yellow splendor of harnished gold.

The bewildered travelers did not know that Wild Rose Canyon opened a little way beyond them, affording a direct route to Walker's Pass. They were about to enter the Panamint Desert and soon, at its northern extremity, they went into camp, where they had water from a spring and their oxen saw the color and tasted the flavor of grass. There the Town party reappeared, having climbed Telescope Mountain and made a detour involving much labor and loss of time. They had specimens of silver ore, some of virginal purity, and one of which, afterward shaped into a sight by a gunsmith of Mariposa, gave currency to the legend of "The Gun Sight Lode." The remarkable discovery has never been located, though for years the search was unremitting. From this point the Town party proceeded westward, entered the great interior plain by Walker's Pass, and thence made their way to the southern mines. Town himself was killed some years later by the Tulare Indians.

The main party skirted the desert southward, falling into a trail that led them to an Indian village. Situated among mesquites and supplied with water by an abounding spring, this collection of willow-woven, thatch-covered huts had a cheerful outside for eyes long accustomed to look upon an uninhabited waste. With a single exception, the lodges had been vacated in haste. An old squaw alone remained who, from the doorway of her hut, scolded the intruders with a vehemence that could not be misunderstood. Earthenware, baskets, bridles and hair ropes were much in evidence, while great neaps of offal and the bones of horses betrayed the preferences and predatory habits of the natives. It was their custom to drive animals from the outlying ranges of Southern California and slaughter them in this desert home. A spring-fed pool had been escarped and screened in order that wild fowl, attracted in their flight over a thirsty land, might be easily slain with the silent arrow. This was apparent from the quantity of feathers scattered all about the place.

After a short rest the march was resumed, ending for the day at a spring where no settlement had been made. At this camp another small party decided that the outlook was good for a quick tramp, and forthwith set about their preparations. They alone had hoarded a small quantity of flour, the making of which into bread consumed the early hours of the night. Many remained awake to watch, with hungry eyes, the interesting process. One young man offered ten dollars for a biscuit, and being curtly denied, turned sorrowfully to his blankets. Certain fag ends were given to Mrs. Brier—all things considered, a very considerable act of self-denial—and these she wrought into thirteen diminutive rolls, reserved against occasion of direst need.

Horrors of the Desert March.

The eye was attracted by two depressions of the western range, and Mr. Brier, along with three others, volunteered to investigate them. Two reports following, the company—now numbering something above forty—divided for the passage, on grounds of expediency. They who chose the northerly pass encountered great difficulties, but were first in accomplishment, while the others were fortunate in nothing, and most unfortunate in the loss of two of their number. Nothing in the annals of desert pilgrimage could greatly exceed the horrors of that march. The first stage—a damp tract of sand, covered with the tracks of Indians in flight—was succeeded by a wider area, dry and drifting, upon which the sun burned with a fierce delight. Entrance to the range was by a corridor, whose perpendicular walls, separated by a narrow space, rose to the altitude of a thousand feet. It was three miles in extent, and seemingly drove to the bloodless heart of the mountain. Its level floor was paved with sand; and where it ended, a vast slide, formidable for its pitch, foreclosed the view and shut the travelers in for the night.

For some distance a slushy taint had advised them of the proximity of water, and the oxen were first to take the scent and make the discovery. It proved to be a barely perceptible drip from the base of the closure—enough, after patient waiting, to make coffee for the evening meal of jerk. During the night, two of the oxen escaped and aged Mr. Fish, who had long been an object of solicitude, declared his inability to go farther. Two young men volunteered to go in pursuit of the strays, and a third to care for the old man until their return. The larger number, scaling the acclivity, made all possible speed to gain the summit and rejoin their comrades in the plain beyond. At noon they entered a narrow defile that, with ever-changing course and doubtful certainty of way, left no alternative but to follow where the torrent had torn for itself a passage at a time when the summer cloudburst on the mountain had poured a deluge along its declivity. It was a wild and rugged pathway, suggestive of foaming rapids and roaring cataracts, for its descent was frequently abrupt and its windings interminable. Narrows through which an ox could squeeze with difficulty—six, and even ten-foot perpendiculars he would only take by forcing—and vast promontories that persisted, in infinite succession, to shut away the prospect and obscure the light, are features that are vividly recalled and, along with them, the hunger and thirst that made them intolerable.

When the end was reached in open day, the sun had nearly finished his course, but the glory of his setting was not on mountain summit and pinnacles of snow, but rather on the bosom of a vast, uplifted sea, whose farther horizon was of carmine and vermilion, passing, by insensible degrees, into orange and gold, the hither shore washed by transparency of cerulean and a margin of glittering white. There, too, was the silvan border of blue, tipped with ashes of roses, its back-lands faintly suggestive of emerald. The desert itself was transformed almost to the foot-line of the slope on which the travelers

stood. The first lesson of enchantment had been forgotten; and the eyes that had seen a vision of equal splendor fade, expressed the joy a conviction of reality alone can inspire.

One tires of writing about yielding sand and impeding scrub, so effectual in stretching distance and consuming strength and time. The waterless, desolate plain upon which the pilgrims entered lay in the gloaming, but half of the night was gone when they halted on the shore of a shallow, briny pool, now dignified by the name of "Borax Lake." While yet trekking the desert, they were cheered by the camp-fires of the men from whom they had parted two days before; but the greeting was saddened by the report that no water had been found. Early in the day the search was renewed and prosecuted for miles in every direction, but with no success. One by one the tired men returned to await the inevitable. While some were distracted, the greater number tried manfully to conceal their distress. Mrs. Brier retired to the shadow of a great rock to pray, and when she returned, upbraided them for their want of faith. While she was yet declaring her certainty that deliverance would come, "Deacon" Richards bounded into the circle, shouting, "Water! Water! I have found water!" Four miles away, hidden close in at the base of the mountain, was a clear brook that ran for a space and sank out of view in the desert sand. The heroic discoverer had not been willing to spare time for the slaking of his own thirst, or even to look upon the stream. He heard the music of its flow, and remembered the woman and her children. There was haste in that camp, and within the hour men who had resigned themselves to die found a new joy in living—so quickly do fading images renew themselves, so certainly does Hope revive and weave threads of gold into the melancholly texture of her song!

Long Journey Nearing End.

It had been noted that young Isham was not of the number who arrived during the night. Dead or alive, he was still on the desert, and a search party was immediately dispatched. His lifeless body was found by following the impressions left by his hands and knees for a distance of four miles. For the second time, the desert enforced its claim on the Culverwell party, the Captain himself having surrendered far back, beyond the Amargosa. Isham was buried where he lay, and his watch, with articles likely to be prized by his relatives, were given in trust to Mr. Brier, who afterwards delivered them to the brother of the deceased. In the meantime, the men who had remained with Mr. Fish came into camp, more dead than alive, reporting that they had left him on the trail, almost immediately at the point of starting. By clinging to the tail of an ox, he had managed to scale the acclivity, but there he fell, his spirit broken and his strength utterly expended. Succor reached the spot too late to avail; indeed, it is probable that the old man had passed with the day. He, too, was of the Culverwell mess and, like his comrades of kindred, melancholy fate, was held in mournful memory by all who knew him. Stones were piled about him for a coffin, and raised above him for a monument; and thus he was left alone—none more so—not likely to be disturbed, by man or beast, in the deep silence of his stony sleep.

The stream so opportunely discovered by "Deacon" Richards, had its rise in a spring not far above the camp. There, on a level of inconsiderable area, the Indians had built their huts, but to the same enterprising Richards, who treated himself and them with a genuine surprise, they were only visible in flight. It is worth while to record that the water to which the Jayhawks owed their lives is now known by the suggestive name of "Providence Springs."

The range that separated Borax Lake from the Mojave Desert was not formidable, as it was traversed by a branching pass long used by the natives in their plundering expeditions coastward. Well-worn trails made going easy, and a sufficient spring awaited on the Mojave side. The only sensation of the passage was occasioned by the temporary loss of a boy who had taken the wrong trail where the cañon divided. He corrected his mistake in time, and was met by his agitated parents, driving his oxen and whistling in absolute unconcern.

The Mojave Desert is wide, and even bladders were put in requisition for the transportation of water. For a space, the course lay through a forest of dagger palms, attaining great altitude for their kind, and displaying an unusual wealth of foliage; but, singularly, did not impart that cheer to the landscape their color, at least, would seem to animate. To the traveler in a weary land, there can be nothing to engage the mind in pleasing contemplation, nothing to bring content, where water does not spring or flow. There is no joy in plants that spring where there is no water. They only confirm the impression of sterility, and are hateful because

they flourish where life-sustaining vegetation cannot live. The march across the Mojave Desert was attended with great suffering and, after eleven months of pilgrimage, all must have perished but for the fortunate location of Indian Wells. From this point, southward, it is fifty miles to the Mojave Station. Thitherward, over a trackless, arid waste, the journey was renewed, but far east from the present line of travel, and by deviating courses that greatly increased the distance. No water was found in all the way. Famine and fatigue had nearly done their work. The oxen were mere skeletons; once vigorous men, young, inured to hardship and disciplined by toil and danger, had no more strength than the pale, attenuated woman, and the three shadows of childhood who plodded at her side.

The outcome was precisely where the Southern Pacific enters the inlet of approach to its mountain crossing. There muddy pools were encountered, and presently, a remarkable well of the desert, whose depth could not be ascertained. The long journey was nearing its end. Nature had heaved a mighty breastwork against the encroaching sand, and it was touched with green. This complexion of renewing youth, "soft amenity" of the air, and the faint, though certain intimation of fragrance, must have been convincing to men who were not enfeebled in intellect and benumbed in sensibility. The "Argonauts of Death Valley," aroused to enthusiasm by an optical illusion, always awaiting the improbable and calculating upon surprises, either failed to recognize the tokens of deliverance or noted them with apathy. Only when they were received to native hospitality, amid charms that bewildered judgment and captivated sense, did the current of true feeling begin to surge in its customary channels.

At the last camp on the desert side, two events, sudden and unexpected, added grief and horror to depression. As the travelers advanced toward the hill line that curved with the spacious inlet of the plain, they saw wild men of the regions already traversed in the act of rounding up horses for one of their customary drives. The whirlwind activity of the drivers, and the frenzied efforts of the herd, threw the oxen into a panic, causing them to stampede in every direction. Some of them were not recovered, and presumably were taken by the savages, who also surrounded and captured a Frenchman in ardent pursuit of the ox that was loaded with his effects. The unfortunate captive was not released from a most unhappy servitude before the expiration of fourteen years. The same day, Mr. Robinson was assisted from his horse and borne to a pallet, where he presently expired. Like the prophet of Israel, he was claimed by the wilderness, on the very threshold of the Promised Land; and the men at whose hands he received burial could not be certain of an entrance, as they were all afflicted with the malady that, suddenly—as in his case—reaches its fatal stage.

Hospitable Welcome at Rancho de San Francisquito.

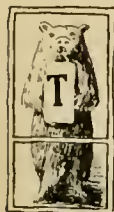
Before closing a long chapter of woes, it may be well to note, in general, the effect of so protracted a journey—a journey in which no manna lay like hoar frost about the camps, no timely bebies afforded delicious repast and quelled the rage of famine, no rod-smitten rock yielded miraculous waters to quench the fever of thirst. Thirty-eight men reduced to skeleton weight, afflicted with dysentery, still wearing their rags with much of dignity and self-respect, the great courage native to them in no jot or tittle abated; one woman clad in garments worn, torn and tattered, gentle, resolute and brave, devoutly loved and cherished by her own, idolized by all, for whom few in that company would not have cheerfully laid down their lives; three children, wan, large-eyed and patient, whose shreds bore witness to the cruelty of the desert scrub, and whose patches attested the self-sacrificing care of watchful, tender motherhood; some two score of oxen—Mr. Brier's herd had been reduced from twenty-three to seven—in whose bones blood and water had taken the place of marrow, and whose fibrous flesh had been wrung of the substance that nourishes and the flavor that satisfies. Such was the spectacle destined, shortly, to appear like an apparition before the wondering eyes of the natives of California.

It was the first day of February when the travelers, near the head waters of the Santa Clara, began their descent to the lands that border on the sea. Their trail followed the winding course of that stream, into prospects that visibly brightened with every league. Grass became plentiful and the cattle began to lick their sides and give voice to their new-found happiness. It was delightful once more to look upon trees native to a better soil and

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2.)

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



THE FIRST WEEK OF JUNE, 1861, gave the northern and central sections of the State the unusual experience of heavy thunder and hail storms. The grape crop in Calaveras and other counties was damaged to such an extent that one-third was considered lost. Cherries were split on the trees in large quantities, and strawberries were put out of the market. Then followed a plague of grasshoppers. From Tehama County on the north to Tulare County on the south, the insects appeared in different localities in such myriads that vegetation disappeared in a few hours after their advent. It was fortunate that they did not cover the whole landscape and that only in widely separated localities did they come out of the ground to make havoc of everything green and growing.

Quail in Mariposa County were reported so numerous as to be a nuisance and a menace to the gardens and orchards there, and efforts were being made to reduce their numbers by poisoning.

Cattle were on a slumping market. J. B. French had a drove of 300 American steers in Santa Clara County which he sold at \$9 a head. Spanish cattle were being sold for \$6 a head. Several thousand head in the southern tier of counties were being slaughtered for their hides. Banning & Company, at San Pedro, Los Angeles County, were slaughtering 200 head a day for that purpose.

The country appears to have been overrun with livestock. American cows that a few years previous were selling at \$100 were now being sold for \$15 a head. A flock of several hundred sheep were on sale at Sacramento for two days without finding a single bidder and had to be driven back to pasture. A consignment of five French Merino bucks, imported by steamer, sold in Tehama County for \$1500. One of the bucks sheared a fleece weighing twenty-nine and one-fourth pounds.

There was a crop shortage in many counties, due to lack of rain in April, so that stock raising and agricultural interests were not in a very flourishing condition.

War News Stirs Populace.

The news from the seat of the Civil War grew more exciting each day and kept the feelings of the public in a state of alarm and emotion that was being manifested in many different ways. The formation of Union Clubs went steadily on. Col. Lippitt was organizing the first California regiment, and having offered its services to the Government, was awaiting orders to be mustered in. Owing to the distance and expense of transportation to the East it was expected the Government would not take the regiment East, but assign it to frontier duty.

Military companies were being organized in all the important towns, drilling daily, and flag presentations by the women were the order of the day. The raising of flag poles and unfurling of flags of large size therefrom was being made the cause of patriotic celebrations in many towns. Iowa Hall had a liberty pole celebration on June 1st that exceeded anything of the celebration kind that had ever taken place there. Colonel Swartout, a veteran of 76 years and the oldest man in the town, pulled the flag up to its place.

North San Juan had a flag raised that was 28x42 feet in dimensions. Cumberland, a town of Sierra County, paid \$250 for a flag 20x40 feet. Birchville, Nevada County, raised a pole 220 feet high and bought a flag 20x30 feet to float from it. The flag at Selby Flat was stolen at night and a reward of \$500 was offered for its recovery and the arrest of the thief. Alleghanytown, Sierra County, raised a flag 28x40 feet. Colusa, on June 6th, had a great flag raising celebration with State Senator C. E. De Lona of Yuba County as the orator of the day.

Los Angeles raised a flag to float over its new court house and had a demonstration that was participated in by the military and all the civic associations and representatives of the clergy, bench and bar. It was read of with great satisfaction by the Union people of the State, as reports had been in circulation that a majority of the Los Angeles population were Secession sympathizers.

A Union ball was given at Platt's Hall, San Francisco, on June 17th, at which no woman was admitted whose dress was not made of red, white and blue material or trimmed with the national colors.

Senator Latham continued during the first part of the month to deliver Union speeches in different towns of the State and did very effective work in the cause.

The news of the killing of Col. E. Ellsworth while taking down a rebel flag in Alexandria, Virginia, on

May 24th, was received by Pony Express of June 6th and caused great sorrow. Flags were placed at halfmast on nearly every flagstaff in the cities and towns, and a strong feeling of resentment began to awaken.

Douglas' Death Much Regretted.

The news of Senator Stephen A. Douglas' death on June 3rd was received by Pony Express on June 16th, and was another cause of grief to the Union men, for Senator Douglas had declared himself as being loyal to the Union and was expected to be a tower of strength to President Lincoln's administration in suppressing the rebellion or bringing about an agreement for peace and the adjustment of the differences causing the war. His public utterances were listened to and read by a larger number of people who were influenced by them, than those of any other man prominent in public life. His death was most inopportune for the wing of the Democratic party in this State that had espoused his candidacy for the presidential office and undoubtedly had a potent influence in the coming political campaign in weakening it and strengthening the Republican party.

Skirmishing and minor engagements between the federal and the rebel soldiers were being reported as taking place in Virginia and the border states, and a battle was expected to occur in a few days at Manassas Junction, not many miles from Washington, that might possibly decide the fate of the Southern Confederacy. These reports, coming as flashes by Pony Express and later confirmed by overland and steamer mail, kept the public keyed up to a state of great nervous excitement. Numerous altercations between Union men and Southern sympathizers were occurring, a number of which resulted in fatal shooting and cutting affairs.

A prospective duel between Judge W. W. Porter of Calaveras County and Henry G. Worthington of San Francisco, both prominent citizens of the State, excited San Francisco for several days. Mr. Worthington was overheard by Judge Porter to make a remark he considered derogatory of Southern men as soldiers, and resented it, with the final result that Mr. Worthington felled Judge Porter with a blow upon the head from a cane. Judge Porter challenged Mr. Worthington to fight a duel and named as his seconds J. F. Quinn and Judge D. S. Terry. The challenge was accepted and Wm. G. Morris and J. E. Nuttman were named as seconds for Mr. Worthington. Rifles at forty paces and other conditions were agreed upon, but as Mr. Worthington's seconds insisted on the duel being fought in San Francisco County and Judge Porter's seconds claimed they would be lynched if there was a fatal ending to the duel if fought in that county, the affair was called off and the ridiculousness of the so-called code of honor again shown up.

It was reported that General Albert Sydney Johnson, late commander of the U. S. troops at San Francisco, was to leave Los Angeles with a company of 185 men to join the army of the Southern Confederacy. General Johnson was a year afterwards killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where he was a commander of the Confederate army. Another report that caused much commotion was a rumor that a Confederate army was being organized in Texas to march into Southern California and there begin the conquest of this State. The women of San Francisco formed a sewing circle to sew for the California volunteers.

Many Engaged in Politics.

Politics during this month was the avocation of a large part of the prominent citizens of the State. Primary elections, and county conventions of the three political parties then contending for supremacy were being held in all the counties of the State and a large part of the adult male population were candidates for state and county offices. The Breckenridge wing of the Democratic party held a state convention at Sacramento on June 11th. It wrangled a couple of days over a platform, trying to express in the English language opposition to coercive measures on the part of the Government against the seceding states and at the same time avoiding a positive expression of approval of secession. The nomination for governor was tendered to Governor Downey, who was then in Los Angeles, and he declined the honor. Having no available person in sight to take the honor the convention adjourned to July 23rd without making any nominations. As there were only about half the elected delegates present, and most of these were known to be Southern sympathizers, the prospects of the party did not look bright.

The Republican state convention was called to meet in Sacramento on June 18th. The Lincoln administration had been making appointments to

the federal positions since the 4th of March. Leland Stanford had been in Washington, and as he had been the Republican candidate for governor at the previous election, his influence with the president was considered paramount and many of the appointments made were accredited to his personal influence. Therefore, as the time for the convention drew near and the holding of primaries was ordered, the "Outs"—as those who had failed to get appointments were termed—began to organize against Mr. Stanford's aspirations to the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket and supported T. G. Phelps, then a stalwart physical and mental giant leading a semi-political farmer life in San Mateo County.

The "Ins," supporting Mr. Stanford, made the primary elections of the Republican party in San Francisco and Sacramento memorable political contests, and, for a new party, it was claimed they were up to all the old, and invented a few new tricks to carry their ticket to victory. Not only was it claimed that the adherents of the "Ins" voted early and as often as they wanted, but even well-known Secessionists were called on to aid the contesting parties and were allowed to vote unchallenged. The noise and disturbance of the primary were carried into the county conventions, but the state convention, when it met at Sacramento on June 18th, was a harmonious gathering, enthusiastic in its support of the Lincoln administration; determined to put its best men in nomination and make an aggressive campaign.

There were over 250 delegates in attendance. A. A. Sargent of Nevada County was elected president, and a two-days' session held. The convention nominated the following ticket: Leland Stanford of Sacramento, Governor; J. Y. Chellis of Trinity, Lieutenant-Governor; T. G. Sargent of Nevada, Congressman; Edward Norton of San Francisco, Judge of the Supreme Court; G. R. Warren of San Joaquin, Controller; D. R. Ashley of Monterey, Treasurer; F. E. Fargo of Alameda, Clerk Supreme Court; J. P. Houghton of Solano, Surveyor-General; B. P. Avery of Yuba, State Printer; F. M. Pixley of San Francisco, Attorney-General. It was said that, while the convention did not number as many fluent orators as the Breckenridge convention, it had more speakers who could hit the nail on the head with the use of plain English than any convention heretofore convened.

An attempt to organize a Union party, composed of those who were opposed to the ultra views of the Republicans and the Secession principles of the Breckenridge Democrats, lacked the necessary vitality to make it a factor, and it languished for the want of a sustaining enthusiasm.

Gold Production Shows Increase.

The mining industry was in a good condition and the production of gold was greater than it had been for some time.

Virginia City was reported as having the richest and poorest people, combined in each individual, of any place on the coast. Nearly every man of high aspirations had a million in sight in mines and stocks, but not a dollar in coin to buy a week's grub.

There was a mining excitement on Old Woman's Gulch, Calaveras County, that attracted several hundred prospectors. A buried gravel channel had been found 130 feet below the surface that was paying \$20 a day to the man, and it was believed to be a continuation of the rich Chili Gulch channel. Claims were being located in the direction it was supposed to lay.

In Arbuckle Gulch, near Forbestown, Shasta County, three men took out over \$1000 in gold dust in three days.

At Smith's Flat, Trinity County, Dolittle and Wales dug out sixty ounces in eight days.

A claim on Buckeye Hill, near Red Dog, owned by a miner named Mallory, yielded \$311 in two pans of dirt.

Morrow & Co., hydraulicizing at Gold Flat, Nevada County, cleaned up \$15,000 after a two-weeks' run.

At Jenny Lind, Calaveras County, the four-year-old son of a miner named Neely was taken to his father's claim to spend a few hours, and while playing at mining uncovered a three-ounce nugget worth over \$50.

The Excelsior Co., near Berryessa Valley, in Napa County, had found two ledges of cinnabar 3000 feet in length, carrying a large percentage in quicksilver, and was developing them as rapidly as possible.

Geo. E. Smith found in a mining claim at Cherokee Ravine, Butte County, a diamond valued at \$20. This was the second diamond found in that vicinity.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3.)

Santa Cruz Grove of Big Trees--Sequoia Sempervirens

(Written for The Grizzly Bear by MARTHA JANE GARVIN, Santa Cruz.)



AND ONE THE DESCRIPTIVE GENIUS of a Scott, even so, words in a short magazine article could represent only a puny effort in handling the subject in question—a subject large, in the broadest sense of the word. The world-famous grove of royal redwoods, known as The Fremont Grove of Big Trees, is located on the east side of the San Lorenzo River, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, five miles from the sea coast. The canyon of the San Lorenzo is noted because of Big Trees, though as well for the sublime scenery of forest-covered mountain; the incomparable wagon road that semicircles the numerous steep ridges of mountain and ravine; and the scenic railway—looking not unlike a narrow metallic ribbon fluttering around the undulating walls of canyon or skirting the houldered banks of the rushing San Lorenzo.

In this grove, proper, there are about fifty of these forest monarchs whose girths measure from thirty to sixty-five feet, while their tops reach into the sky to the height of from two to three hundred feet. One, "The Giant," the king of this realm of wonderland, rears himself a sheer three hundred and ten feet toward the zenith, and his towering green crown can be distinguished from all the others for

it is indeed Santa Cruz County's pride that she can claim, as a priceless possession, these mute marks of Time—this prehistoric grove of royal redwoods. But the fact that the Fremont Grove of Big Trees is enclosed by a board fence, and is controlled by individual ownership, shows a glaring discredit to the whole fair State of California.

mighty trees, doing no harm, but ever leaving their protectors to live on, and on! Wild animals, doubtless, alternated with human species in making their lairs or habitats among tall trunks and ferns beside the water near the protecting trees. Birds nested and reared their young, while they warbled their brief lives away among the many fatherly boughs.



A GROVE OF SANTA CRUZ BIG TREES



A TRAIL THROUGH THE BIG TREES

miles up or down the canyon. Another, "General Fremont," claims especial notice from the fact that the immense hollow base of the mighty shaft gave shelter, in the early days, to the illustrious old pathfinder, and when "The Fleet" anchored in Monterey Bay, seventy-five sailors stood, at one time, in this hollow shelter.

As the guide shows one about this sun-dappled pavilion of Nature's handiwork, he gives a short talk on each mighty column, telling of its height, diameter and circumference; its age, as estimated by science; the peculiarities of growth, many of which are due to fires in past ages. Each old giant's name is given, together with the identity of the party for whom it has been named, also with other interesting data.

A more than special charm of the redwood is its harmony in color; the fibrous bark—patterned on vertical lines—being of a ruddy brown hue, while the foliage, a dull green, is also tinged with red. One marked characteristic in which is shown the redwood's great tenacity of life is that, where a tree has been felled or something has occurred to retard its growth, a family of saplings, like children, hover around the parent stump or maimed tree. "The Cathedral," a group of nine trees on this order, sets forth this distinguishing feature of the many scarred veterans of antiquity. And one tree, having succumbed to a heavy wind a few years since, has numerous little trees sprouting along the apparently lifeless trunk.

When the fact—deduced by scientists—is considered that the existence of these forest patriarchs antedates the oldest history—that they are fullest of years of any other living thing on earth—then



THE "GENERAL FREMONT"—ONE OF THE GIANT REDWOODS

In briefest retrospect, could these "druids of old" but speak literally, what changeable scenes in the drama of life could they not acquaint us of, as having been enacted in this great amphitheatre of Nature? Prehistoric animals, and races human, have lived and passed away in the shadows of these

The blood-curdling scream of mountain lion, that sent terror to milder disposed animals; the gruff, guttural growl of grizzly bear; the sharp, shrill screech of eagle, perch the topmost tip of the tallest tree, there to scan the country over in search of prey and to commune with his mate in the aerie

on a cleft crag across the canyon—all these sounds of most tragic import, including the reverberating roll of thunder and portentous rumble accompanying earthquakes, were as only so many tense notes in the symphony of Nature, to this mute audience of trees!

Doubtless "these fair ranks of trees" were very often witness to many tribal bouts and wars, with much bloodshed, among gregarious peoples—intermittent rovers who perhaps made of the ancient grove temporary habitations. And it may be that these oldest of living things could give a few ideas regarding primitive methods of the wooing of dusky young damsels by stripling braves. In all probability the old patriarchs have also stood as spouses for births without number. The lilting laugh and prattle of little children, with bark of dogs—sounds alike the world over—doubtless was only an aria which harmonized with the soft sea zephyrs and the gurgle of water flowing at the feet of the majestic grove. When the grim reaper saw fit, occasionally, to mow a swarth from out the field of life, there was the order for many mourners to intone the dirge-like death chant; and as these notes of sorrow welled weirdly upward, the sad souging rhythm—the soft whispering of windharps—in unison murmured a sympathetic thrum through the fog-draped branches of the priest-like trees!

All this in retrospective imagination, yet these ancient redwoods have ever stood in the light of protectors and sympathizers to their flesh and blood brothers in Nature; and it is far-fetched, indeed, to imagine anything in Nature save light-



RAILROAD THROUGH THE BIG TREE GROVE

ning, wind or earthquake ever harming these trees. It remains for civilized man to become the iconoclast in this piltared temple! Man has the power, insofar as he is able, to protect; or he can mar this priceless, sylvan masterpiece in Nature's art gallery!

"The groves were God's first temples," sang the poet, and so an inborn consciousness should impel all to go with heads uncovered when they tread the shadowy aisles of this spired fane of Nature! And, why may not the natives of fair California set the precedent, for are we not told,

"In every great trunk an epic lies,
A psalm in every branch that scales the
skies!"

If the sentiment in these lines is taken into account, then indeed it is meet to approach these mute, towering patriarchs of an antediluvian period with proper respect and veneration!

Sequoia sempervirens—a name especially adapted to these mighty giants; Sempervirens—always strong, ever living—a title indicative of their great vitality; Sequoia—so christened by science after the noted Cherokee Indian, "Se-quo-ya," who, in all probability, was chieftain of his tribe—a tribe of Indians famed now for its civilization and culture. May the special significance of the title, Sequoia, carry with it the fact that the royal redwood of California is indeed the plumed chieftain of all the world tribes of trees!

A great many gates are needed on the farm. There's the propagate, the fumigate, the irrigate, the subjugate, the big gate, the little gate, and other gates that might be mentioned.

Death Valley Argonauts

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

a more genial atmosphere. About noon of the second day three horses were shot, whose flesh was greatly reushed. To preserve so great a treat, racks were built and a slow fire applied, thus quickly curing it for future use. The packs were stored with slugs of hide, still husbanded with miserly care—this in a land of plenty, by signs, not only of horses, but of deer. At length the stream so often waded began to flow in a straighter channel, emerging presently where a narrow, grassy dell expanded to the wider lands, not yet visible in clumps of live oaks and a point of emerald hill.

Here the camp was chosen and an abundance of acorns suggested the feasibility of bread. The experiment proved a wretched failure, but the greater wonder may be expressed that it was attempted. When morning dawned, the air was misty; but when travel was resumed, it began to clear. A deep trail led the way for the file, and soon the forest-most cleared the vale and beheld, to their amazement, "sweet fields arrayed in living green," over which roamed countless herds of long-borne cattle. They at once opened fire, and two of the animals fell to their hallets. A light breeze sprang up, the thin vapor began to breathe about the hilltops, and in a glorious burst of sunshine, a cavalcade bore swiftly down upon the scene. The old ranchero, accompanied by his vaqueros, had been running down coyotes, one of which he dragged at the end of his lariat. When the horsemen approached and reined in before the trespassers, Mr. Brier and his family had just arrived, and fortunately, Mr. Patrick—who was in service as an assistant—was able to explain the situation. As a soldier in the Mexican war, he had acquired a rudimentary skill in the vernacular which, on this occasion, he turned to a diplomatic purpose.

The silent natives were evidently moved to compassion by the ragged and emaciated appearance of the strangers—their woeful countenances, unshaven; their hair unshorn beneath torn and slouching hats; their feet wrapped in bandages of hide; their lean oxen under burdens of refuse; the evident extremity of their plight. It only remained for Patrick to designate Mr. Brier as "un padre"—a hint supplementary to an appeal more eloquent than words. The simple mind of the old Spaniard, vacant of controversial rubbish, was visibly affected by the great misfortune that had befallen a priest. He reverently removed his sombrero and exclaimed with broken utterance, "Padre, padre, probreito padre!"

A warm welcome was instantly extended to the hospitalities of the Rancho de San Francisco. Vaqueros caught up the children and swiftly bore them to the hacienda, a league distant across the level plain. There they were set down by a clear runnel to await the coming of their friends; and there the camp was located, to which supplies were rushed with generous, though inconsiderate haste. A fat bullock was immediately led to the ground and slaughtered, while meal, tortoes, beans, squashes and milk followed in profusion. Mrs. Brier was met on the brow of the hill on which stood the old adobe, and embraced by the matron, with loud cries and convulsive sobbing. Lavish entertainment was distinguished by delicacy of attention and marked respect, and nothing was wanting to the conditions that make for happiness and peace. It was a new world, a varied prospect of illuminated green, over whose bills and vales the rarest sunshine played, through which the purest waters flowed, the whole embalmed in the atmosphere of a perfect spring. More than twenty thousand cattle wandered at will over the rich pastures, with horses, mules and burros numberless. With the reports of such a teeming population borne in from every horizon, it was impossible to have a lonesome thought; and with anticipation wrought to ecstasy, there was relief from agonizing memories and the too poignant sense of wrongs.

Arrive at Pueblo of Los Angeles.

But, alas, the camp was given to excess, followed by bloating, the fatal consequences of which were checked by the timely arrival of Dr. Irving of Los Angeles. He was on the ground to organize an expedition of relief, having heard the story of the "departure," from recent arrivals by the Spanish Trail. Influential with all the native population—by virtue of his marital relation, as well as his own genial qualities—he was able to further the plans of those who had decided to proceed directly to the north. Henceforth, this narrative will be concerned with the few who proceeded to the pueblo, by way of the San Fernando Mission.

The start was made towards evening, with the intention of camping a few miles from the hacienda. Mr. Brier, mounted on a mule with two of his chil-

dren, made a short cut and soon reaching the upper end of the valley, staked his animal and waited for the coming of his companions who, by a misander standing, had pitched tent for the night about half a mile distant. A projection of hill prevented the hearing of his repeated signals and, as he had waited until nightfall, he resolved to wait until night was done. It was a long night, disturbed midway by the attempt of a grizzly bear to devour the tethered mule. The latter broke from his tying and escaped homeward, and the former, held off by the camp-fire, prowled in the neighborhood of his den, scarcely a hundred yards away. The camp was invaded for breakfast, after which the march to San Fernando was resumed. Again the native riders came to the rescue, and conveyed the children to the mission, some two leagues distant, where they were cared for pending the arrival of their parents. Dr. Irving was on hand to enforce the rule of moderation, quite as much as to secure good graces for his charge. Nothing could have exceeded the urbane hospitality of the Franciscan father in command. He was compelled, however, to lock his guests within a close apartment for their security during the night, as the domestic Indians were exceedingly hostile to the new owners of the country.

The writer is in strong sympathy with the work of restoring and perpetuating the crumbling missions, about which cluster the most delightful memories of his young life. If all who are committed to the advocacy of this undertaking were under the enchantment of these early memories they might, indeed, subject themselves to ridicule, but they would not dally with their wishes and defer the execution of their plans. We may not expect to see those ancient, benignant estates renewed in their former opulence. The complexion and features of antiquity that exert so rare a charm can only be perpetuated in part. The old trees are dead, and the walls that enclosed them have crumbled; but trees of the same fruitage can be planted, and the tile-protected walls can be rebuilt. We can see again cloisters and corridors, gardens and fountains, and sanctuary retreats, in the twilight gloom of revered silence. Again we can hear the vesper tones that jangled in harmony from the old copper bells, and breathe the incense floating through long-drawn aisles and wreathing about symbols of sacred legend and images of hallowed regard.

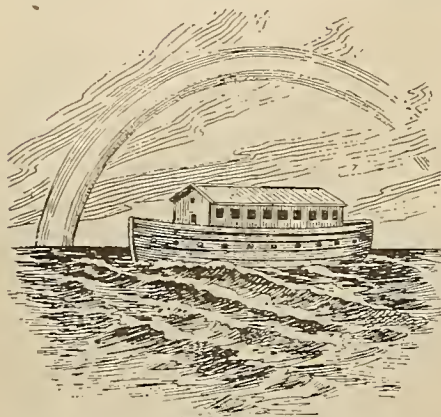
On the morning of departure from San Fernando, a mount was placed at the option of each. The courtesy was declined by all but Luminis St. John, who chose a mule of elegant proportions but refractory temper. After a soaring summersault, the bold rider was laid on his back, in the dust of the arena, whereupon he immediately joined the ranks of the pedestrians.

The journey of twenty miles, through varied, verdant landscapes decorated with flowers, always among loving herds and occasionally in view of picturesque halutations, was a perpetual delight. An incident of the way will serve to illustrate the feeling cherished by domesticated Indians against the incoming Americans. A stop for refreshment at a small hacienda was the occasion of a murderous attack upon Mrs. Brier, that must have succeeded but for the prompt and efficient interference of Patrick. While the kind hostess was waiting upon her guests, one of these peons, strongly under the influence of aquadiente, rushed in, armed with an ugly knife raised for the fatal plunge, loudly exclaiming, "Muebo malo Americanos!" He was floored by a blow between the eyes, and dragged out, to be thrust under a cart-bed. Escaping, he repeated his attempt with a like result, only that he was made secure in confinement, and the strangers were enabled to depart in peace.

When they approached the tile-roofed metropolis, the vesper bells were ringing and the plaza was thronged with people, intent upon worship or diversion. Many of them were in gay attire, the horsemen, particularly, attracting attention by the beauty of their steeds, the costliness of their trappings, and their own superior equestrian grace. Scarcely more than a week had elapsed since they who gazed upon this novel and attractive scene were still in the toils of the desert; and their emotions corresponded with what they conceived to be the Ultima Thule of splendid realization. All this must be left to the imagination of the reader. The story has reached its end. But, to satisfy a natural curiosity, it may be added, that a number of those who had followed Captain Hunt were yet encamped on the border of the pueblo; that Mr. Brier sold his oxen for a half interest in the only American hotel, the other half having been purchased by the Rev. Mr. Granger, afterward lawyer, judge and frequent member of the Legislature of California; and that, for a week previous to these transactions, the Briers were the honored guests of Dr. Irving, who fed them well, but protected them from the excess that often proves a swifter, if not stronger, enemy than famine itself.

Native Home Items---for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



AN APPEAL TO THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS OF CALIFORNIA



IF IT IS THE LAST WORD I SPEAK or write, it shall be for the children of our beloved State. It is to you, the guardians of the Sunday-schools, that we must look, to set the example for others to follow. If the Church cannot do something to help the parents, and the teachers, and the friends of the children to clean up these Augean stables of the Eastern publishers, then let us know it at once, for there is no time to waste.

I entreat the Native Sons and Daughters in all parts of our mother-State to send a committee to visit the libraries of the Sunday-schools and take notice of the books on the shelves. Sometimes it so happens that ugly or worthless books creep in unawares and no provision has been made for their removal. During this lovely new springtime, now upon us, what is more appropriate than a good house-cleaning and purifying by fire, to do away with the obnoxious books to be found in the children's libraries, together with the other dead matter of the season?

This is a vital question. "No fountain rises higher than its source," and if we permit publishers to keep their printing presses going day and night, getting out books to debauch the minds of our children for gain, then on our heads be it. But don't wake up too late—wake up now! Go to work and put up your protest. Are not our children our proudest product? Yet do not they defy us and grow up wild, in spite of all that the fathers of the Church and the ministers of the Church can do! Why is this? Because of the low moral taste of the common grown-ups. But we cannot reach them—they are already made or broken. Let them go on satiating themselves to please their decayed appetites. We don't care. However, if there is anything I would take a gun on my shoulder for, it is to join an army to go forth and fight for the rights of the young. Let them have a chance for their more than lives—their innocence!

Why not join together, all over our State, to assist in making the Sunday-school libraries places of beauty and joys forever, and thus coax back into the sacred fold the lambs that belong there. Let every one of them be built up and turned into social centers for the good of all the community, and let the children themselves carry on these libraries under the care of a guardian. But there must be a great change made in the quality of the volumes permitted upon the shelves. Any of the classics are to be preferred to the present vulgar output of the publishers in the Eastern states. However, a delightful collection may be made by beginning with a list of a certain thirty books and adding gradually until the best are secured. Now, I am a believer in children going to Sunday-school, and think no child should be left out. And with beautiful books to take home and read and talk about to each other they will be materially benefited, and all that their minds receive will be given back abundantly to us with new thoughts, never thought before, if only we plant the life-giving seed there in the first place.

I have made some remarkable discoveries during this last year while establishing this first "Child's Library" for the children of my neighborhood. Fresh from the hand of God, the Creator, these little ones come to us with creative powers which we seek at once to destroy, and instead of letting the bud live to its own laws of being, we begin to pry it open with chisels and carpenter tools. Long ago Froebel started the children's garden, to try and

save them from this forcing process, but now we have forgotten it all, and are trying to make them into little old men and women of uncanny countenances, with their brains busy with mysteries which neither they nor ourselves can ever understand. What is the use of it? It is a terrible waste of time and brain power.

Marie Corelli, in her last book, denounces the world for its wickedness, and says nothing but destroying everybody and starting over again can redeem it from utter destruction. But I say, "No," it is easier than that. Just let the innocent children alone for one generation and the world will be redeemed. Their minds are limited—to them certain things are unthinkable. Let them remain unthinkable, and the world begins over again like a new Garden of Eden. Give every child a book of Aesop in one syllable and set him to work choosing his favorite fable and you will be astonished; give him the Bible stories in one syllable, and you will find yourself to be a very ignorant person in talking with him. Greater treasure than diamonds, pearls and rubies are waiting for you if only you will let the buds unfold slowly, according to the law of buds, just giving them proper soil, water and sunshine. The old-fashioned thoughts are best for children, and best for ourselves, too.

Our architecture on this Pacific Coast is our pride, but we ought also to get together and create a demand for the beautiful in books, as a civic duty of far more importance. The roses in our child-gardens are being blighted by the vermin devouring the tenderlings before they know how to resist. We must go forth and brush away these ugly things feasting upon our child-life and supply better conditions. Up in the Sacramento Valley the Japanese children are increasing and the United States children decreasing. We must gather our tenderlings together and nurture them to be ready for the day coming, when our State is to be threatened with invasion. We shall need every child we can get. We must train them in honor and loyalty; we must not let them be at the mercy of that low moral attitude of the Japanese, which permits a brother to sell his own sister for gain. We must wake up before it is too late!

HOW WE CELEBRATED.

May 6th we held our anniversary of the literary bonfire and the establishment of the first "Child's Library" in California. I did not want to repeat the bonfire, because it is a severe task and I prefer to remain in my nose and be quiet, but someone had to do it. Burning obnoxious books in my kitchen-stove did not settle the matter—that I had been doing all the year round—yet certain volumes were still being sent me to review, and I observed these books were being urged upon the public in the Sunday papers without so much as a demur. So someone had to speak up. After our delightful afternoon party, the Deejers gathered out in front of the Child's Library waving green boughs and singing. "We are pilgrims and we are brothers," and aided by neighbors and friends, who had gathered in a kindly spirit, the objectionable books went in, bit by bit, from the hands of little and big. Slowly the smoke curled up in dense rolls, and finally the fire leaped up and made a weird center to that throng. Since then I have been asked to write down the titles of the burned books and why I chose them for burning. Not desiring to advertise evil books, I decided not to mention them, but will gladly furnish a list to any grown-up interested in children's work.

One particular work, contained in two volumes, was as full of misery as two slim sticks of dynamite. I could not endure them myself, yet the Sunday papers recommended them to be given to children to read, to unravel mysteries which they nor anybody else can comprehend. The mother of two of my Deejers had read them, and they had sickened her—and she is the mother of six children. She agreed with me that they should be burned. While they lay waiting for the hour of incineration three of my girls glanced them over. I let them do so, simply to see the effect on their minds. Of course, an element of curiosity entered in for a brief moment, then a flush of noble red dyed those young cheeks, and mutterings began: "The publisher of such books ought to be arrested and put in prison," said one; "For life," said another; "And the author, too," added the third. I had my answer. I could stand for these children to the death. They did not want these things. The publishers were all wrong and so was the Sunday press. I went to my task, resolute. We sang our Pioneer Mother's hymn as the flames ascended, and the girls were eager to assist in tearing these pages, as if thereby they were rending the publisher limb from limb. The street

was full of assembled neighbors and friends, and rough boys quieted down for the moment.

I turned and addressed them as a mother would, trying to keep harm away from her brood. I told them that I was doing this for the sake of the children. It was our anniversary, but things had not cleared up during the year—in fact they had grown worse. I asked them to remember that it was the uncontaminated mind of the child that I was speaking for, and the best way to have that was to supply beautiful things for them to think about. That we had found the classics in one syllable, the Bible, "Aesop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Black Beauty" gave us all great pleasure and delight. That the boy who was reading "Peck's Bad Boy" last year says now that his favorite book is "Black Beauty." That I hoped to get "Ministering Children" for them before long, as that was the greatest book I had ever read in my life, but it could not be gotten in our country; we should have to send to London for it. I told them that as long as I lived, I was going to stand for the children and I hoped they all would help me. Then they gave me a round of applause from their kindly hearts, for they knew I preferred to stay inside my house and keep quiet, but that someone had to do it, and I accepted the task, not because I wanted to, but because I HAD to. Then the mothers came in, the charred embers were carried away, and the children sat on the floor while we had a nice little time together, and no one was angry at me.

But one of our girls was hiding out of sight, with two others yearning over her. "What is the matter?" I asked. "Poor little Elsie is crying," said one of them; "she thinks it is terrible that men and women write such books as those, and we think so, too."

And that is the verdict of the uncontaminated mind. Is it not enough? Do we need more?

CALIFORNIA FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 5, Column 3.)

The Los Angeles Brea Company, to sell asphaltum and manufacture coal oil, was incorporated June 18th with a capital of \$18,000 and thirty-six shares.

There were the usual number of casualties from caving of banks in the mining section. Twenty such accidents reported caused the death of miners caved upon and nearly all showed a neglect to protect by timbering the banks of cuts and roofs of tunnels and drifts.

Olive Oil as a Novelty.

Lake County was organized during this month. It was formed from a part of Napa County and elected a full set of county officials to be located at Lakeport, selected to be the county seat.

The State Prison Directors made a contract with E. T. Pease of San Francisco to furnish him fifty convicts to be employed in cooping. The State was to receive fifty cents a day for each convict and furnish food, clothing and guards for the prisoners.

Olive oil, to the extent of 500 gallons, had been manufactured at the Mission San Fernando and was being placed on the market as a California novelty.

The Overland Telegraph construction gangs in charge of L. M. Hubbard left Placerville June 3rd with 27 wagons, 270 oxen, mules and horses and 40 men to construct the telegraph line from Fort Churchill to Salt Lake City.

Wisconsin Hill, a mining town in Placer County, was burned June 3rd, and Cottonwood, a mining town in Siskiyou County, was burned on June 20th.

A vulture was killed on the Coast Range that weighed thirty pounds and measured from tip to tip of its wings fourteen feet. Its pinions were being sold as souvenir quills.

Jos. Fouche, messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., while coming from Weaverville on horseback with a shipment of treasure, was attacked by highwaymen at night, but escaped with the sack containing \$8000, by slipping off the rear of his horse and hiding while the robbers pursued his riderless horse.

A bull and bear fight at Rudsell's Landing, in Sonoma County, came off according to program. The bull was the victor, but a second day's fight was determined upon and in this contest the bear not only vanquished the bull but, getting loose, put the spectators to flight also.

Trying to quiet a fretting baby is a hard task, but trying to quiet an accusing conscience is a harder one.

PARLORS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED MUCH FOR HOMELESS CHILD

(By EMMA W. LILLIE, Secretary N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. Homeless Children's Agency.)



ANY LETTERS OF INQUIRY HAVE been received recently by the secretary of the Central Committee on Homeless Children. For the benefit of all concerned, The Grizzly Bear has offered space for a brief resume of the work accomplished during the last fiscal year, ending March 31, 1911. The membership of the Central Committee is now constituted as follows: Hon. C. M. Belshaw, Hon. Frank J. Murasky, Hon. Thos. J.

Lennon representing the Native Sons of the Golden West; Emma W. Lillie, Mamie G. Peyton, Julia A. Steinbach, representing the Native Daughters of the Golden West; Fairfax H. Wheelan, representing the Children's Agency of the Associated Charities; C. A. Murdoch, representing the Protestant

work, and the investigation of homes and supervision work is carried on by them just as successfully as by those of years of experience. For the benefit of inexperienced Parlors, a word as to the method of procedure in our cases may not be amiss: First of all, the interesting newspaper articles will be found to be the best means of securing applicants. When an applicant applies to a local committee for a child, the chairman immediately forwards the name of the applicant to the secretary of the Central Committee who, in turn, sends the applicant a formal application blank to fill, on which must be given the names of four references. When the blank, filled as per instructions, comes back, other blanks are sent to the references. In the meantime, the local committee, should they not be personally acquainted with the applicant, will make a visit to that home or make inquiries to satisfy themselves

adopted. A more thorough system would be difficult to plan. In fact, we know that nowhere are there children better cared for than those placed by the Native Sons and Native Daughters. First, we select homes; and then, by having our local committees interested in the child, good results are bound to accrue.

Commendable Work of Parlors.

The following Parlors should be especially commended for the very able manner in which the cases in their localities have been conducted, and for their great assistance to the Central Committee: San Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N. D. G. W.; Calistoga Parlor, No. 145, N. D. G. W.; Calistoga Parlor, No. 86, N. S. G. W.; Observatory Parlor, No. 177, N. S. G. W.; Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, N. S. G. W.; San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N. D. G. W.; Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N. D. G. W.

San Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N. D. G. W., with P. G. P. Cora B. Sifford as chairman of the Homeless Children Committee, has submitted the most complete reports on cases referred to it, and has furnished some of the most desirable homes on the list.

Calistoga Native Sons and Native Daughters, whose committees work jointly, have done, and are



Homes Were Found for These—Aren't they just too cute for anything? There are others just as cute.

children's organizations and institutions; Lucius Solomon, representing the Jewish children's organizations and institutions, and Rev. Jerome B. Hannigan, representing the Catholic settlement and Humane Society and the Catholic children's institution. The regular meetings of the committee are held at 3 p. m. on the second Thursday of each month in the offices of the Agency, room 855 Phelan building, San Francisco.

Eight circular letters, with lists of children, have been sent to Subordinate Parlors during the year, and two sets of publicity slips were sent to 477 newspapers in California.

Up to April 1st, applications were received for ninety-one Protestant and ten Catholic children, making a total of 101. These were disposed of as follows: Applications granted and children placed, 25 Protestant and 5 Catholic, a total of 30; applications declined, 11; applications withdrawn, 8; investigations completed and waiting for suitable children, 12; investigations not completed, 39; children returned as unsatisfactory, 2; children removed from unsatisfactory homes, 3. Since April 1st, twenty-four applications have been received, all but two coming through Subordinate Parlors, and nine children have been placed in homes.

The Parlors having supervision of children include: Native Daughters of the Golden West—Calistoga, No. 145; San Miguel, No. 94; San Luisita, No. 108; Santa Cruz, No. 26; Verona, No. 127; Encinal, No. 156; Laura Lonia, No. 182; Fruitvale, No. 177; Marysville, No. 162; Ramona, No. 21; Golden Rod, No. 165; Reichling, No. 97; Veritas, No. 75; Aleli, No. 102; Eschol, No. 16; Occidental, No. 142; Borendos, No. 23; San Buena Ventura, No. 95; El Camino, No. 144; Woodland, No. 90. Native Sons of the Golden West—Fresno, No. 25; Honey Lake, No. 198; Los Positas, No. 96; Orestimba, No. 247; Sebastopol, No. 143; Santa Rosa, No. 28; Argonaut, No. 8; San Ramon Valley, No. 239; Mt. Diablo, No. 101; General Winn, No. 32; Byron, No. 170; Fortuna, No. 218; Williams, No. 164; Sea Point, No. 158; Yosemite, No. 24; Broderick, No. 117; Mt. View, No. 215; St. Helena, No. 53; Sisson, No. 220; Healdsburg, No. 168; Modesto, No. 11; Winters, No. 163; Piedmont, No. 120; Calistoga, No. 86.

All Parlors that have become interested in finding homes, are now thoroughly acquainted with the

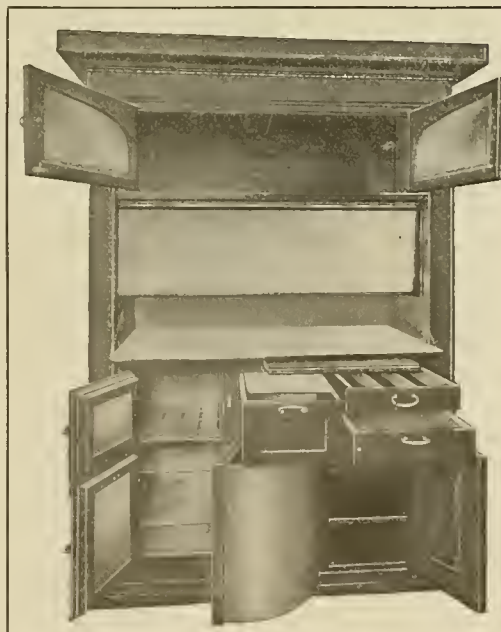
whether or not a child will be well placed there. A regulation blank is furnished the local committee for their report, and when this reaches the office of the Central Committee, the secretary is pretty well informed as to the applicant, and about what type of child will be satisfactory. All reports from Parlors and references are kept in confidence, and in all instances the report of the local committee is taken as final. Any case upon which the local committee reports unfavorable, is closed at once. After the child is placed, the Homeless Children's Committee is asked to take supervision of him, and a report each month or two keeps the Central Committee in close touch with the child until he is

still doing splendid work. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Simmons, chairman of the committee of their respective Parlors, have cared for one of our orphans for eight months without expense to the committee. Their interest in the boy is such that they want to do what they can for him, while he is waiting to be placed permanently.

Observatory Parlor, N. S. G. W., with E. B. Devine as chairman, has the record for forwarding to the Central Committee more applications than any other Parlor.

Santa Rosa Parlor, N. S. G. W., with C. A. Pool as chairman, has shown wonderful interest in the

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)



GOING!

Just a Short Time Left to get in on the ground floor of the most stable industrial corporation in the city, composed of such well known business men as J. A. Crook, contractor and builder; W. A. Frick, sewer and street contractor; Godfrey Fritz, retired, all of this city.

THERE IS YET TIME

This company has put on the market but a few shares of stock at 35c, par value \$1.00, which are selling fast. If you would profit by this

INVESTIGATE

This Cabinet contains gas plate, ice box, refrigerator, bread and cake boxes, flour bin, silver and linen drawers, cupboard and china cabinet in one compact cabinet. In appearance it resembles a sideboard and eliminates the small apartment house kitchen.

You will miss a splendid opportunity if you fail to investigate this proposition while you can get in at this ground floor price. You are invited to inspect our full sized model cabinet at our office. Call or write for literature and detailed information.

PERFECT KITCHEN CABINET CO.

Phone A 3538 801 HIGGINS BUILDING, Los Angeles, Cal.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

Editorial



Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

Page

EXERT CARE IN SELECTING OFFICIALS

Within a few days the Orders of Native Sons of the Golden West and Native Daughters of the Golden West will, through their respective delegates assembled in Grand Parlor at Santa Cruz, select officials who will guide their destinies throughout the succeeding year. It is not our intention to advocate the election of any particular person to Grand Parlor office, but at this opportune time we offer the suggestion to the assembled delegates, that they be careful to elect to office those men and women who are best suited for the several positions of honor and trust.

In the selection of our officials, we should have a care not to be entirely swayed in our choice through personal friendship, as against peculiar ability, but should lay aside all personal feelings and cast our ballots for those whom we conscientiously believe will best subserve the interests of our Orders.

Every member of the Grand Parlor has a commendatory right to aspire to Grand Parlor office—for to hold any one of the official positions is an honor that every member should be proud to seek—but it is the duty of every delegate to carefully consider the peculiar fitness of each candidate for the office he or she seeks and, granting all candidates are of equal moral and intellectual worth, cast his or her ballot in behalf of that office-seeker who is known to possess the special qualities requisite for the position sought.

We must all agree that we cannot afford to take chances on selecting officials whose records are not perfectly clear to us, as the past has demonstrated such action is exceedingly dangerous to our Order's welfare. We want right-thinking, right-acting, and right-advocating men and women to make up our official families.

We want those officials who seek office for the good they can do the Orders, rather than for the harm they can do through antagonism toward those with whom they may not agree. The success of our Orders demands that we elect to office those who are broad-minded enough to encourage and loyally support such members of our fraternities as our giving of their time, energy and money for the advancement of the Orders, and not those who are so egotistical and pin-headed as to look with suspicion upon all projects that do not emanate from their own brains, or are not advanced by their especial favorites. We require those who recognize no cliques or factions, but are

ready to give all good measures their unqualified support.

The opportunities for our Orders to DO things are innumerable, but in order to take full advantage of them—and thereby push steadily forward until we shall have reached the highest peak on the mountain of Fraternal Success—we must be generalised by those who fully appreciate what has been accomplished, what is now under way, and what must be done in the future if we are to carry out the purposes for which we exist. We must ignore, if not entirely eliminate from our ranks, the perpetual "ulterior-motive" howlers, and those who do not recognize real worth in such members as have been tried and not found wanting.

If we would attract to our organizations men and women who are in a position to aid in the work our Orders have in hand and must undertake if we are to progress, we should first prove to those outside our Orders that we recognize good service in our officials, and that we really appreciate the time, energy and money expended solely in the Orders' interests by those already affiliated with us.

The delegates to both Grand Parlors should carefully consider the merits of all questions, and all candidates for official positions, presented for their consideration, and not be influenced in their decisions by the injection of references to things that have no legitimate place in a Grand Parlor of Native Sons or Native Daughters of the Golden West. They will assemble at Santa Cruz solely as representatives of these two State fraternities, and while there in annual convention, the delegates should forget, at least for the time being, their affiliations with any other organizations than the Native Sons of the Golden West or Native Daughters of the Golden West.

Let each delegate leave his or her home fully resolved to legislate for the best interests of his or her Order, and self-pledged to not let personal animosities or outside influences enter into his or her consideration of any matters properly presented. Then the Santa Cruz Grand Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West and Native Daughters of the Golden West will go down into the history of our organizations as the BEST, from every point of view, ever held, and each delegate will be proud to have his or her name enrolled as a member thereof.

THE CRIME AGAINST THE STATE'S FAIR NAME

The recent arrest in the East of three men charged with responsibility for the destruction of a Los Angeles newspaper plant on October 1st last, vividly recalled to the minds of the people of California the awful fate of twenty-one men who, while at their posts of duty, were suddenly swept into eternity. While there appeared at the time to be no reasonable doubt but that some highly explosive substance, placed with evil intent, was responsible for this wanton sacrifice of human lives, there were, and still are, some people who believe that an accidental explosion of gas was the cause of that disaster. In fact when, after six months of activity on the part of criminal-chasers, no trace could be found of the alleged dynamites, the people of the State generally were beginning to believe in the gas theory of the explosion, even though several investigating committees, a coroner's jury, and a grand jury, had, after thorough separate examinations of the ruins, positively declared the holocaust to have been the direct result of a premeditated dynamiting outrage. Now, after more than six months, one of this country's shrewdest and most successful detectives suddenly informs the people of California that he has under arrest three men at whose door he not only lays the Los Angeles outrage, but as well numerous other affairs of similar character. These men are to-day in the Los Angeles County Jail, specifically charged, in grand jury indictments, with the destruction of twenty-one human lives and thou-

sands of dollars' worth of property.

Were these men charged simply with property destruction, their crime would not so interest the general public, for property can be restored and the law's punishment of the culprits would, in a measure, expiate their offense against society. But when one stops to consider, and realizes that these three men are charged with snuffing out the lives of twenty-one honest toilers, with no more concern than they would crush out the life of a worm under their feet, he cannot be surprised that not only all the people of California, but as well all the people of the United States, are aroused. It is a serious thing to even charge these men with such a terrible offense against the laws of God, as well as man, and if the arresting officers and the grand jury indictors have not POSITIVE proof of the guilt of those under arrest, they have committed an unpardonable offense against not only the accused, but the people of California as well.

If ever prisoners at the California bar of justice deserve and should be accorded every opportunity to prove their innocence, these three are of them; for they are charged with the blackest crime that has ever clouded the State's fair name. If ever the people of this State should not be led to hasty judgment, it is in this case, now before them in the daily press; for to be even charged by the police power of the State, with such an enormous crime against God and society is pre-judging these men now in custody to an extent that will cast

over their lives, even if innocent, a shadow which time will not be able to efface.

The cries of "frame-up," "persecution" and "conspiracy," that are accredited to men affiliated with these prisoners in various organizations are of no value whatever to the accused; and the responses of "anarchy," "villainy" and "endorsement on the part of those organizations," from those opposed to the organizations to which the prisoners belong are of no value whatever to the prosecutors of criminals and murderers. The yelpings of both these elements are distasteful to EVERY honest California citizen, who sees in them an attempt to make it appear as if this great State of ours were warring against organizations—the great majority of whose members are honest and law-abiding, but often misled,—instead of protecting society from criminals.

The people of the State of California, through their legally constituted police authorities, are only endeavoring to bring to justice the criminals who are supposed to have planned and executed the Los Angeles catastrophe, and the three men under arrest, charged with the crime, are held, not as members of any organization, but as individuals. The people of the State of California, through their legally constituted judiciary, will see that these men are honestly tried, not as members of any organization, but as individuals; if acquitted, each in his turn will be discharged from custody, and if convicted, each in his turn will be punished as the law dictates.

If proven guilty, these men should suffer the law's severest punishment, without regard to what organizations they are affiliated with, and with the sole purpose of future protection to the lives and property of the citizens of the State from the criminal element. If proven innocent, these men should be promptly discharged, without regard to what organizations they are affiliated with, and every legitimate means taken to protect them from suffering the ill-effects of wrongful arrest on such a serious charge, and as much publicity should be given to their being declared innocent as has been given simply to their arrest.

Every honest citizen believes in that theory of the law which presumes every man innocent until proven guilty, and the more serious the offense, the more willing should we be to put into practice this very theory. Let us be sufficiently charitable to at least hear both sides of the case at bar. Not one of us knows what evidence will be presented either for or against the accused, and until we have heard both sides, how can we honestly declare their innocence or guilt? Let us forget, as far as possible, that such a dastardly crime was ever committed within our fair State. Let us hope that no man had so completely forgotten the promised wrath of the Great God above that he would deliberately plan and execute the taking of the lives of twenty-one of his fellow-men.

God will, in His own way and time, demand the penalty of those who violate His laws, whether they be rich or poor, great or small, laborers or capitalists. Man also, in his code of laws, provides punishment alike for all, no matter what their station in life. God alone KNOWS the guilt or innocence of every one of His creatures, and is alone capable of passing judgment. Man, knowing not the guilt or innocence of any person, has provided that each one accused of crime shall be accorded a speedy and fair trial, before a jury of his peers, and upon the verdict of that jury we mortals declare judgment. Let us not try the men under arrest for the Los Angeles outrage in the press, but before a jury of their fellow-men, and with due regard for the rights and privileges of the accused.

There will be ample time for any who so desire, to berate the prisoners after they are declared guilty by a jury; there will be ample time for any who feel so inclined, to berate the prisoners' accusers after they are declared innocent by a jury. Until such time as the jury renders its verdict, none of us can speak with any degree of certainty as to either their guilt or innocence. For that reason, we should all be willing to leave the case to the jury, ever remembering the injunction of the Scripture: "Judge not, unless ye be judged!"

Order's Important Work in Behalf of Pacific Coast History

(By JOHN F. DAVIS, Grand Trustee, Native Sons of the Golden West.)



N AN ADDRESS WHICH I DELIV-
ered at Calton Hall, Monterey, on
the occasion of the celebration of
Admission Day, on September 9,
1908, I made an urgent plea for the
collection, preservation and diffusion
of information relating to the history
of California. Various sugges-
tions had been made at different
times with reference to founding a
chair of history at the University of
California, but the idea of collecting,
preserving and diffusing California historical
material itself had not, that I know of, theretofore
been proposed in the councils of the Order of Na-
tive Sons of the Golden West.

On the afternoon of the opening day of the
Grand Parlor at Lake Tahoe, June 6, 1910, a Com-
mittee on the Feasibility of Establishing a Chair
of California History in the State University, con-
sisting of Brothers E. A. Cutler, E. Myron Wolf
and Clyde Abbott, which had been appointed at
the Grand Parlor of 1909, made the following re-
port:

"San Francisco, June 3, 1910.

"Hon. J. R. Knowland, Grand President, Native Sons
of the Golden West: Your committee appointed to inves-
tigate and report at this session of the Grand Parlor the
feasibility of establishing a Chair of California History by
the Order in the University of California, do respectfully
report as follows:

"Your committee had various meetings during the year
in conjunction with the members of the Faculty of the
University of California, and after due consideration have
arrived at the conclusion that it would not be feasible at
this time to establish a Chair of California History, for the
following reason: To establish such a Chair calls for
some one whose study and research make him qualified to
occupy such chair. The History of California may be well
divided into two periods; that prior to American occupa-
tion, and that subsequent thereto. In fact, the University
has signified a willingness to select two men who by train-
ing and rapacity have demonstrated that they are fully
equipped to do this research work for what may be con-
sidered a nominal salary, viz: \$100.00 per month for each.
Their mission is to go out into the State and into Mexico
and gather the material that will form the nucleus of a
California History. The present Bancroft Historical col-
lection in the possession of the University will also be
systematized and arranged in such a way as to be access-
ible to students at the University who desire to familiarize
themselves with the history of California. Arrangements
will be made for publications from time to time under the
inspires of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden
West, who will at all times be in touch with those in
charge of the University work.

"As a final result of our labor, we would recommend
the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Order of the Native Sons of the Golden
West regards it as one of its chief duties to foster the
study of the History of California; be it

"Resolved, That the Order shall proceed at once to es-
tablish two University Fellowships in the University of
California for investigation, study and research in the
History of the Pacific Coast under the following regula-
tions:

I.

"The Fellows shall be called 'Fellows in Pacific Coast
History.'

II.

"There shall be two Fellows, of whom the studies of one
shall be directed towards the Spanish and Mexican Period
of California History down to 1849, and of the other towards
the American Period since 1849.

III.

"Each fellow shall be selected from the first of July
for a period of twelve months, but may be eligible for re-
election.

IV.

"Candidates for Fellowships must be graduates of a
University, and must have done at least one year of gradu-
ate work in a university upon the Pacific Coast.

V.

"Candidates for Fellowships must present some written
work showing knowledge and power of research upon some
subject in the History of the Pacific Coast.

VI.

"The names of Fellows selected by the University of
California with their qualifications and evidence of their
training for historical research in the form of written work
shall be submitted by the Department of History of the
University of California to the Grand Parlor of the Native
Sons of the Golden West at its annual session.

VII.

"A University Fellow in Pacific Coast History may be a
candidate for re-election to a Fellowship, upon his submit-
ting proof of his fitness for re-election, either by the thor-
oughness of the work done during his year of the tenure
of the Fellowship, or by the promise given by a year's work
for the completion of larger investigations.

VIII.

"The University Fellows in Pacific Coast History shall
serve during the year of their Fellowship as Assistant
Curators in the Academy of Pacific Coast History at Berke-
ley, and shall pursue their studies upon the direction of
the Department of History at the University of California.

IX.

"A copy of the printed report of each Fellow shall be for-
warded to the officers of each Parlor of the Order of the
Native Sons of the Golden West free of charge, and further
copies may be purchased at the cost of printing by any
members of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden
West.

X.

"The University Fellows in Pacific Coast History shall be
expected to visit the Parlors of the Order of the Native Sons

of the Golden West and to read or lecture upon the sub-
ject of their studies in California History upon the pay-
ment of traveling expenses by the Parlor, which shall re-
quest their presence, so long as such demands upon their
time shall not too greatly interfere with their studies.

XI.

"The University Fellows in Pacific Coast History shall
hold themselves ready to address the High Schools and sim-
ilar institutions of learning of the State upon subjects of
California History upon payment of traveling expenses, so
long as such demands upon their time shall not too greatly
interfere with their studies.

XII.

"The Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West shall
pay annually to the Regents of the University of California
the sum of Three Thousand (\$3000.00) Dollars, of which
One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars a month shall be paid to
each of the University Fellows in Pacific Coast History and
Six Hundred (\$600.00) Dollars shall be expended in print-
ing the results of their researches."

This report was referred to the Committee on
Finance, which at the morning session of the third
day recommended the levying of a special per cap-
ita tax of seven and one-half cents to create one
fellowship in the University of California for re-
search in California history. The report of the
Committee on Finance was unanimously adopted.
At the afternoon session of the same day I offered
the following resolution, which was adopted under
suspension of the rules:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appoint-
ed by the Grand President to co-operate with the
authorities of the University of California in carry-
ing out the details of the work connected with the
Fellowship in California History for which provision
was made at this session of the Grand Parlor."

Thereafter, the Grand President appointed the
following Committee on Fellowship in Pacific Coast
History at the University of California: Grand
Trustee John F. Davis, E. Myron Wolf of Califor-
nia Parlor, No. 1, Clyde Abbott and Philip M. Carey
of Berkeley Parlor, No. 210, and F. A. Cutler of
Humboldt Parlor, No. 14. This committee met and
organized at my law office in the Humboldt Bank
building, in San Francisco, December 10, 1910, all

of the members being present except Philip M.
Carey, who was unable to attend, and in whose
place L. F. Ryington was accordingly invited to
be present. On behalf of the University of Cali-
fornia, there was present Professor H. Morse
Stephens of the Department of History, and on be-
half of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Grand



GRAND TRUSTEE JOHN F. DAVIS

Secretary Fred H. Jung was also present, by invi-
tation. I was elected chairman and F. A. Cutler
secretary.

Grand Secretary Jung thereupon officially in-
formed Professor Stephens of the action of the
Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West in the
creation of the Fellowship in Pacific Coast History
and authentically apprised him, as the representa-
tive of the University, of all transactions had and
done in that behalf at the Grand Parlor at Lake
Tahoe. Professor Stephens, in accepting the trust,
gave expression to the keen appreciation by the
University authorities of the action of the Grand
Parlor. A general discussion was then held by the
members of the committee and their invited guests
as to the details of working out the proposition of
establishing the fellowship, after which the follow-
ing regulations were adopted by the committee:

"Candidates for the Fellowship must be graduates of a
university and must have done at least one year of gradu-
ate work upon Pacific Coast History.

"They must present some written work showing knowl-
edge and power of research upon some subject in the history
of the Pacific Coast.

"The names of the candidates for the Fellowship, with
their qualifications and evidence of their training for his-
torical research in the form of written work, shall be sub-
mitted by the Department of History of the University of
California on or about the first of May in each year, to a
committee chosen by the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons
of the Golden West at its annual session, and the name of
the candidate selected by the committee shall be submitted
to the President of the University of California, to be an-
nounced by him upon Commencement Day.

"A University Fellow in Pacific Coast History may be a
candidate for re-election to the Fellowship upon his sub-
mitting proof of his fitness, either by thoroughness of the
work done during the year of his term of Fellowship, or by
promise for the completion of larger investigations.

"The Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West shall
pay annually to the Regents of the University of California
the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for the main-
tenance of the fellowship in Pacific Coast History."

On Class Day of this year, upon an occasion when
the address was delivered by ex-President Theodore
Roosevelt, in the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, pub-
lic announcement of the action of the Native Sons
of the Golden West was made.

On May 15, 1911, an elaborate report to the com-
mittee from Professor Stephens was received, sub-
mitting the name of Mr. Lawrence Palmer Briggs,
B. A. Michigan 1905, Ph. M. Chicago 1908, to be
University Fellow in Pacific Coast History, on be-
half of the Department of History of the Univer-
sity of California, whose nomination was promptly
confirmed, and the name forthwith submitted to
the President of the University, so that the same
might be announced by him upon Commencement
Day, May 17, 1911, and the announcement was duly
made, at the Greek Theatre in Berkeley, upon that
occasion.

The report of Professor Stephens is a very im-
portant and intensely interesting one, and has been
sent to the Grand Secretary, with the official report
of the committee, and will be presented to the
Grand Parlor for its consideration. The Order
could be engaged in no more important work, and is
well on the way to a vindication of one of the rea-
sons for its existence.

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ONCE PROSPEROUS MISSION OF SANTA CRUZ NO MORE

(Prepared for The Grizzly Bear from Old Records, by STELLA FINKELDEY, Past Grand President, N. D. G. W., Santa Cruz.)

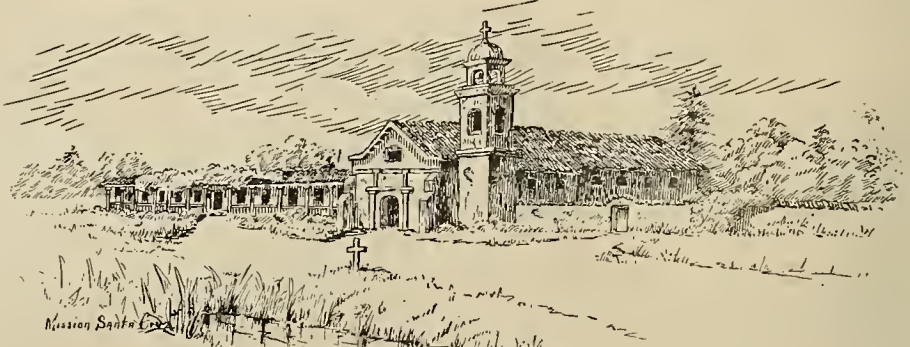


REVIEW TO WRITING OF THE establishment of this Mission, a reference is made to Santa Cruz by Father Palon in 1775, at which time he was on his way from San Francisco to Monterey. He speaks of this locality in this manner: "After crossing the creek of Santa Cruz, we forded the river San Lorenzo, which is pretty large and deep, the water reaching to the stirrups. The banks were covered with sycamore, cottonwood and willow trees, and near the crossing, close to the hills, are many redwood trees. This place is fit not only for a town, but for a city, without wanting any of the things necessary—with good water, land, pasture, wood and timber just within reach, and in great abundance, and close to Monterey Bay. The town could be put a quarter of a league from the sea, with all the said conveniences. Through the woods of this river I saw the huts of some Indians, though the latter did not show themselves."

From San Diego to Monterey the coast had been covered by missions, so that nearly or quite all the Indians of this territory had been reached. Missions had also been established at Santa Clara and San Francisco, but no provision had as yet been made for the Indians around Aplos and Santa Cruz, so the time finally arrived when it was deemed advisable to establish a mission at this place. (As the venerable Father Junipero Serra died in 1784, and the Mission of Santa Cruz was not established until 1791, his relation to this mission was simply that of the pioneer who had made the road and laid the foundation for future religious work.)

It was on the 25th day of September, 1781, that Fathers Alonzo Salazar and Baldomero Lopez arrived and pitched their tents on the hill where the Santa Cruz Catholic church now stands. They began their work in a primitive way, with contributions from the nearest missions, as follows: From Santa Clara, thirty cows, five yoke of oxen, fourteen bulls, twenty steers and nine horses. "Two pairs of the oxen," the record runs, "were very bad." The Carmel Mission gave seven mules. San Francisco

From old documents standing in this mission record, we find that scarcely had the friars arrived here, than they applied themselves to calling around them wandering tribes of Indians, whom they immediately began to instruct, through an interpreter, in the mystery of Christianity. To that end they brought with them other Indians, already baptized and instructed, to facilitate their work. From a



SANTA CRUZ MISSION.

(Drawing from the original picture, made by Miss Lillian A. Howard, a teacher in the Santa Cruz High School.)

very old leaf of paper, half blotted out by age, and written a few months after their arrival, we find the following items:

"Information of the state of this Mission of Santa Cruz, founded on the 25th day of September of this year, 1791, and written down on the 31st of December, 1791:

"Baptizing—We baptized in this year 87 persons, 19 of them adults, the other 68 under age.

"Marriages—We celebrated six marriages, all of Indians.

"Dead—Died on this mission a child, baptized in the mission at Santa Clara (his parents are Gentiles), and a grown person.

"The Indians at present in this mission are eighty-nine, three of them from the Mission of Santa Clara, who were incorporated in this mission.

"Horned Cattle—One hundred and thirty head of cat-

half wide, with a vestry eleven feet wide by sixteen and one-half long. All these buildings formed of palisades.

"We have inclosed the place for cattle, sheep and horses. We have brought the water to the mission, and we have fenced the orchard. The tools used at the mission belong to other missions, and we shall return them when we will receive those which the king is going to send.

"We brought with us four candlesticks of brass, a painting of our Lady of Sorrow, and an image of our Father St. Francis.

"This is a copy of the original sent on the 31st day of December, 1791.

"FR. BALDOMERO LOPEZ."

A year and a half passed away before the erection of the church began. It was constructed of adobe and timbers cut and hewn on the spot, and the walls were five feet thick. It took a little more than a year to build the church, which was one hundred twelve and one-half feet long, twenty-nine feet wide, and twenty-five and one-half feet high. The first stone was laid on the 23rd of February, 1793, and the church was dedicated on the 10th of March,

1794. The day of dedication was a great occasion. Father Thomas rena came over from Santa Clara, and Hermenegildo Sal, commanding officer of the Presidio at San Francisco, came down with four or five priests, and thus mission life at Santa Cruz was fully inaugurated. Like all other missions in this territory, it grew and flourished until it was secularized in 1834, when it shared the fate of the other missions and declined. The history of the decline of the missions has been written by Walter Colton.

According to this record, in 1830 Santa Cruz mission had 42,800 head of cattle, 3200 head of horses and mares, 72,500 sheep, 200 mules and large herds of swine. The church possessed \$25,000 worth of silver plate. This was the heyday of its prosperity. But while the mission declined, and the Indian went back to his primitive condition, the Catholic Church has steadily advanced until now the grounds once occupied by the mission are adorned by one of the handsomest structures in this county.

The Indians at Santa Cruz Mission were not all of the same tribe, but perfect harmony prevailed, and when the season of work was over, many paid visits to their countrymen and seldom returned alone, for the good friars had the art of making labor attractive. The regulations of the mission were uniform. At daybreak, the bell summoned all to the church for prayers and mass, from which they returned to breakfast. Then all joined their respective bands and proceeded to their regular labor. At 11 o'clock they returned to dine and rested until 2, when labor recommenced and lasted until the angelus, which was rung an hour before sunset. After prayers and heads, all supped and spent the evening in innocent amusements. Food consisted of fresh beef and mutton, plentifully supplied by their flocks, cakes of wheat, and maize, peas, beans, and other vegetables. The dress of the men was a shirt, trousers, and blanket, though the alcalde and chiefs of the gangs of workmen were frequently the complete Spanish dress. The dress of the women was the usual one, with the invariable blanket.

Murder of Father Quintana.

Four soldiers and a corporal, stationed near the mission, were sufficient to keep hundreds of Indians under subjection; or, with more truth, it was kindness and religious influence of the good friars that had gained a hold on the heart of the poor Indians. However, for proper precaution, the fathers were not allowed to travel far from the mission, or go out at night, without the escort of a soldier or two. The neglecting of this system proved fatal to Father Quintana in the year 1812. Late at night, he was called down to the orchard, where an Indian was said to be sick. The friar, in order not to disturb the soldiers from their sleep, went alone with the Indian. While returning from the sick person, those who were lying in ambush got hold of the priest and ordered him to prepare for death, since he would not see his native place any more. All his entreaties were to no avail. He was hanged from a tree just



Santa Cruz Plaza, once a Part of Mission Enclosure, showing the Modern Churches now Occupying Site.

gave five yoke of oxen. The record continues: "Of these five yoke of oxen, we had to kill a pair, so had were they; and of the seven mules received from Carmel, one was so gentle that he died three days after." San Francisco also sent sixty sheep, ten rams, and two bushels of barley. No attempt at building was made until all the Indians had been gotten together and taught some of the arts of civilization.

tle, counting what the Mission of Santa Clara and that of our Father St. Francis gave to us.

"Sheep—One hundred and forty-six.

"Horses—Twenty-three.

"Mules—Five.

"Crops—We sowed the following year, twelve bushels of wheat, and one and one-half bushels of horse beans or vetches.

"We have built a house—seventy-one and a half feet long by six wide, with the rooms necessary for the padre and officers.

"The church is fifty-eight feet long and sixteen and one-

where the track of the railroad (mountain division) passes now, not many yards from the tunnel.

When he was dead, they brought the body in, put it in bed and covered it, as if he were asleep. This was easily accomplished, for the associate priest was that night absent in Monterey, and Fr. Quintana was alone in charge of the Santa Cruz Mission. His attendant called him at the usual hour in the morning, but found him dead. He was buried as if he had died a natural death. Nevertheless, his friends had suspicions, and they took prompt measures to ascertain the truth. From an old paper, we learn that a surgeon came from Monterey to examine the body of the murdered man, having in his hands an order from the commanding officers in Monterey to the surviving missionary to allow the disinterment of his remains. The truth was then discovered. But who had done the deed? That was the dark and terrible secret, and for years the truth was withheld. In a singular manner, however, it was eventually discovered.

An Indian major-domo went from the mission on business to New Year's Point. He knew the language of the Indians living there, but those Indians did not know that he knew it. While his dinner was being prepared by them, he overheard some of them saying between themselves: "This fellow is from the Mission Santa Cruz. Don't you remember how we killed Father Quintana there so many years ago?" "Yes, we remember it well, but it was never found out." "Well, let us kill this fellow, too, before he gets away." The listening major-domo pretended to be asleep while this talk was going on, but he heard and understood all. He told them not to hurry about his dinner until he came back. He soon found a horse, made his way over the mountains to Mission Santa Clara, and there told his story, in which was revealed the long-kept secret of the authors of the murder of Father Quintana.

Information was at once sent to headquarters at Monterey, and the guilty parties were taken into custody. Through the exertions of the mission-

SAN DIEGO TO HAVE BIG JULY CELEBRATION

San Diego is making great preparations for the ceremonies to be held July 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd, in connection with the breaking of ground for the Panama-California Exposition to be held there in 1915. The entire city is to be elaborately decorated. D street from the Santa Fe station as far as Fourth street is to be arched at the expense of the Celebration Committee. These arches are to be gorgeous affairs in which the Spanish colors of yellow and red will predominate. At night they will be brilliantly illuminated. From Fourth to Eighth, the street decorations will be in charge of the merchants, who have agreed to a harmonious color scheme. In the decorations of private residences, floral designs will be carried out.

Among the features planned, are four parades for which elaborate floats are under way. In the Mission pageant, the early-day mission scenes will be presented in twenty-one floats, and there will be 1000 living characters in line, all appropriately costumed. A floral parade will be handled exclusively by the women's organizations of the city. There will be a night parade under the direction of the Celebration Committee, in which 600 members of the various civic societies will participate. The industrial parade promises to be a grand spectacle. Thousands of members of civic and fraternal organizations will take part in this display, and the committee in charge of the celebration has under construction floats

aries the murderers' lives were spared, but later they all died of a filthy disease—eaten up by leprosy.

So much for the history of the Mission Santa Cruz. Where the mission formerly stood is now a handsome new Catholic church, the Holy Rectory,

teen floats. More than one hundred business firms will also make displays. In all parades there will be bands without number.

The committee has opened headquarters in the U. S. Grant Hotel, and accommodations are being systematically listed, so that all visitors can be assured of being well taken care of. From advance inquiries received at headquarters, it is predicted that the approaching celebration will draw to San Diego an immense crowd.

Want a Prize Rose.

The directors of the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego in 1915, have offered a prize of \$1000 for a new rose, which will become the property of the exposition management, who reserve the right to withhold any award if no entry shows pronounced merit and distinct individuality.

The contest will be in charge of the San Diego Floral Association, and competitors must furnish not less than six bushes for demonstration between November 1, 1911, and February 28, 1912. All those who intend to enter the contest should register not later than September 1, 1911. The bushes will be grown by experts under such conditions as will protect the interest of competitors. The award will be made January 1, 1913.

The terms and conditions of the contest follow: That the rose be quite distinct from any existing named variety and of decided merit; that it be produced in the United States of America; that it be adapted to the general outdoor culture in San Diego; that it be of the remontant or ever blooming type; that it be named San Diego.

the Parochial School, Montgomery Hall, the Brothers' House, and a private home on the corner of High and Potrero streets. These all face the old plaza, and present one of the most beautiful spots in the city of Santa Cruz.

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There are many reasons—and they are facts—why you should patronize the **NEW METHOD LAUNDRY**, with works at 401-411 East Sixth street and 552-562 St. Julian street, Los Angeles, and an uptown office at 209 West Fourth street. Here are some of "The Reasons Why":

BECAUSE we make the life of every garment last twice its ordinary wear (whether it be the finest piece of silk or lace, or the heaviest possible article.) This guarantees the care we take with each piece of work.

BECAUSE we have not spared pains or money to get every possible facility known in the laundry world to make our plant perfect so that we may



A View of our Three-story Re-inforced Concrete (Fire-proof) Building.
(Note the good light from four sides.)

please our most fastidious patrons. (To see our establishment will guarantee this statement.)

BECAUSE every article washed in The New Method Laundry is washed in Softened Water obtained from our own wells of which there is a capacity of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND GALLONS every ten hours. This plant was built at a cost of \$15,000.00. We are positively the only concern in this city using soft water exclusively. (This guarantees that the garment will be whiter and softer in texture.)

BECAUSE we have our own re-inforced concrete three story building, absolutely fire-proof, each floor having over twelve thousand square feet, with an abundance of light. (This guarantees fresh air and space in which the work is done.) Your particular attention is called to the perfect light and good ventilation. (You will note from the different views that the windows extend from the ceiling down thereby making an excellent light and perfect ventilation.) Our automatic sprinkling system makes our building absolutely fire-proof.

ADVERTISEMENT

BECAUSE we have two hundred and sixty employees, of which forty-five are hand ironers on ladies' clothes. We require each employee to be thoroughly experienced in their line of work before they can connect with this concern. (This guarantees that your work is being done by skilled labor, and not by the apprentice.)

BECAUSE we use patented ironing machines which require no motion, the pressure being done by hand and the heating by electricity. (This guarantees a uniform class of work.)

BECAUSE we have our own power plant, consisting of two generators, one 100 K. W., and one 60 K. W. These are used for heating our machines. We also have three mammoth 125 H. P. boilers, operating two engines, one 135 H. P., and one 100 H. P. (This guarantees our capacity for handling any amount of business with the same care that is taken with a single article.)

BECAUSE we have our own re-inforced concrete stable, operating a delivery service of thirty-two wagons, the same being kept on the first floor, and our forty-two head of horses are kept on the second floor. (This guarantees our efficiency in covering the entire city daily.)

BECAUSE we extend an invitation, to the public in general, to visit and inspect this establishment, which is a masterpiece of Industrial Construction. A visit will prove that we have not misrepresented anything in our seemingly large statements of handling laundry of all kinds and description.

Let us impress you, Mr. or Mrs. Reader, that what we state are **positive facts**, and that we have not misrepresented to you one single item. **Now, according to the science of reasoning correctly:**

Why shouldn't you be just as particular as to where your laundry is done as to where your food is prepared? Your laundry is just as important to your health and appearance and should be given the same consideration regarding cleanliness and sanitary conditions as the preparation of your food.

WHAT EVERY MAN KNOWS

about his laundry is simply how he likes to have it feel and look. Many is the time he has had his silk or French cuff-shirts returned from the laundry ironed in a careless, haphazard fashion, with chagrin and disappointment at a time when he wished to appear his best. This is a common occurrence, and should you happen to have had this experience all that we ask from our men patrons is a trial.

WHY ARE WOMEN

skeptical about buying lace waists or any colored material of a delicate texture? The common expression heard every day in the dry goods store is: "I like this waist, but I am afraid the laundry will ruin it," or in talking to a friend, "This was certainly a handsome garment before it was laundered."

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WHERE THE MOUNTAINS COME DOWN TO THE SEA

(By COLIN H. McISAAC, Secretary Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce.)



HERE IS BUT ONE POINT ON THE coast of California "where the mountains come down to the sea," where ocean breezes, cool and invigorating, meet and blend with the soft, balmy airs of tree-clad mountains. And happily enough, Santa Cruz, this delightful spot, has been selected for this year's Grand Parlor meetings of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West. And June is the time of meeting—the month of months, when perfect summer weather prevails and Nature's lavish dress of vernal beauty is at its brightest and best.

Every possible provision for the comfort and enjoyment of the Native Sons and Native Daughters has been and is being made in Santa Cruz by the local Parlors of both Orders and the people generally, and all are assured of a right royal welcome and a splendid time. It is confidently expected that the attendance will break all previous records. Many most cogent reasons warrant this prediction:

In the first place, the simultaneous holding of the annual meetings of the Native Sons and Native Daughters adds to the event an unusual feature, promising to make the Santa Cruz Grand Parlors the most enjoyable and most interesting ever held by these popular Orders.

Secondly, meeting at Santa Cruz (located but eighty miles south of San Francisco) means a central location affording features of interest, pleasure and entertainment, and hotel and convention hall facilities equaled nowhere else in the State.

Among the many allurements and interests of Santa Cruz are two of paramount charm: Historic Monterey Bay, with its picturesque shore line of alternating beach and beetling cliff, and the wonderful old Redwoods in the Santa Cruz Big Tree Grove, whose awe-inspiring grandeur and deep, sol-

mere to any one addressing that organization for such information.

"Never a dull moment" aptly describes Santa Cruz. Quite beyond numbering are the pastimes

at the disposal of its visitors—surf bathing of the finest, boating, yachting, fishing, and miles of



SANTA CRUZ FROM LOGAN HEIGHTS

SANTA CRUZ.

(To Santa Cruz Parlor Native Daughters.)

High among the giant red-woods,
God's monuments, outlined
Against the deep'ning azure,
Where their tips with sky combine,
Where the woodland spreads its fragrance
Over all the landscape free,
Where the murmur of the forest,
Meets the murmur of the sea.

Gardens fair of stately lilies,
Their purity defined,
By blush of crimson roses,
Interspersed with fruit and vine.
Where the purple tinted iris
Woos the stream in ecstacy;
Where the essence of the valley,
Meets the essence of the sea.

All my days I'll sing your praises,
Oh, Santa Cruz, sublime!
I toast your golden beauty,
In the product of your vine!
When I dream of banks of verdure,
I would often, often be,
Where the staunch, majestic mountains
Meet the dancing, sunlit sea.
—ANNA I. DEMPSEY.
Los Angeles, California.

scenic beauty stretching along the picturesque Cliff Drive. The mountain roads are also excellent for driving and autoing.



BREAKERS AT VIEW DE L'EAU



NATURAL BRIDGE



ARCH ROCK POINT



MAID OF THE MIST

emn shade are but six miles distant from the noisy, frolicsome surf as it plays its world-old rhythm on the shining sands before the Casino, a modern palatial shrine for the devotees of seaside delights.

Among many minor features of pastime, comfort and interest embodied in the Casino are a fine, large auditorium, a modern grill, a salt water natatorium second to none on the coast, and ample accommodations for hot salt water tub baths. The Casino is connected by an arcade hotel which opens its hospitable doors for the first time to welcome the Native Sons and Native Daughters in June.

Casa del Rey is solidly constructed of fireproof concrete in the Spanish style of architecture, modern in every detail. The main lobby is 56x70 feet, two stories high. A massive fireplace, fifteen feet across, adds beauty as well as creature comfort. From the upper floor of Casa del Rey the Casino is reached by an arcade, or enclosed roof, thus bringing the two structures under one roof. Casa del Rey has 300 rooms and three large dining-rooms overlooking Monterey Bay, connected by a long sun promenade, furnished with wicker lounging chairs, hammock chairs and settees for the comfort of guests. Adjoining Casa del Rey is a block of artistic cottages of two and four rooms, with cement walks surrounded by gardens. Altogether there are here accommodations for 1000 guests.

There are in Santa Cruz other first-class hotels, private boarding-houses, rooming-houses, etc. A visitors' guide containing complete list of hotels, lodging-houses, mountain hotels and resorts, places of interest, etc., and other information of interest and value to intending visitors to Santa Cruz will be forwarded by the Santa Cruz Chamber of Com-



ALONG THE BEACH DRIVE

At Brookdale, a charming mountain city of beautiful homes some twelve miles distant, is the Santa Cruz County Fish Hatchery, where millions of tiny fish are annually hatched for stocking the streams of the county, and which afford fine sport for disciples of Walton. Santa Cruz is the only county in the State owning and maintaining its own fish hatchery. Salmon fishing on the bay during the summer season is also a popular sport.

The street car system of Santa Cruz is excellent. Capitola and other popular seaside resorts are reached from Santa Cruz via a five-mile trolley ride along the bay shore. There are churches of all denominations, theaters, a public library and up-to-date stores.

To the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, more than to others, must appeal the historic interest which belongs to Monterey and to Santa Cruz, the site of one of the oldest missions established by the beloved padres who carried the lamp of spiritual and secular development into the beautiful country which constitutes the matchless State of California, wherein nativity constitutes a distinction which the Native Sons and Native Daughters live to uphold and make good.

And nowhere in all the world can our California born and bred men and women assemble with a profounder interest and deeper meaning than in the shade of the giant Redwoods which stood upon the hills of Santa Cruz in the sublime grandeur of their own native solitude and sufficiency when Solomon was in his glory—these specimens of tree life of years without number, which constitute the most beautiful and dignified emblems upon the escut-

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cheon of the State whose sons and daughters can and do say, with just pride, "I was born in California."

Santa Cruz a Modern City.

Santa Cruz City is one of the most picturesquely located cities in the United States. It was the first city on the coast to own an electric lighting plant, sewer system, water works and a free library, now containing 15,000 volumes housed in an Andrew Carnegie twenty-thousand-dollar building. Its area is twelve and one-half square miles, and population, 12,000. There are eight and one-half miles of paved streets, forty-five miles of sewers, ten miles of urban and six miles of interurban street railways. There are three daily and three weekly newspapers. The city is lighted by gas and electricity; has efficient fire and police departments; sixteen churches and one High School with manual training and domestic science departments, and a splendid supply of water via gravity system from mountain stream. There are three commercial and three savings banks, with a total deposit of \$3,774,800. One telephone company, and 1432 telephones. There are two theatres, one vaudeville and three picture shows.

Fraternal orders are strong; the Y. M. C. A. has fine quarters; there are many beautiful homes and substantial business houses. The city owns a 565-acre park of headlands, known as Laveaga Park, as yet "in the rough," but naturally a park site of unsurpassed beauty and charm.

Opportunities for successful commercial investments are unexcelled, as Santa Cruz is the county seat of Santa Cruz County, and the natural business center of a large, fertile and thriving area, where dwell home-seekers, investors, agriculturists, horticulturists, mechanics and recreation seekers.

Santa Cruz County in Brief.

In salubrity of climate, fertility of soil and scenic beauty combined, Santa Cruz County is unsurpassed by any region of equal area on earth. With a range of altitude from sea level to half a mile high, facing the sunny south and sheltered from the north winds by a range of mountains, it possesses a more equable climate than any other locality in California. Its annual mean temperature is 62 degrees. The products of the county's orchards, vineyards and fields are world renowned and bring certain wealth to their owners, for crops never fail through either drought or blight, frost or wind-storm. Poultry raising, floriculture, viticulture, dairying, fruit and berry raising are here profitably engaged in, all products being in easy access of an ever-ready market.

Timber, bituminous rock, lime and oil are the leading natural resources of the county, 40,000 tons of bituminous rock being annually mined from the quarries of the county and shipped to San Fran-



CROWN ROCK AND NATURAL BRIDGE

cisco and other points for street paving. Immense quantities of lime are annually shipped from the kilns of Santa Cruz County. Petroleum oil is found in the vicinity of Watsonville. Redwood, oak, spruce, fir, pine, madrone and other varieties of timber abound. Cement, lumber, powder, leather, beer, ice and soap are manufactured in and near Santa Cruz City.

Twenty miles from Santa Cruz, in the heart of the Pajaro Valley section of Santa Cruz County, is the pretty city of Watsonville.

Other places in the county include Ben Lomond, a charming resort on the banks of the beautiful San Lorenzo River, in the shadow of Ben Lomond

Mountain, reached by rail and road; Felton, Mt. Hermon, Capitola, Brookdale, Boulder Creek, Skyland, Laurel, Soquel, Seabright and Twin Lakes.

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WHY THE "DONNER" PARTY? WHY THE "DONNER" MONUMENT?

And Some Pertinent Facts Concerning the Early History of the Generally Recognized Originator of That Party---James Frazier Reed.

(BY THE GRIZZLY.)



ANTA CRUZ COUNTY HAS WITHIN its boundaries many places of interest and scenic grandeur, but to the Native Son and Native Daughter of the Golden West no place should be more attractive than the home in Capitola—a few moments' car-ride from the Grand Parlor's meeting place—occupied by one of the State's earliest Pioneer Mothers, Martha Jane Reed Lewis, and her family of devoted children. Mrs.

Lewis, as the daughter of James Frazier Reed, came to California with the historic Reed-Donner Party and was one of those who survived the terrible winter on the banks of Donner Lake in 1846. She was then but a child, but being well preserved mentally and physically, the "little mother," as she is affectionately called by her children, has a distinct remembrance of all that occurred during the trip across the plains, as well as of many of the occurrences connected with California's history after the party had reached the land of sunshine.

The writer spent a delightful half-day recently in the company of this little woman, and heard from her own lips much to entertain anyone interested in the State's early history, saw many historic relics which she has preserved, and listened to her account of the formation and travels of that Argonaut band generally known as the "Donner" Party, but which, if we are to take into consideration the testimony of those personally acquainted with its organization, should justly be termed the Reed-Donner Party. Mrs. Lewis is anticipating the assemblage in her midst of the Native Sons and

who knew no enmity, but who was willing to lay down his life for the sake of his fellow-man. In short, he was a real Pioneer.

There is perhaps no man living to-day who knows more of the actual facts concerning the "Donner" Party than Major Edwin A. Sherman of Oakland, one of the oldest California Pioneers. He has not been content with hearing what others had to say concerning that party's organization and trip across the plains, but has made it his business, in order to get at the truth of the many published accounts, to delve deep into those records which reveal much interesting data concerning the "Donner" Party. To Major Sherman, therefore, our readers are largely indebted for what is herewith set forth.

Reed the Real Leader.

There has been a difference of opinion with some people as to the real organization of the expedition of emigrants from Springfield, Illinois, who left that place for California on April 15, 1846, but after the most thorough investigation, the following extract of a letter from John M. Tipton, secretary of the Masonic Scottish Rite Bodies at Springfield, Illinois, of October 9, 1910, is as near the truth as can ever be learned from there: "In relation to Comp. James Frazier Reed will say, that those who knew him are very few. From inquiries I have made, I learn that there were two parties, one gotten together by Comp. Reed and the other by the Donners. That is to say, the inception was for two, but before commencing the actual journey they united, and it seems by common consent, Reed was considered the leader, when they left Springfield together. My old friend, Companion Fisher, believes that Comp. Reed was the business end of the party and was necessarily in advance, or away considerable of the time, and that soon after leaving Independence, they elected George Donner captain, which fact is noted in the history of Sangamon County."

The Reed-Donner Party left Springfield, Illinois, April 15, 1846. On July 20, 1846, or three months and five days afterward, at Little Sandy, George Donner was elected captain of the train, as they were in the hostile Indian country and Reed, being a military man and experienced in hunting and fighting Indians in the Black Hawk War, thirteen years before, devoted himself as a scout and an advance guard ahead of the train for safety, and to select the camping places. In case of a hostile attack, he would have again been the real captain in command in defense, as his subsequent service in the battle of Santa Clara proved him to be a leader.

If there is any other evidence older than the original letter written to James Frazier Reed from Independence in 1845—a copy of which is given below—and which clearly shows that Reed was at that time planning the trip to California and was at that early date organizing the company which later became known to many as the "Donner" Party, such evidence has never been publicly produced, and therefore should convince the most doubtful that Reed, and not the Donners, was the originator of the "Donner" Party:

(EXACT COPY.)

"Independence, Nov. 10th, 1845.

"Mr. James F. Reed—Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I embrace this opportunity to answer your kind note, and it will do me great pleasure to give you all the information on the subject that I can, and I would of done it before this time, but I have been waiting to learn some few things, and it is very hard for me to give you a correct answer, unless I know what way you intend to go, whether you intend to go by Santa Fe or whether you intend to travel the Oregon route.

"If you intend to go by Santa Fe, you had better in the first place, get you a large wagon, made about 3 inches in the tread and will bear about 6 thousand pounds and have you 5 yoke of first rate cattle, & the goods you take must be bleached and Brown Muslins and Calico of high colors very distinct, but if you take these in the Spanish country you will have to pay about from 5 & 750 hundred Dollars on the wagon, without you can smuggle them in, and then, if they find it out, they will take them from you and imprison you. They are very strict, but there is a great many goods smuggled in. But I would be afraid to try it with my family with me. You can trade a good many brown muslins on the road at the little Spanish towns on the road between here and Santa Fe.

"You spoke something about your expenses. You will be at no expense after you leave here until you get to the Spanish settlements. But if you go the Oregon Route, you will be at no expense, for you will see no person to sell goods to, until you get to some of the Ports; then you can trade Brown or Bleached Muslins or Calico, or anything of that kind for corn or bacon, but you had better take with you, about 2 or 3 years' supply with you, of all kinds of goods; such as shoes and brown muslins.

"Upon reflection, the advice I gave you in regard to the wagon is not right, without you intend to take with you, a good many goods, it will be too large; your cattle cannot stand to go to California. You had better get you a good family ox wagon. There is a good prospect for a large company for Oregon, next spring, and you had better get here the first of April if you can, or by the middle at farthest. You can get all sorts of supplies here, if you don't want to haul them. Bacon, Flour, Meal & cheaper than you can get them at home.

"You will have a long and tedious journey before you, and you had better make good preparation. Get good large oxen, and if you take any horses at all, take mules, one good horse for Buffalo Horse. A mule will not do to kill buffalo as they are not fleet enough. Get you a good gun with about an ounce ball and a good flint lock.

"I believe I have nothing else of importance to write. I wish you all the luck in the world. Don't be puny, get a good outfit, and the journey is nothing in comparison to what our forefathers went through. Don't forget to take plenty to eat, and all the money you can. Money is good wherever in the world. You will trace a good deal with the Indians, if you will take blue calico, and beads in a little narrow Red, Blue and Green Ribbon.

"Give my best respects to all my friends, and that will be everybody in Sangamon County. Let the older men know that you got a letter from me, and that I am well and well pleased. There has been a great deal of sickness in this part of the



James Frazier Reed and Wife.
(Taken from an old daguerotype.)

county, but the town is very healthy. Give my respects to Doct Mc and tell him I would like to hear from him, if he can open his heart enough to write. You must excuse this letter for it was written in a great hurry.

"I remain your friend & Brother.

JAMES M. MAXEY

The foregoing is a true copy of the original made by one EDWIN A. SHERMAN.
Oakland, California, March 3d, 1911.

It would, therefore, appear that the name "Donner" Party is a misnomer, as the Donner families in reality joined with Reed's party for the trip to California, after Reed had made all the arrangements and marked out the route. Reed acted as guide to the party, and was in advance of the caravan. Just prior to reaching Donner Lake, Reed took exception to one of the men in the party beating his oxen over the head, and suggested that they could do better coaxed forward than forced. This man made a murderous attack on Reed, and in the scuffle following the man was killed. Reed was tried by the male members of the party, sentenced to banishment from the train, and was forced to leave his wife and family behind. He made the trip on foot the rest of the way and arrived in California long in advance of the rest of the party. He was one of the first to organize a relief expedition when he heard of the party's awful sufferings at Donner Lake, and succeeded in rescuing thirteen of those who had survived the winter, including three of his own family and some of those who had exacted of him the awful punishment of banishment without horse, food or arms.



Mrs. Martha Jane Reed Lewis,
As "Patty Reed," when she was known as the prettiest girl in California.

Native Daughters of the State her family, as well as she herself, helped to model for the future benefit of these same sons and daughters. She hopes to meet each one, and with all the interesting facts in her possession, she can assuredly make a visit to her home well worth one's time.

It is not the writer's intention, however, to herein relate the many interesting stories told by Mrs. Lewis, for that would tend in a measure, to lessen the interest one would have in bearing these tales from the relator. This article, therefore, is prepared to enlighten its readers as to the real part played by James Frazier Reed in the so-called "Donner" Party drama of the early days. Little has been said concerning him, and there appears to be a desire in some quarters to withhold from this long-deceased Pioneer and his family their full measure of fame as component parts of that Argonaut band.

The writer has endeavored to set forth the facts concerning James Frazier Reed, not with any desire to lessen the reverence all must feel toward other members of the "Donner" Party, but with the sole intent of placing the facts of Reed's connection with that party before those interested, so that his memory may likewise be revered and that we may think of him as he really was—a whole-hearted man

Masonic Fraternity Knows Reed's Record.

James Frazier Reed was for many years afterward one of Santa Clara County's foremost citizens, and owned a considerable portion of the land therein embraced. In 1851 he and his wife, Margaret W. Reed, deeded to the City of San Jose, "in trust, for the use, benefit and behoof of the inhabitants thereof, parcels of property shown on the plot of that city as Saint John's Square, East Square, Santa Rosa Square, Saint James Square and Washington Square. Reed was a comrade of Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and First Lieutenant of Captain Charles M. Weber's Company of United States Rangers of the Pueblo of San Jose, and was a great factor in defeating the enemy in the battle of Santa Clara, January 2, 1847. He was also the first duly authenticated Mason to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains and arrive in California by land. All this, concerning James Frazier Reed, is not hearsay; on the contrary, it is given uncontested credence in affidavits, duly recorded, of men who would have no purpose in subscribing their names to untruthful or misleading documents, as they had no other interest in the history of this Pioneer party, other than to see justice done every member of it.

Here is the certificate from Captain Weber: "This is to certify, that Mr. James F. Reed, has been acting as First Lieutenant in the Mounted Rifle Company at the Pueblo of St. Joseph during the time of one month and a half. On the present occasion, I take great pleasure to state, that said Mr. James F. Reed has acted in the capacity of First Lieutenant to my entire satisfaction. I acknowledge hereby the important Service which he rendered to his County by his Knowledge and Experience of an old Soldier. His gallant Conduct on the 2nd of January on the Plains of Sta Clara (on which day he contributed greatly to the victory over the insurgent Californians), merits the highest Praises.

"CHARLES M. WEBER,

"Pueblo of St. Joseph, January 26th, 1847."

And then again, we have this attest from the Masonic body, which shows that Reed had, before embarking on his long trip across the plains, been fore-armed with a certificate of his standing in that fraternity: "We the Chiefs of Royal Arch Chapter, No. One, held under the Jurisdiction of the Gen'l Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the U. States of North America, Do Hereby Certify, that our true and well beloved Companion James F. Reed, is with us a regular registered Royal Arch Mason of our Chapter, and during his stay among us, has conducted himself with honor and integrity. We therefore recommend him to all the Companions around the Globe, and that this Certificate may be of no use to any other person, we have caused him to sign his name in the margin Ne Vanetur.

"Given at Springfield, in the State of Illinois, this the 10th day of April, A. D. 1846. A. L. 5846.

"(Same in French.) (Same in Spanish.)

"MAURICE DOYLE, R.

"DUDLEY WICKERSHAM, T.

(Seal)

"FRANCIS SPRINGER, H. P.

"Z. P. CALAMO, K.

"C. MAIHENY, S."

On April 19th, this year, the M. E. Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of California appointed Major Edwin A. Sherman chairman of a delegation to hold memorial services at the grave of James Frazier Reed—"the first duly authenticated Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason to arrive in California (on October 23, 1846), across the Sierra Nevada Mountains"—in San Jose, Decoration Day, May 30th. It is the intention to erect at an early date over the remains of this worthy Pioneer a fitting monument, which will express the long-delayed, but well-deserved, gratitude of the recipients of his beneficence.

With this mass of evidence as to the real originator, guide and rescuer of the "Donner" Party—and much more not published, but nevertheless convincing—does it not seem strange that our historians have almost entirely eliminated from their works any reference to James Frazier Reed? Taking into consideration all that he suffered, and all the good deeds that he performed, even for the salvation of his detractors, is it not queer that his name does not appear in the title of the very party which he got together, and a considerable number of which he later saved from an awful fate?

Justice to Reed's Memory in Our Monument.

The Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, who are to-day enjoying the fruits of the labors of the Pioneers, should be careful that, in paying homage to these Argonauts they do not slight the memory of one whose life-record stands out as a shining example of the bravery and big-heartedness of our ancestors. It should be their especial aim to not aid in any attempt to ignore those who have accomplished recognized great deeds,

but rather to see to it that every Pioneer Father and Mother is accorded his or her full share of glory in any monuments that may be erected to perpetuate their pioneer deeds.

Are they doing this? Have they given as much recognition to the memory of James Frazier Reed and his family as to the Donners and their families? Have they carefully investigated the history of the so-called "Donner" Party, from beginning to end, or have they been content to accept the record as passed out to them by those who have heard but one side of that interesting history, and whose investigations appear to have been confined exclusively to the end of the journey.

In naming their committee, that has in hand the erection of a monument on Donner Lake, the "Donner Monument Committee," and in referring in their records to that proposed monument as the "Donner" monument, are they not dealing unjustly with the other men and women in the Reed-Donner party who were just as much Pioneers, and just as much entitled to have their names immortalized in stone, as the Donners?

Did the Donners—and the writer believes them entitled to all the glory bestowed upon them—endure more suffering, make more sacrifices and perform more heroic deeds than the Reeds or any of the others? Why, then, should we single out the Donners for our monument? The Donners, Reeds, et al., were individuals in the same caravan of Argonauts, traveled the same roads, and were bound for the same land. All were Pioneers. Every record goes to prove that their lot was a common one.

Let us erect the monument at Donner Lake, by all means, and make it grand and inspiring. But no matter to what height that monument rises, it will typify the smallness of our organizations if we erect it to the memory of the "Donner" Party. And our committee will be justly reckoned as prejudiced, if we continue it under the title of "Donner Monument Committee."

Let us, above all else, be fair to all the Pioneers. Let us look upon them as a conquering band of heroes who left their Eastern homes and faced the dangers of the unknown West to win and build for us this empire. Any monument, no matter how grand, that does not give full credit to all those who constituted the Reed-Donner Party, without special reference to any one family of that party, is of no value whatever, and had better never be erected.

Taking all phases of the question into consideration, the writer suggests that, in order that the Native Sons and Native Daughters be placed in the proper light in the public eye, and in order that those Orders shall honor the memory of ALL those worthy of their memorial, the Santa Cruz Grand Parlors should do either one of two things—and, to the writer's mind, preferably the former:

Officially recognize the proposed monument as the Pioneer Monument, and designate the committee the Pioneer Monument Committee. Or,

Officially recognize the proposed monument as the Reed-Donner monument, and designate the committee the Reed-Donner Monument Committee.

—C. M. H.

Generally it is all right to take things as they come, but it is dangerous to take a goat that way.

CONTENTS, JUNE, 1911

(48 Pages)

	Page
"The Argonauts of Death Valley".....	1
California Fifty Years Ago.....	5
"Santa Cruz Grove of Big Trees".....	6
"Native Home Items".....	8
"Accomplished Much for Homeless Child".....	9
Editorial Page.....	10
"In Behalf of Pacific Coast History".....	11
Santa Cruz Mission.....	12
San Diego's Big Celebration.....	13
"Where the Mountains Come Down to the Sea".....	14
"Why the Donner Party".....	16
"With Our Western Books and Writers".....	17
"Finest Fraternal Building in State".....	18
"Mining Department".....	20
"Native Daughters of the Golden West".....	24
"Feminine World's Fads and Fancies".....	26
"Native Sons of the Golden West".....	28
"The Passing of the Pioneer".....	30

Supplement

Thirty-fourth N. S. G. W. Grand Parlor.....	2
Hosts to N. S. G. W. Grand Parlor.....	3
"Grizzly Bear Magazine's Greatest Asset".....	4
Twenty-fifth N. D. G. W. Grand Parlor.....	6
Delegates N. D. G. W. Grand Parlor.....	7
Sporting Page.....	10
Monuments Ready by 1915.....	11
Hostesses to the N. D. G. W. Grand Parlor.....	12
"Choose Between Two Good Cities".....	12
Officers Santa Cruz N. D. Parlor (Page Illustration).....	13
Dramatic and Musical Page.....	14
"Effort Being Made to Save Portsmouth".....	16

General California Information.

PERSONALS

Past Grand President Walter D. Wagner of San Bernardino was a recent visitor to Eureka.

A little native son arrived at the Oakland home of Jas. J. Dignan of Piedmont Parlor, N. S. G. W., May 13th.

Past Grand President Lewis F. Byington was a Los Angeles visitor, May 24th. On the 28th he visited the Santa Ynez Mission.

Grand President Daniel A. Ryan of San Francisco has so far recovered from a threatened attack of appendicitis as to be able to resume his law practice.

Past Grand President William M. Conley, Superior Judge of Madera County, is sitting in one of the extra departments of the Superior Court in Los Angeles.

W. P. Griffiths, president of Santa Monica Parlor, N. S. G. W., went to the northern part of the State recently on the sad mission of attending the funeral of his Pioneer father.

The members of Ruby Parlor, N. S. G. W., Murphys, recently gave a farewell surprise to one of their members, Mrs. Evalyn Stephens, prior to her departure for Stockton to reside.

R. G. Bussenius of Ramona Parlor, N. S. G. W., Los Angeles, has been ill with an attack of pneumonia, which has confined him to his home for some weeks. However, he is now on the road to recovery.

W. Ivy Allen, president of San Jose Parlor, N. S. G. W., was tendered a farewell banquet in San Jose recently incidental to his departure for Honolulu, April 29th, where he will be engaged in the pineapple industry for several years to come.

Joseph C. Foster, a popular member of Olympian Parlor, N. S. G. W., was married in San Francisco, May 9th, to Miss Anita Lagomarsino. After a honeymoon in Southern California the couple will take up their residence in the metropolis.

Mrs. Eva T. Bussenius, Past Grand President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, has about completed a course in the science of osteopathy, and on June 15th, will be graduated by the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, with the degree of doctor of osteopathy.

Jas. H. Yost of Hesperian Parlor, N. S. G. W., San Francisco, has been advanced to the position of superintendent of airbrakes on the S. P. Co.'s new electric lines in Alameda County, and Jas. J. Dignan of Piedmont Parlor, N. S. G. W., Oakland, has been commissioned to take up Mr. Yost's former duties as airbrake foreman of the western division of the same company at West Oakland.

Percy G. West, of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., Sacramento, is soon to join the benedicts. The date has been set for early in June, and after a honeymoon in the southland, Mr. and Mrs. West will reside in the Capital City, where the prospective groom is erecting a home. Mr. West is one of the Order's most loyal and untiring workers in Sacramento and will have the best wishes of hundreds of members and friends in his new life.

The members of Marysville Parlor, N. D. G. W., recently gave a surprise miscellaneous shower to Martha V. Sullivan, junior past president, the first officer to marry. Miss Sullivan was wedded to Eugene M. Boyd in Marysville, May 3rd, the groom being a member of the local N. S. G. W. Parlor. This is the eighteenth member of the Parlor that has fallen a victim to Cupid, and rumor has it that at least six more shower parties are in contemplation.

Mrs. Grant Leslie was given a reception by the members of Reina Del Mar Parlor, N. D. G. W., upon her return to Santa Barbara from her wedding trip. The affair was held at the home of Miss Lydia Whitney, who was assisted in receiving by the Misses Elisa Bottiani, Nellie B. Tanner, Rose Cavarleri, Emma Hubel, Sallie Walker and Annie McCaughey. The home was very prettily decorated for the occasion, and during the evening the Parlor presented the bride with a handsome set of silver, Mrs. Leslie being one of Reina Del Mar's most popular members.

HEARTILY ENDORSES.

Grass Valley, May 3rd.

Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Gentlemen: I heartily endorse The Grizzly Bear Magazine as the official organ of the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

Every little helps, so I inclose one dollar for a year's subscription to the magazine. With best wishes for your success, I am
Fraternally yours,

ALISON F. WATT.

Chm. Board Grand Trustees, N. D. G. W.

Thirty-Fourth Grand Parlor Session of the N. S. G. W.



DANIEL A. RYAN OF SAN FRANCISCO, Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, will call the thirty-fourth annual session of the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W., to order in the spacious auditorium at the Casino, Santa Cruz, on Monday, June 12th, at 10 a. m. Fred H. Jung, the efficient Grand Secretary, will be at his post to aid in dispatching the business of the session. The other grand officers who will be in attendance include: Junior Past Grand President, Joseph R. Knowland of Oakland; Grand First Vice-President, Herman C. Lichteuberger of Los Angeles; Grand Second Vice-President, Clarence E. Jarvis of Sutter Creek; Grand Third Vice-President, Thomas Monahan of San Jose; Grand Treasurer, John E. McDougald of San Francisco; Grand Marshal, Angelo Rossi of San Francisco; Grand Inside Sentinel, Frank McAllister of Berkeley; Grand Outside Sentinel, Thomas J. Curtin of San Francisco; Grand Trustees—Bismarck Bruck of St. Helena, Frank M. Rutherford of Truckee, Judge J. E. Barber of Redding, Judge Emmet Seawell of Santa Rosa, Louis H. Mooser of San Francisco, and Judge Robert M. Clarke of Ventura. One grand officer who will not be present, on account of absence in Europe, and who will be sadly missed, as his jovial countenance has been seen at Grand Parlor sessions for so many years, is Grand Organist Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel of San Francisco.

It will prove interesting, no doubt to many members of the Order, to know where the previous Grand Parlor sessions have been held the past thirty-three years, and who presided at each one. The Grizzly Bear therefore presents this information herewith, gleaned from the records of the Order since the formation of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West: At the first session, held in San Francisco, November 30, 1878, Henry Clay Chipman of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, was the temporary chairman on organization, and W. G. Hawckett of Oakland Parlor, No. 2, was elected permanent Grand President. The Order at this time had but three Subordinate Parlors—California, No. 1, Oakland, No. 2, and Sacramento, No. 3—and the election of Hawckett created considerable ill-feeling, because California Parlor believed itself entitled to the honor.

At the second session, held in San Francisco, June 10, 1879, Grand President Hawckett did not preside, owing to the ill-feeling existing, and the seats of all grand officers elected at the first session were declared vacant. Jasper Fishbourne was then elected temporary Grand President, and later in the session his selection was made permanent.

The third session was held in San Francisco, June 1, 1880, and in the absence of Grand President Fishbourne, Frank D. Ryan was chosen as acting Grand President, and presided until the election of grand officers, when Frank J. Higgins was chosen as Grand President for the ensuing year. The Order having begun to expand, and there necessarily being more Parlors represented in the Grand Parlor by delegates, there was no more friction over the selection of grand officers, and the regularly elected Grand Presidents presided at the several sessions as follows:

Grand Parlors of the Past.

Fourth session, Oakland, June 7, 1881, Frank J. Higgins, Grand President, presiding.

Fifth session, Sacramento, June 6, 1882, Henry Clay Chipman, Grand President, presiding.

Sixth session, San Francisco, April 9, 1883, John H. Grady, Grand President, presiding.

Seventh session, Marysville, April 14, 1884, A. F. Jones, Grand President, presiding.

Eighth session, San Jose, April 13, 1885, John A. Steinbach, Grand President, presiding.

Ninth session, Woodland, April 19, 1886, Fred H. Greeley, Grand President, presiding.

Tenth session, Nevada City, April 18, 1887, Charles W. Decker, Grand President, presiding.

Eleventh session, Fresno, April 16, 1888, C. H. Garoutte, Grand President, presiding.



DANIEL A. RYAN, GRAND PRESIDENT.
Who Will Preside at Session

Twelfth session, San Rafael, April 15, 1889, M. A. Dorn, Grand President, presiding.

Thirteenth session, Chico, April 28, 1890, Frank D. Ryan, Grand President, presiding.

Fourteenth session, Santa Rosa, April 27, 1891, W. H. Miller, Grand President, presiding.

Fifteenth session, Los Angeles, April 25, 1892, R. M. Fitzgerald, Grand President, presiding.

Sixteenth session, Sacramento, April 24, 1893, Thomas Flint, Jr., Grand President, presiding.

Seventeenth session, Enreka, April 23, 1894, John T. Greany, Grand President, presiding.



H. C. LICHTENBERGER, GRAND FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
Who Will Undoubtedly Become Head of Order

Eighteenth session, Oakland, April 22, 1895, Jo D. Sproul, Grand President, presiding.

Nineteenth session, San Luis Obispo, April 27, 1896, Frank H. Dunne, Grand President, presiding.

Twentieth session, Redwood City, April 26, 1897, Henry C. Gesford, Grand President, presiding.

Twenty-first session, Nevada City, April 25, 1898, George D. Clark, Grand President, presiding.

Twenty-second session, Salinas, April 24, 1899, W. M. Conley, Grand President, presiding.

Twenty-third session, Oroville, April 23, 1900, Frank Mattison, Grand President, presiding.

Twenty-fourth session, Santa Barbara, April 21, 1901, R. C. Rust, Grand President, presiding.

Twenty-fifth session, Santa Cruz, April 28, 1902, Lewis F. Byington presided in the absence of Frank L. Coombs, Grand President, who was away from the State.

Twenty-eighth session, Bakersfield, April 27, 1903, Lewis F. Byington, Grand President, presiding.

Twenty-seventh session, Vallejo, April 25, 1904, H. R. McNoble, Grand President, presiding.

Twenty-eighth session, Monterey, April 24, 1905, Charles E. McLaughlin, Grand President, presiding.

Twenty-ninth session, San Buenaventura, June 25, 1906, James L. Gallagher, Grand President, presiding.

Thirtieth session, Napa, April 22, 1907, Walter D. Wagner, Grand President, presiding.



FRED H. JUNG, GRAND SECRETARY

Thirty-first session, Yosemite Valley, May 25, 1908, M. T. Dooling, Grand President, presiding.

Thirty-second session, Marysville, April 26, 1909, C. M. Belshaw, Grand President, presiding.

Thirty-third session, Lake Tahoe, June 6, 1910, Joseph R. Knowland, Grand President, presiding.

Of all these Senior Past Grand Presidents, those who are still living and affiliated with the Order—and who, under the laws of the Order, are permanent members of the Grand Parlor—will in all probability be in attendance at the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor. They include John H. Grady of San Francisco, Major A. F. Jones of Oroville, John A. Steinbach of San Francisco, Fred H. Greeley of Marysville, Dr. Charles W. Decker of San Francisco, William H. Miller of San Francisco, R. M. Fitzgerald of Oakland, Thomas Flint, Jr. of San Juan, Judge Frank H. Dunne of San Francisco, Judge Henry C. Gesford of Napa, George D. Clark of San Francisco, Judge William M. Conley of Madera, Frank Mattison of Santa Cruz, Frank L. Coombs of Napa, Lewis F. Byington of San Francisco, Hugh R. McNoble of Stockton, Charles E. McLaughlin of Sacramento, Walter D. Wagner of San Bernardino, Judge Maurice T. Dooling of Hollister, and Charles M. Belshaw of Antioch.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

The report of Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung will show the Order to have made substantial gains both in finances and membership. All the figures in Mr. Jung's report are of date January 1, 1911, at which time the total membership was 20,649, and the total assets of all the Subordinate Parlors, \$672,892.64—a per capita worth of \$32.60.

The net gain in membership has been 1110. The net gain in receipts of Subordinate Parlors over expenditures has been \$8,704.38.

During the year, \$67,411.42 was paid out by Subordinate Parlors in sick benefits and donations to 1767 members.

The Subordinate Parlors' investments increased in value during the year, \$32,971.95.

Figures showing in detail what has been done during the year, are set forth in the following:

MEMBERSHIP.

Members January 1, 1910.....	19,359
Gross gain during 1910.....	2585
Gross loss during 1910.....	1475
Net gain during 1910.....	1,110

Members January 1, 1911.....	20,649
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FINANCES.

Parlor assets January 1, 1910.....	\$639,920.69
Increase in value assets during year.....	32,971.95

Parlor assets January 1, 1911.....	\$672,892.64
Cash receipts of Parlors during year.....	\$310,065.34
Cash expenditures of Parlors during year.....	302,360.96

Cash receipts in excess of expenditures.....	\$,704.38
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Growth of the Order may be seen from the following:

Members, January 1, 1902.....	12,124
Members, January 1, 1903.....	13,328
Members, January 1, 1904.....	14,745
Members, January 1, 1905.....	15,521
Members, January 1, 1906.....	16,777
Members, January 1, 1907.....	16,970
Members, January 1, 1908.....	18,334
Members, January 1, 1909.....	19,182
Members, January 1, 1910.....	19,658
Members, January 1, 1911.....	20,649

GRAND PARLOR OFFICE CANDIDATES.

Since the May issue of The Grizzly Bear, there has been very little change in the outlook for Grand Parlor office contests. It is now certain, however, that Fred H. Jung of Stanford Parlor, San Francisco, who has most acceptably filled the office of Grand Secretary the past two years, will have an opponent in the person of R. D. Barton of Sequoia Parlor, San Francisco, who has been a delegate to numerous Grand Parlors and who has been very active in the Order's behalf in his home city.

Even the Grand Treasurership is not to go uncontested this year. John McDougald of California Parlor, San Francisco, who has had the honor for many years—and who has been in so many Grand Parlors that it would be telling how old he is to state the number—will have to do some lively "resolving" if he doesn't want to lay down the honors of Grand Treasurer to Angelo J. Rossi of El Dorado Parlor, San Francisco, who now occupies the position of Grand Marshal and has a large following among the younger members of the Order.

No one seems certain enough of the outcome of the Grand Third Vice-Presidency contest to venture an opinion as to who will win. It has been many a day since Grand Parlor delegates have had to choose between two as equally popular members for this "stepping stone to the Grand Presidency," as are presented in the candidacies of Louis H. Mooser of Presidio Parlor, San Francisco, and Bismarck Bruck of St. Helena Parlor, St. Helena. Both are at present members of the Board of Grand Trustees, have been faithful officials, and are unceasing in their work for the Order.

A candidate for Grand Marshal has come forward during the month, and Santa Rosa Parlor will present the name of J. C. Smith, provided it is decided to hold the Admission Day celebration in Santa Rosa, which now seems assured.

For Grand Inside Sentinel, no one has been put forward as a candidate against Thomas J. Curtin of Dolores Parlor, San Francisco. The Grand Outside Sentinelship has so far three aspirants—Andrew S. Groth of Mission Parlor, San Francisco; C. P. Mosconi of Seaside Parlor, Halfmoon Bay, and W. DeBlois of Brooklyn Parlor, Oakland.

The list of candidates for Grand Trustees (seven to be elected) appears to be the only one that has not ceased growing, as the past month has brought forth two additional candidates. As far as The Grizzly Bear can learn, the complete list of candidates to date includes: Emmet Seawell, Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, Santa Rosa (incumbent); John F. Davis, Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, Jackson (incumbent); Robert M. Clarke, Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, Ventura (incumbent); J. E. Barber, McCloud Parlor, No. 149, Redding (incumbent); Frank M. Rutherford, Donner Parlor, No. 162, Truckee (incumbent); Ted C. Atwood, Placerville Parlor, No. 9, Placerville; Hilliard E. Welch, Lodi Parlor, No. 18, Lodi; John Straub, Sunset Parlor, No. 26, Sacramento; John H. Nelson, San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, San

Francisco; H. Clay Kellogg, Santiago Parlor, No. 74, Santa Ana; Willett Ware, Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, Santa Cruz; Max Licht, Bay City Parlor, No. 104, San Francisco; A. J. Falvey, National Parlor, No. 118, San Francisco; J. J. McElroy, Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, Oakland; Louis F. Erb, Alameda Parlor, No. 154, San Francisco; Wm. P. Canbu, South San Francisco Parlor, No. 157, San Francisco; Dr. W. A. Gaston, Observatory Parlor, No. 177, San Jose; G. E. Welch, Precita Parlor, No. 187, San Francisco; W. H. Dwyer, Athens Parlor, No. 195, Oakland; Frank McAllister, Berkeley Parlor, No. 210, Berkeley; Charles J. Powers, Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 214, San Francisco.

There appears to be no intention to contest the right of the Grand Vice-Presidents to advance one round in the official ladder, so that it is reasonably safe to say that Herman C. Lichtenberger of Ramona Parlor, Los Angeles, will become the Grand President; Clarence E. Jarvis of Amador Parlor, Sutter Creek, the Grand First Vice-President, and Thomas Monahan of San Jose Parlor, San Jose, the Grand Second Vice-President. As a matter of course, Daniel A. Ryan of Pacific Parlor, San Francisco, will succeed to the office of Junior Past Grand President, and Joseph R. Knowland of Alameda Parlor, Alameda, will join the college of Senior Past Grand Presidents.

Under the Grand Parlor laws, nomination for officers shall be made and closed the second day of the session—this year, Tuesday, June 13th; election of officers shall be held the last day of the session. There is no definite length of time prescribed for the Grand Parlor sessions, the law simply providing that it "shall continue to meet from day to day consecutively (Sundays excepted), until the business of the session has been concluded." As Friday has generally been the last day of the sessions, it is very likely the grand officers will be chosen June 16th. The law provides further that the Australian ballot system shall be used in the selection of officials. This was first put into effect at the 1910 session, and met with the hearty approval of all as it saves time and permits of the carrying on of the Grand Parlor business without annoyance.

JUNIOR ORDER WANTS ENDORSEMENT.

The Junior Order of Native Sons will ask the Grand Parlor's endorsement, in line with a report to be submitted by the committee authorized by the last Grand Parlor to investigate the organization of young native sons and report at the Santa Cruz session. Through deputies of the organization—Michael M. McLaughlin of California Parlor No. 1, Jr. O. N. S.; Eugene E. Fischer of Presidio Parlor, No. 2, Jr. O. N. S., and W. C. Eisenschimmel, of Balboa Parlor, No. 3, Jr. O. N. S.—who are also members of the N. S. G. W., the following letter has been sent to all the delegates to the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor:

San Francisco, May 7th.

To the Delegates of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: At the coming session of the Grand Parlor which will convene at Santa Cruz on June 12, 1911, the matter of the endorsement by the Grand Parlor of the Junior Order of Native Sons will be brought to the attention of the delegates for their approval. At the Grand Parlor of 1910, held at Lake Tahoe, the Grand President appointed a committee to investigate the Junior Order and report to the session of the Grand Parlor in 1911. This committee will report its findings, and we have every reason to believe that the report will be favorable to the organization of Junior Parlors under the supervision of the Grand Parlor.

A number of Junior Parlors are now organized, and have drum corps, and also a band composed of junior members. These parlors hold regular meetings, and as a result the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West will be strengthened by the addition of these young men when they arrive at the proper age for admission into our Order. We sincerely request that you give this important matter your closest attention, and that you will favorably consider the organization of Junior Parlors in this State, under the direct supervision of the Grand Parlor.

Fraternally, in F. L. and C.,

WALTER C. EISENSCHIMMEL,
Chmn. Subordinate Parlor Com on Jr. O. N. S.

This letter has been endorsed by the signatures of the following committeemen: Chas. H. Boldeuan, Meyer Josephson, Michael D. McLaughlin, W. C. Eisenschimmel, Professor La Mere, James J. O'Meara, T. F. Hardy, Edw. Stevenson, Frank Monahan, Eugene E. Fischer, J. C. Flugger, George Strohmeyer.

1911 ADMISSION DAY; 1912 GRAND PARLOR.

A telegram received by The Grizzly Bear, May 22nd, conveyed the information that Redding would

Hosts to the Native Sons Grand Parlor

(By B. M. Martin, Santa Cruz.)



THE FIRST PRELIMINARY MEETING to form a Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West in the city of Santa Cruz was held on the evening of August 9, 1886, in what was then known as Delamater's hall, but now known as Painters' Union hall, situated on the west side of Pacific avenue, at which there were present nearly thirty young men, residents of the city who were natives of California. The meeting was presided over by D. D. G. P. James Hopkins, Jr., of Watsonville Parlor, who explained to those present the aims and objects of the Order and the principles upon which it was founded—patriotism, friendship, loyalty and charity. At that time a permanent organization was formed and application made to the Grand Parlor for a charter.

On the evening of August 21, 1886, at Odd Fellows' hall, Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, N. S. G. W., was duly and regularly instituted; the official charter received, by-laws adopted, and the first set of Parlor officers installed. The grand officers present at the time, and who conducted the appropriate ceremonies necessary to the Parlor's proper institution, were: Charles W. Decker of San Francisco, Grand President; C. H. Garotte of Woodland, Grand Vice-President; Henry Lunstedt of San Francisco, Grand Secretary; Thomas Flint, Jr., of Hollister, Grand Treasurer; M. A. Dorn of San Francisco, Grand Trustee and D. D. G. P. at-Large. Many visiting brothers from other Parlors were also present and assisted in the work, the neighboring Parlors of Watsonville, Gilroy and Monterey being well represented, among them being: James W. Travers of Alameda and James Hopkins, Jr., of Watsonville, D. D. G. Ps.; A. W. Furlong, president, and Mr. Langford of Gilroy Parlor; F. M. Hilby, president of Monterey Parlor; H. P. Stabler, trustee of Sutter Parlor, Yuba City; Mr. Morris of Stockton Parlor; Frank B. Ryan, from one of the San Francisco Parlors; Robert T. Devlin, of Sacramento Parlor; and W. R. Porter, first vice-president, R. E. Woodworth, second vice-president, W. S. Burbank, recording secretary, J. J. McMahon, marshal, J. A. Hall, trustee, and Al Weiner, J. D. Trafton, W. H. Marston and Ed Harvey of Watsonville Parlor.

Parlor's First Officers.

Dr. Charles H. McCann was the candidate upon whom was conferred the initiatory degree, on behalf of the charter members. One of the visiting grand officers, in the course of his remarks that evening, expressed the opinion that Santa Cruz Parlor had before it as promising a future as any Parlor in the State, and that its progress would be uninterrupted if the members would but observe the high standard with which they had begun. That his prophecy has more than come true, can best be seen in the large and well-established membership and the prosperity that this Parlor now enjoys. The first set of officers installed included: B. R. Martin, past president; L. L. Fargo, president; C. E. Williams, first vice-president; C. W. Cappleman, second vice-president; W. C. Parker, Jr., third vice-president; F. J. Hoffman, recording secretary; J. P. Cooper, financial secretary; W. C. Hoffman, treasurer; Dr. C. H. McCann, surgeon; Charles Madeira, marshal; Larrie Williams, inside sentinel; F. B. Cahoon, outside sentinel; Frank Porter, R. H. Pringle and F. L. Stevens, trustees. The other charter

(Continued on Supplement 15, Column 2)

not be in the field for the 1912 Grand Parlor session, owing to the bank failure there, which has affected business conditions temporarily.

This means that the contest for the honor of entertaining the Thirty-fifth Grand Parlor will rest between Oroville and Fresno. Both these cities are making lively campaigns, and are being supported by civic and promotion societies and public officials. They will have boosting committees at Santa Cruz, and the delegates can be assured of hearing all about the glories of both Fresno and Oroville.

Santa Rosa, so far as can be learned, is the only city that would like to have this year's Admission Day celebration, and it seems likely that it will be designated as the place for holding the festivities.

Of course, there may be other places after both the next Grand Parlor and the Admission Day celebration, but if such be the case, the Parlors that will champion their cause are keeping the matter decidedly quiet.

GRIZZLY BEAR MAGAZINE'S GREATEST ASSET



DESIRING TO OBTAIN AN EXPRESSION of opinion from the grand officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West and Native Daughters of the Golden West and Past Grand Presidents of both organizations, as to The Grizzly Bear Magazine as the official organ of both Orders, the Board of Directors of the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company, publishers of the magazine, directed a letter to each of these present and past officials, and asked their unrestricted opinion, whether favorable or unfavorable to the publication. In this letter, attention was called to the intention of the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company to ask, at the hands of both the Native Sons Grand Parlor and Native Daughters Grand Parlor which meet soon in Santa Cruz, re-endorsement as the official organ of both Orders and re-appropriation of the financial assistance extended the past year by both organizations.

Every answer received up to the time of closing these pages is reproduced herewith, and the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company is honored in presenting them to the attention of the delegates soon to assemble at Santa Cruz. They are from men and women throughout the State who are well and favorably known, and the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company recognizes their indorsement of the magazine—and especially so, when each one was advised that his or her response would be made public—as its most valued asset. These men and women have given years of their life to the best interests of their respective Orders, and their opinions are worthy the careful consideration of each and every member of both fraternities who is in sympathy with the principles of the N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. and wants to see both Orders progress.

Read these letters, and then think over what they contain:

MUCH GOOD HAS BEEN DONE.

Sau Francisco, May 3rd.
Grizzly Bear Publishing Company—Dear Sirs: Acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 24th ult. in reference to the re-endorsement of your magazine as the official organ of the Native Sons of the Golden West, also advising that you will request the Grand Parlor to renew its payment of \$1000 for official Directory, etc., I beg to state that I favor granting both of these requests, as I feel much good has been done by this magazine, even in face of great odds. Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

LOUIS H. MOOSER,
Grand Trustee, N. S. G. W.

AN ORGAN OF NEWS.

Oroville, April 27th.
Grizzly Bear Publishing Company—Dear Sirs and Brothers: I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the success which has attended your efforts in making The Grizzly Bear an organ of news to the members of our Order, as well as an interesting magazine containing historical matter of interest, the reading of which not only affords pleasure, but awakens a decided interest in the adventures of our Pioneer Fathers, and refreshes our memory of things of the past.

Your articles on the early days, particularly appertenant to the northern section of the State, with which I have been intimately acquainted for nearly half a century, I have found exceedingly accurate and easily recognize the locality and actors.

Yours fraternally,

A. F. JONES,
Past Grand President, N. S. G. W.

EXPONENT OF HIGHEST IDEALS.

Sau Francisco, May 3rd.
Publishers The Grizzly Bear—Gentlemen: As a member of the Order of N. D. G. W., I thoroughly approve of The Grizzly Bear. I endorse it as an exponent of the highest ideals of the two fraternal organizations, the N. S. G. W. and the N. D. G. W.

I commend The Grizzly Bear as a contemporary chronicler of all that interests Californians, as a faithful historian of our past, and I hail it as the hopeful herald of California's glorious future. Its pages attract attention and win commendation.

As an official organ, The Grizzly Bear deserves our loyal support and substantial financial recognition.

Respectfully,

ELIZA D. KEITH,
Past Grand President, N. D. G. W.

BOOST, DON'T KNOCK!

Searchlight, Nevada, May 14th.
Publishers Grizzly Bear—Gentlemen: The Grizzly Bear Magazine during the last four years has been a great factor for the benefit of our Order. Standing, as it does, pre-eminently at the head of all fraternal magazines, it should be looked upon by all members of the Native Sons and Native Daughters with pride and pleasure. Its influence for good and power is limited only by the barriers raised within our own ranks.

Four years of untiring effort on the part of the management and board of directors has made this publication possible, and with a kind word and helping hand from every member of our Order, The Grizzly Bear will grow on forever more.

The Grizzly Bear can be pointed to as one of the successful projects, conceived and carried out by this Order. Help it along. If you can't boost, don't knock!

Fraternally,

HERMAN C. LICHTENBERGER,
Grand First Vice-President, N. S. G. W.

VALUABLE EXPONENT OF ORDER.

Napa, April 29th.
Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Dear Sirs and Bros.: Your favor of 25th inst. is before me, and replying thereto must unequivocally express myself in favor of The Grizzly Bear as a very valuable exponent of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Fraternally,

HENRY C. GESFORD,
Past Grand President, N. S. G. W.

MEASURES UP TO REQUIREMENTS.

Ventura, April 27th.
Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Gentlemen: I take this opportunity of thanking you for the many courtesies extended me as a Grand Officer, and the assistance you have rendered me in performing my duties as such.

I feel that The Grizzly Bear has merited the endorsement heretofore given it by the Grand Parlor, and I trust that the arrangement may be continued in the future. I think it highly important that the Order have an official organ in the State, and, so far as I have been able to learn, you have fully measured up to the requirements. Again thanking you, I am,

Fraternally,

ROBERT M. CLARKE,
Grand Trustee, N. S. G. W.

DESERVES MORAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Sau Francisco, May 5th.
Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Dear Sirs: Your communication of April 26th has been received and given careful consideration. You ask an expression of my opinion as to the re-endorsement of The Grizzly Bear Magazine as the official organ of the N. D. G. W., and the payment of a stipulated sum for its support. I do not believe that any measure to be presented to the Grand Parlor for consideration should, previous to such presentation, be publicly discussed by grand officers in a manner to influence legislation. In all things, we must bow to the will of the majority, and this will is only to be determined by a vote of the Grand Parlor.

I believe, however, that The Grizzly Bear is of the greatest value not only to the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, but to the State at large, and even to the Union. I refer to the question of State division; California, the preserver of the Union, the brightest gem in America's diadem of sovereign states, should be left to posterity as a precious heritage, and every loyal Californian should stand shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand to watch over, protect and fight, if need be, for our glorious golden State. In opposing state division, The Grizzly Bear has earned the gratitude of, and should have the support of, every Native Son and every Native Daughter of the Golden West.

As the official organ of the N. D. G. W., I believe The Grizzly Bear should give impartial consideration to every matter of interest to our Order, presenting both sides of every question. As recording secretary of Las Lomas Parlor, it has been my privilege and pleasure to send several communications for publication in The Grizzly Bear and I am convinced that every recording secretary receiving the same courteous treatment, and every Parlor the recipient of the same generous consideration as Las Lomas, will surely prove a most loyal supporter of The Grizzly Bear. With best wishes for success, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours in P. D. F. A.,

ANNA F. LACY,
Grand Vice-president, N. D. G. W.

FAVORS ENDORSEMENT AND SUPPORT.

Sau Francisco, May 11th.
Managing Editor Grizzly Bear Magazine—Dear Sir and Brother: Your letter of some days ago, asking my opinion as to the propriety of the Grand Parlor continuing its support and endorsement of the magazine, came duly to hand.

There is no doubt at all in my mind of the value of an official organ to any order. While, for the purpose of argument, it may be admitted that The Grizzly Bear is capable of improvement, it is equally beyond doubt in my mind that no possible magazine is perfect at the start, and I believe The Grizzly Bear has made more than the usual progress.

I certainly favor continued endorsement and support of The Grizzly Bear, for to be without an official organ would be a distinct step backward, and to attempt a new publication would be a wanton sacrifice of the experience gained by the publishing of The Grizzly Bear in four years' work in the field of fraternal journalism.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

FRED H. JUNG,
Grand Secretary, N. S. G. W.

HEARTILY ENDORSES OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Stockton, May 11th.
Manager Grizzly Bear Magazine—Dear Sir and Brother: Referring to your communication requesting opinion on re-endorsement of the magazine as the official organ and also for re-appropriation of support of the publication, I have to state that I heartily endorse the request for the official organ, but the question about finances, I prefer to refer to the Grand Parlor for consideration.

Wishing The Grizzly Bear continued success, and appreciating your courtesy in the matter of publishing statements,

Yours very truly,

MAMIE G. PEYTON,
Grand President, N. D. G. W.

KEEPS ALIVE BASIC SENTIMENTS.

Pubs. The Grizzly Bear—Dear Sirs and Brothers: In answer to your communication of April 24th, I will reply as follows: I think The Grizzly Bear is of great value to the Order, particularly because it keeps the officers and members of the Subordinate Parlors in close touch with the official business of the Order.

It is also an important factor, I think, in keeping alive the sentiments upon which this fraternity is founded, and is helpful in promoting interest in the Order by disseminating the news gathered here and there, showing the work that is being done by the Native Sons throughout the State.

Yours fraternally,

BISMARCK BRUCK,
Grand Trustee, N. S. G. W.

HURRAH FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR!

Sau Francisco, May 1st.
Managing Editor of The Grizzly Bear—Dear Sir and Brother: Your communication concerning an expression of opinion regarding The Grizzly Bear Magazine, as the official organ of the Native Sons of the Golden West, has been received. I am only writing to you in admiration of your wonderful enterprise. In looking over The Grizzly Bear I rarely read the stories which it contains, but pass to the editorials. In these, one will find the combination of literary talent and common sense which, in a great many ways, upholds the right and counteracts the evil in which The Grizzly Bear often grows. Permit me to express my appreciation of the broad and liberal editorial policy of your publication.

I agree with your principle of no division of the State of California—no south, no north; one and inseparable, now and forever. Also you are encouraging home industry by demanding home products—this insures the State's prosperity. No invasion made up of Japanese, Chinese, Greeks, Hindus and Turks shall land within our boundaries, and I uphold The Grizzly Bear, that some prompt and decisive action must be taken, to prevent this influx of undesirables. You have done the State of California and the Order of Native Sons a world of good. You are setting a pace in current magazinedom that few will have the courage to attempt.

Hurrah for The Grizzly Bear! The Grand Parlor held at Napa, in 1907, there resolved, that The Grizzly Bear "BE," and the same was, endorsed as the official organ of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West. And may it accomplish a still greater task of presenting concrete remedies, that will cement together a United Order of a million Native Sons of the Golden West. And be it further

Resolved, That a continued indorsement be given The Grizzly Bear, that it may be read by a million of people at the Panama Pacific-International Exposition, held at San Francisco in 1915. Then you will hear the sound of The Grizzly Bear. I wish you the success, which your courage merits.

Fraternally,
JOHN E. McDOUGALD,
Grand Treasurer, N. S. G. W.

SOUTHLAND NEEDS THE GRIZZLY.

Los Angeles, May 16th.

Editor Grizzly Bear Magazine—Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of recent date, will say that I most emphatically wish to see The Grizzly Bear re-indorsed as the official magazine of the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West, such endorsement to carry with it the appropriation established at the last Grand Parlor.

The Southland, in particular, has a peculiar need for such a method of circulating throughout this "Eastern" environment the fact that this is truly the land of the Golden West—the home of the Pioneers and the birthright of their children. State sentiment, for California's sake, is an unknown quantity in our midst; the sacred relics associated with the memory of bygone times go unheeded; and those days of the Mission, of the Don, of the "fast-mail" and "express" stage coach, of the search for gold, of the historic events connected with the "Americanizing" of the Pueblo de Los

we have undertaken, and what we seek to accomplish, to the home and fireside of every member of the Order.

The Grizzly Bear deserves approval for its valuable services along these lines, and I hope it will be encouraged in its field of usefulness.

Fraternally yours,
LEWIS F. BRINGTON,
Past Grand President, N. S. G. W.

FAVORS PRESENT ARRANGEMENT.

Washington, D. C., May 9th.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Replying to your favor of the 24th ultimo, will state that I am in favor of re-indorsing The Grizzly Bear as the official organ, and also in favor of allowing a liberal amount for the official directory and notices.

Fraternally yours,
J. R. KNOWLAND,
Jr. Past Grand President, N. S. G. W.

PRODUCTIVE OF MOST GOOD.

San Francisco, May 10th.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Gentlemen: Among the many excellent things endorsed by the Grand Parlor, N. D. G. W., not one, to my mind, has been more worthy, or more productive of good than the endorsement and financial support of The Grizzly Bear Magazine. The magazine comes to us each month with pages filled with good, wholesome read-

every issue of The Grizzly Bear Magazine; teach them to welcome it each month as we, their fathers and mothers and older relatives, welcomed the Youth's Companion in our day.

Even before we have finished all the various departments of the magazine, we turn to the editorial page, certain there to find a concise review—an intelligent abstract of the industrial, political, civic and social affairs of the day.

Sincerely and faithfully yours,

LAURA J. FRANKS,
Grand Secretary, N. D. G. W.

OF GREAT BENEFIT TO ORDER.

San Francisco, April 26th.

Clarence M. Hunt—Dear Sir and Brother: Replying to your favor of April 25th, in which you state that it is the intention of the Grizzly Bear Publishing Company to ask for a re-endorsement at the hands of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and also a re-appropriation of \$1000 at the coming session in Santa Cruz, and, in which you also asked my opinion as to whether The Grizzly Bear Magazine is a benefit to the Order, I desire to say:

I am very glad to know that you are going to ask for a re-endorsement and re-appropriation, and shall be pleased to do whatever I can to bring about this result. I believe that The Grizzly Bear Magazine is of great benefit to the Order, and that it is entitled to, and should have, the moral and financial support

Native Son—Have You Ever Thought—Native Daughter

Of giving assistance in the publishing of the official organ of your Order,

THE GRIZZLY BEAR?


Have you ever stopped to consider what it is doing in behalf of these organizations?
Has it ever occurred to you that you might read its pages with profit and interest?
Do you realize it can be read with equal profit and interest by every member of your family?
Wouldn't you like to assist in the work of publishing The Grizzly Bear by paying

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

And have it visit your home regularly, there to be read by yourself and family?
Read the letters published herewith, and then ask yourself if you shouldn't be

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER

Think this over NOW, and resolve to DO YOUR DUTY TODAY. Then ACT PROMPTLY.

 Cut out this coupon, and send it with ONE DOLLAR—1c or 2c stamps, money order, express order, check, or currency if you care to take the risk—to the

GRIZZLY BEAR PUB. CO.

248 Wilcox Building - Los Angeles, California

Name

Address: Number Street

City or town

Publishers Grizzly Bear—Enclosed find one dollar for a year's subscription to The Grizzly Bear, to be sent as above.

Angeles, are thought of no more, other than by those who passed through some of those stirring hours. What is needed south of the Tehachapi, especially, is education along the line of all things Californian, and this, I firmly believe, The Grizzly Bear is capable of accomplishing.

Realizing the benefit that has undoubtedly accrued to the Order through your publication, and appreciating the value of the same, I trust a full measure of compensation will be accorded The Grizzly Bear Magazine.

Sincerely yours,
EVA T. BUSSENIUS,
Past Grand President, N. D. G. W.

OFFICIAL ORGAN A NECESSITY.

San Francisco, May 15th.

Grizzly Bear Publishing Company—Gentlemen: I have always appreciated the necessity for a publication devoted to the work of our Order and whose mission would be the dissemination of a knowledge of the principles and purposes of the fraternity and data appertaining to the history and traditions of the State of California.

This purpose has been ably and effectively subserved, during the last four years, through the circulation of The Grizzly Bear. Its name is typically Californian. It has been well edited, contains a large amount of valuable information, and deserves the support of all our brothers.

The Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West is an instrument for good, by reason of its ability to enlist the active co-operation of the twenty thousand members of the fraternity in movements for the welfare of the State, and for this reason there must be some medium of communication which will bring information of what

ing matter. From these pages we become familiar with bits of California history concerning the Pioneers and the earlier history of California, which had not before been published and could not even be obtained were it not for the unceasing vigilance of the faithful editor of The Grizzly Bear Magazine. All of us, especially those who are far away from the great center of activity, delight in reading from the pages of The Grizzly Bear Magazine about the theaters, the fashions, the book reviews. We are entertained by the sporting page, and enlightened by the mining department. All furnish food for thought, improvement, and later, subjects for discussion.

The articles by "Aunt Ella and Uncle Sterling" are educational, uplifting and inspiring to the young people of our State. The story of "Babe Robinson," now published in book form, first appeared in the pages of "our" Grizzly Bear, and we have had the pleasure of reading the entire story, along with all valuable data contained in our own official organ. Grizzly Bear Magazine, all for the small sum of \$1.00. We have had it for a whole year, too.

The members of our Order in large cities, or where there are two or more Parlors, may not need to read the magazine to keep themselves informed on these various subjects, but those who live in the country, far away from the centers of activity, need just this kind of a message each month to keep us in touch with the outside world.

Native Sons and Native Daughters, if you wish to instill into your sons and daughters the true Pioneer spirit—the spirit that made California what it is, the spirit that rebuilt San Francisco, the spirit that will forever forbid State division—place before your children the good things contained in

not only of the Grand Parlor, but of the individual members of the Parlors. Wishing you every success I am,

Yours Fraternally,
C. M. BELSHAW,
Past Grand President, N. S. G. W.

WORTHY OF SUPPORT.

Secretary Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Dear Sir and Brother: Replying to your letter of April 24th, asking for an expression of my opinion, as a grand officer, as to whether I consider The Grizzly Bear Magazine of any value to the Order, permit me to say, that I think an official organ is a necessity in an Order such as ours and is worthy of support, for the reason that it keeps the members throughout the State in close touch with one another. Personally I have found the official directory, as published monthly in The Grizzly Bear by the Grand Parlor, a matter of great convenience, particularly so during the recent Admission Day celebration in San Francisco—I don't know what I would have done without it.

Fraternally yours,

ANGELO J. ROSSI,
Grand Marshal, N. S. G. W.

WHOLLY SATISFIED.

Los Angeles, May 15th.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Dear Sirs: Replying to your query, "Why do I like The Grizzly Bear Magazine," I am pleased to answer: I like The Grizzly Bear because its columns are given over to the up-building of the Orders of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West and because, by standing for high ideals, it advances the wel-

(Continued on Page 16 Supplement, Column 1.)

TWENTY-FIFTH GRAND PARLOR SESSION OF THE N. D. G. W.



AMIE G. PEYTON OF STOCKTON, Grand President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, will call the twenty-fifth annual session of the Grand Parlor, N. D. G. W., to order in Hackley Hall, on Center street, Santa Cruz, Tuesday, June 13th, at 10 a. m. The grand officers who will occupy the several stations include: Past Grand President, Emma W. Lillie; Grand Vice-President, Anna F. Lacy; Grand Secretary, Laura J. Frakes; Grand Treasurer, Susie K. Christ; Grand Marshal, May C. Boldemann; Grand Inside Sentinel, Emma Frerichs; Grand Outside Sentinel, Amy McAvoy; Grand Organist, Mabel Kearney; Grand Trustees—Alison F. Watt, Anna E. McCaughey, Mamie Fitzgerald, Alice Dougherty, Anna Dempsey, Belle Grihi, Hattie E. Roberts.

The Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West was originally formed in Pioneer Hall, at Jackson, Amador County, September 11, 1886, Ursula Parlor, No. 1, of that city being the mother Parlor of the Order. Those who signed the membership sheet at this initial meeting included: Ellen Boorman, Maggie Stasal, Rose Stasal, Nellie Fontenrose, Emma Boorman, Mrs. Amy Badere, Kittie Murray, Agnes Leonard, Celia Murray, Lilly O. Reichling, Hettie Greenhalgh, Flora Dunning and Rose Genaro. A second meeting was held September 26th, when other names were added. It was not until March 7, 1887, that the secret work of the Parlor had been perfected, and on that date the charter officers were installed.

On March 10, 1887, Minerva Parlor, No. 2, was instituted at San Francisco, and on March 12th, Alta Parlor, No. 3, was instituted in the same city. Then followed in rapid succession: Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 4, Santa Rosa; Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, Stockton; Laurel Parlor, No. 6, Nevada City; Gold Dust Parlor, No. 7, Antioch; Mizpah Parlor, No. 8, Camptonville; Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, San Francisco; Bonita Parlor, No. 10, Redwood City; Lomitas Parlor, No. 11, Petaluma; Marguerite Parlor, No. 12, Placerville; Golden Fleece Parlor, No. 13, Oroville; Taliferro Parlor, No. 14, San Rafael; Lydia Parlor, No. 15, Colusa; Eschol Parlor, No. 16, Napa; Oakland Parlor, No. 17, Oakland.



GRAND SECRETARY LAURA J. FRAKES,
Who Will Retire After Eleven Years of Faithful Service

Grand Parlors of the Past.

Delegates from these Parlors constituted the first Grand Parlor of the Order, which was held in San Francisco in July, 1887, and over which Grand President Tina L. Kane presided. Those succeeding, where held, the date, and the name of the Grand President who presided, follow:

- Second, July, 1888, Stockton, Tina L. Kane.
- Third, June, 1889, San Francisco, Louise P. Watson.
- Fourth, June, 1890, Santa Rosa, Carrie Roesch.
- Fifth, June, 1891, Santa Cruz, Mollie B. Johnson.
- Sixth, June, 1892, Sacramento, Clara K. Wittenmyer.



GRAND PRESIDENT MAMIE G. PEYTON,
Who Will Preside at Santa Cruz Session

- Seventh, June, 1893, Watsonville, Mae B. Wilkin.
- Eighth, June, 1894, Chico, Minnie Coulter.
- Ninth, June, 1895, Grass Valley, Elizabeth A. Spencer.
- Tenth, June, 1896, Napa, Mariana Bertola.
- Eleventh, June, 1897, Sonoma, Mary E. Tillman.
- Twelfth, June, 1898, Woodland, Belle W. Conrad.
- Thirteenth, June, 1899, Stockton, Lena Hilke-Mills.
- Fourteenth, June, 1900, Jackson, Cora B. Sifford.
- Fifteenth, June, 1901, Sacramento, Ema Gett.
- Sixteenth, June, 1902, San Francisco, Genevieve Watson-Baker.
- Seventeenth, June, 1903, Red Bluff, Eliza D. Keith.
- Eighteenth, June, 1904, Pacific Grove, Stella Finkeldey.
- Nineteenth, June, 1905, San Jose, Ella E. Caminetti.
- Twentieth, June, 1906, Salinas, Ariana W. Sterling.
- Twenty-first, July, 1907, Watsonville, Eva T. Bussenius.
- Twenty-second, June, 1908, Lodi, Emma Gruher-Poley.
- Twenty-third, June, 1909, Del Monte, Anna L. Monroe.
- Twenty-fourth, June, 1910, Santa Barbara, Emma W. Lillie.

Year Shows Progress.

To date, there are 132 Parlors in the Order which will be represented in the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor. Three new Parlors were instituted during the last Grand Parlor year, namely: Fresno Parlor, No. 187, at Fresno, October 13th; Sunset Parlor, No. 188, at Sebastopol, March 29th; Laguna Parlor, No. 189, at Lower Lake, April 29th; Gold of Ophir Parlor, No. 190, at Oroville, May 3rd.

The gain in membership during the past year has been 580, bringing the total membership in the Order to 7808. There has been paid out in sick benefits, \$7,453.08; from the Caminetti death benefit fund, \$1950; for charitable purposes, \$1222. The total worth of all the Subordinate Parlors aggregates \$46,469.18. The Grand Parlor itself has about \$3000 to its credit, a gain of \$300 for the year.

In addition to the amount dispensed for charity, the Subordinate Parlors have made donations to improvement clubs, tree plantings, mission bell erections—in fact, they have their hands in their pockets all the time and are called upon to give to everything that desires to succeed. For those who ask it, know that if the Native Daughters can be enlisted in their behalf, whatever the project be, their aid means success.

It can readily be seen that the Order is slowly but surely regaining normal conditions, after the awful struggle caused by the 1906 earthquake and

fire. The Native Daughters was about the only Order that neither levied a special assessment on the Subordinate Parlors nor was relieved by outside assistance. They met the issue alone and much credit is given those who were in charge of the Order's affairs at the time, for the outcome.

Grand Secretary to Retire.

It will be with much sorrow that members of the Order throughout the State read the announcement that Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes is to retire from the office which she has so acceptably filled the past eleven years. Miss Frakes was elected to the office at the Jackson Grand Parlor in 1900, and to her untiring efforts much of the success attained by the Order is due. She was in charge of the Grand Secretary's office in San Francisco during the 1906 catastrophe, and was the only secretary of a fraternal organization who saved all records from destruction. Miss Frakes has never entirely recovered from this shock, as well as the shock incident to the death of Grand Treasurer Mary Dempsey, to whom she was greatly attached, and who she nursed through a long illness.

Just after the Santa Barbara Grand Parlor last year, Miss Frakes suffered a nervous breakdown, and for months hovered between life and death. She did not resume her official duties until the first of the year, and had then made up her mind to relinquish the office. When her close friends heard of her intention, however, they protested, and succeeded in getting her to partly consent to continue in the office. But a letter from her Sutter Creek home recently, informing her that her aged mother's health is failing rapidly and that her days on earth are but few at best, has caused Miss Frakes to firmly resolve not to again accept the office. She will go to the bedside of her mother at the close of the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor, feeling that a mother's call is to be heeded above the demands of her many friends in the Order that she loves so well.

WANT TO HOLD OFFICE.

That there will be no dearth of candidates for the several Grand Parlor offices is assured from the number of aspirants of which The Grizzly Bear has already received notice. There will no doubt



GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT ANNA F. LACY,
Who Will Become Grand President

be others before election day. It seems reasonably certain that Anna F. Lacy will become the head of the Order, without any opposition.

For Grand Vice-President, there will, in all probability, be a four-cornered contest between Olive V. Bedford of Camellia Parlor, Anderson; Mamie Pierce Carmichael of Vendome Parlor, San Jose; Agnes M. Lee of San Luisita Parlor, San Luis Obispo, and Alison F. Watt of Manzanita Parlor, Grass Valley.

For Grand Secretary, one who has her ear close to the ground can hear the whispered names of several eligibles. That of P. G. P. Stella Finkeldey of

Santa Cruz has been mentioned in some quarters in connection with the office, but she has repeatedly made the assertion that, under no circumstances would she accept the position. Alice Dougherty of Angelita Parlor, Livermore, will positively be a candidate, and it is not without the bonds of possibility that either, or perhaps both, Anna A. Gruber of Orinda Parlor, San Francisco, and Anna McCaughey of Reina Del Mar Parlor, Santa Barbara, will try for the honors. When it becomes known, however, that Laura J. Frakes will not seek re-election to the Grand Secretaryship, others may also be candidates. The office is the only remunerative one in the Order, and there are many members capable of filling the position.

No one appears to want Susie K. Christ's office as Grand Treasurer, so she will in all probability be re-elected without opposition. For Grand Marshal, the only candidate so far heard of is Mazy Roderick of Oro Fino Parlor, San Francisco. There are no generally known aspirants for the offices of Grand Inside Sentinel and Grand Outside Sentinel. Jennie Brown of Piedmont Parlor, Oakland, will seek the honors that go with the office of Grand Organist.

There are seven Grand Trustees to be elected, and the year bids fair to be no exception to the general rule of numerous candidates. Of the present incumbents, those who will very likely seek re-election are: Anna E. McCaughey of Reina Del Mar Parlor, Santa Barbara (provided she is not a candidate for Grand Secretary); Mamie Fitzgerald of San Miguel Parlor, San Miguel; Anna Dempsey of Los Angeles Parlor, Los Angeles; Belle Gribi of Veritas Parlor, Merced, and Hattie E. Roberts of Oneonta Parlor, Ferndale. Others who have been mentioned for the Grand Trusteeships include: Emma Boardman Wright of Ursula Parlor, No. 1, Jackson; Margaret Hill of Alta Parlor, No. 3, San Francisco; Grace Willy of Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, Stockton; Mary L. Williamson of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, Santa Cruz; Jennie M. Green of Buena Vista Parlor, No. 68, San Francisco; Lilla Bisbee of Princess Parlor, No. 84, Angels; Addie Mosher of Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, Oakland; Dora Bloom of Sans Souci Parlor, No. 96, San Francisco; Elizabeth Tietjen of Darina Parlor, No. 114, San Francisco; Nell R. Boege of El Vespero Parlor, No. 118, San Francisco; Annie Pattison of Monte Robles Parlor, No. 129, San Mateo; Kate O'Brien of Keith Parlor, No. 137, San Francisco.

GRAND PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The recommendations of the Grand President are always productive of much debate in Native Daughter Grand Parlors, and it is hinted that those to be made by Mamie G. Peyton will create more than the usual excitement. In fact, it is said that Mrs. Peyton's report will not be along the lines of her predecessors, but will be short and crisp, but abounding in references that have a direct bearing on the welfare and progress of the Order. Every Grand President has a "hobby," and Mrs. Peyton has hers in the Native Daughters Home at San Francisco. In her official visits to the Subordinate Parlors throughout the year, she has made this the burden of her addresses. The home was destroyed in the San Francisco conflagration of 1906, and has never been rebuilt, but the Grand President is anxious to see it again erected at an early date, and will recommend that the Grand Parlor undertake the task. This question, like all others that have a bearing on finances, has its supporters and opposers, and when it comes before the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor in the Grand President's recommendations, will be the signal for a flow of oratory on the part of delegates and Past Grand Presidents.

Mrs. Peyton's term of office has been a highly successful one, and in her report it is believed she will have very little criticism to make of the several Subordinate Parlors. That her report, however, will be void of criticism, is not to be expected, for from remarks made during her visits it is gathered that she will severely criticize some of the Grand Parlor's business methods and recommend changes in the manner of conducting the Order's affairs.

The finances of the Grand Parlor will unquestionably be carefully considered by her, as she has often said she believed the Order was unnecessarily liberal with its funds, and was now getting to that period where the "leaks" should be plugged up and a surplus accumulated for the proverbial rainy day, and in order to properly care for members who are growing older and who look to the Order to care for them when they are unable to further fight the battles of life themselves.

THE 1912 GRAND PARLOR.

The choice of cities for the 1912 Grand Parlor session will apparently rest between Fresno and San Francisco, as they are the only two places that have sent out word that they intend to ask for the honor. San Francisco had the Grand Parlors of 1887, 1889 and 1902, while no Grand Parlor session has ever been held in Fresno. The Native Daughters have

GREETING!

As a Past Grand President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, from Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, I wish to extend fraternal greetings to the Grand Officers and delegates of the Grand Parlors of 1911.

My native city—the City of the Holy Cross—is very dear to me, with all its natural beauty—the touch of God's handiwork everywhere. The monarchs of the forest silently speaking of strength and endurance, almost touch the restless waves of the great Pacific, with their many lessons of never-tiring energy.

With such a setting, I trust we may all get an inspiration to so direct our energies during the week, that these Grand Parlors may be recorded in history, as being conducted along those broad and liberal lines in keeping with the world's great movements of today.

That we may take back to our respective homes some work, some thought which may directly or indirectly have some influence for good, toward the future progress of our beautiful, wonderful, Golden State.

STELLA FINKELDEY.

never specified any particular place for holding the Admission Day celebration, generally endorsing the location decided upon by the Native Sons Grand Parlor, and this course will no doubt be followed this year.

GRAND PARLOR PROGRAM.

The committee from Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N. D. G. W., that has in hand the arrangements for the entertainment of the Grand Parlor delegates, has announced the following program, which will assure those who attend a delightful time:

Tuesday morning—Opening session.

Tuesday night—Reception and grand hall, jointly with N. S. G. W.

Wednesday morning—Short session, until train leaves for Big Tree Grove, where luncheon will be served, and the day will be spent under the monarchs of the forest.

Wednesday night—Session.

Thursday—All day session.

Thursday (4 to 6 p. m.)—Reception to Mrs. Frank Lewis (Patty Reed), a member of the Reed-Donner Party.

Thursday night—Promenade concert at beach.

Friday—All day session.

Friday night—Exemplification of N. D. G. W. ritual at I. O. O. F. Hall, by Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26.

This committee, which is made up of Stella Finkeldey, P. G. P. (chairman), May L. Williamson, Alice E. Witney, Corine Scaroni, Anna Thompson, Eva Pepin, Ethel Fisher, Anna Wilson, Edith K. Dodge, Kate A. Miller, Jennie F. Helms and Elizabeth Foster, has worked untiringly to provide entertainment that would please all visitors, and there is no doubt but that their efforts will be crowned with success.

COMPOSITION OF GRAND PARLOR.

The Grand Parlor at Santa Cruz will be composed of the following: Lilly O. Reichling, founder of the Order; Georgie Watson-Cotter-Ryan, Past Grand Secretary; Senior Past Grand Presidents Louise Watson-Morris, Carrie Roesch-Durham, Mollie B. Johnson, Clara B. Wittenmyer, Mae B. Wilkin, Minnie Conter, Elizabeth A. Spencer, Mariana Bertola, Mary E. Tillman, Cora Bonestell-Gifford, Emma Gatt, Genevieve Watson-Baker, Eliza D. Keith, Stella Finkeldey, Ella E. Caminetti, Ariana W. Stirling, Eva T. Bussenius, Emma Gruber-Foley, Anna L. Monroe; permanent members through 1909 legislation, Julia A. Steinhach, Past Grand President, Kate Even-Stewart, Grace S. Williams, Lizzie Winkley-Pfenninger, Adele Levy-Brower, Mary Hutchings, and the following delegates from the various Parlors, as far as The Grizzly Bear has been advised at date of going to press:

Ursula Parlor, No. 7—Kate Gabarini, Emma Borman Wright.
Minerva Parlor, No. 2—Lena Wall, Henriette Negodich.
Alta Parlor, No. 3—Margaret Hill, Evelyn Joly, Julia Mantor, Marguerite Sullivan, Cornelia Miller, Margaret White, Rebecca Kemp Van Ee.
Joaquin Parlor, No. 5—Emma Hilke, May Parker, Grace Willy, Laura Brodie.
Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9—Louise Roussel, Mazy Roderick.
Bonita Parlor, No. 10—Mary E. Read.
Marguerite Parlor, No. 12—Nettie Wentworth, Mary Pascoe, Ella Teft, Ethel Vanleck.
Eschol Parlor, No. 16—Margaret Malone.
Ramona Parlor, No. 21—Lizzie Johnson.
Califa Parlor, No. 22—Ella Lambert, Nora Hyland, Addie De Coe.
Berendos Parlor, No. 23—Nellie Worthington, Anna Redfield.
La Esperanza Parlor, No. 24—Anderson Hall.
Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26—May L. Williamson, Alice Witney.

Occident Parlor, No. 28—Dorothy Kellogg, L. V. Holmes.
Manzanita Parlor, No. 29—Nellie Morris, Mary Frank, Agnes Campbell.
Angelita Parlor, No. 32—Zylpha Bernal Beck.
Naomi Parlor, No. 36—Mary Hartling.
Chispa Parlor, No. 40—Josie Swift, Cora Mines.
Ruby Parlor, No. 46—Hattie Williams, Maime Keilbar.
Golden State Parlor, No. 50—Rose Hanley, Millie Tietjen, Mathilde Koek.
Orinda Parlor, No. 56—Mamie E. Neely, Anna A. Gruber.
Mariposa Parlor, No. 63—Kate Trabucco.
Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66—Mary Gurena, Alice De Witt, Mary Gorges.
Columbia Parlor, No. 70—Cassie Flynn.
Oneonta Parlor, No. 71—Ella Ries, Martha Hansen.
Las Lomas Parlor, No. 72—Sadie Madsen, Lillie O'Connor, Alma Woodman.
Amapola Parlor, No. 80—E. Pauline Quirolo, Emma E. Williams.
San Jose Parlor, No. 81—Josie Barboni, Nina Howard, Luella Narvacz.
El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82—Claire Ludwig, Frances Hilken.
Yosemite Parlor, No. 83—Louise Ritter, Phelitia Reagan, Amelia Jacobsen.
Princess Parlor, No. 84—Nettie Loenne, Lilla Bisbee.
Forest Parlor, No. 86—Laura G. Butler.
Piedmont Parlor, No. 87—Hazel Cohen, Addie Mosher, Gertrude Bibber, Jennie E. Brown.
Ivy Parlor, No. 88—Jennie Hamilton.
La Estrella Parlor, No. 89—Mattie Smith, May Barry.
Woodland Parlor, No. 90—Nelle Armfield, Mattie Zimmerman.
San Miguel Parlor, No. 94—Margaret Palmer.
Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95—Myra H. McDonnell, Dora E. Raffeto.
Sans Souci Parlor, No. 96—Gertrude J. Perry, Dora Bloom, Lucetta J. Spafford.
Reichling Parlor, No. 97—Mary Chapman.
Golden Era Parlor, No. 99—Lillian Rehn, Brady.
Vendome Parlor, No. 100—Vialo Salsburg, Mamie P. Carmichael.
Conrad Parlor, No. 101—Mary Cosgrove.
Aleli Parlor, No. 102—Ora Hopps Heynam, May E. Thompson.
Calaveras Parlor, No. 103—Dr. Jean M. Martin, Agnes McVerry.
Copa de Oro Parlor, No. 105—Lucy W. Huedner, Gertrude Earle.
Aloha Parlor, No. 106—Dr. V. A. Derrich, Sarah J. Sanborn.
Geneva Parlor, No. 107—Elizabeth Pardoe Waechter.
San Luisita Parlor, No. 108—Ella Cheney Nixon, Agnes Lee.
La Bandera Parlor, No. 110—Minnie Leonard, Mabel Mier, Maria Fisher.
Sutcliffe Parlor, No. 111—Ida Crowell, Mamie Kay, Ruby Rice, Maggie Holmes.
Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112—Anna Willard.
San Andreas Parlor, No. 113—Dora B. Washburn.
Darina Parlor, No. 114—Elizabeth Tietjen, Bessie Kohn.
Los Pimientos Parlor, No. 115—Lorena Beckley, Esther Willard.
El Vespero Parlor, No. 118—Nell R. Boege, Anna G. Byrne.
Mountain Dawn Parlor, No. 120—Millie Blake.
Haywards Parlor, No. 122—Nedda Oakes.
Fern Parlor, No. 123—Hazel McFarland.
Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124—Grace Stoermer, Eunice Clampitt.
Oakdale Parlor, No. 125—Louise Decker.
Reina del Mar Parlor, No. 126—Katherine Leslie, Emma R. Hubel.
Verona Parlor, No. 127—Anna L. Harnes.
Monte Robles Parlor, No. 129—Annie Pattison.
Genevieve Parlor, No. 132—Agnes M. Troy, Winnie Humphreys, Josephine Shelley.
Imogen Parlor, No. 134—Julia Strang.
Clear Lake Parlor, No. 135—Angie Nelson.
Tejon Parlor, No. 136—Marcelle Moritz.
Keith Parlor, No. 137—Elizabeth Graham, Ellen O'Brien.
Placer Parlor, No. 138—Lucinda Clark, Della Williamson.
Hiawatha Parlor, No. 140—Anna McCray, Caroline Dixon.
Junipero Parlor, No. 141—Maud Alves.
El Camino Parlor, No. 144—Tillie Hettenger.
Calistoga Parlor, No. 145—Mrs. Louise Decker.
Stirling Parlor, No. 146—Ruby Mersich.
Richmond Parlor, No. 147—Gertrude Spierack.
Presidio Parlor, No. 148—Claire S. Clark, Agnes Dougherty.
Arrowhead Parlor, No. 149—May Weeks, Mary Bemis.
Berkeley Parlor, No. 150—H. W. Maloney, Carey E. Hall.
Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151—Adela Socker.
Nataqua Parlor, No. 152—Emma Wemple.
Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153—Josephine Cereghino, Agnea Gallagher.
Long Beach Parlor, No. 154—Wilhelmina Curtis.
Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155—Lottie Shoults.
Encinal Parlor, No. 156—Irene Rose, Dora McMaster.
Brooklyn Parlor, No. 157—Nellie de Blois.
Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158—Clara Strohmeier, Sarah Griffin.
Sequoia Parlor, No. 160—Luella Peters.
California Parlor, No. 161—Mary Deann.
El Elinal Parlor, No. 163—Mildred Mayfield.
Anona Parlor, No. 164—E. Louise Davis, Anna Preston.
Golden Rod Parlor, No. 165—Mamie Davis.
Argonaut Parlor, No. 166—Margaret Doyle, Ada Spilman.
Bahia Vista Parlor, No. 167—Pearl Chubb.
Annie K. Bidwell Parlor, No. 168—Margaret Collins, Josie Robbier.
Dolores Parlor, No. 169—Irene Evers, Mae Bresnahan.
Linda Rosa Parlor, No. 170—Agnes Alexander, Dr. Winifred M. Byrne.
Chabolla Parlor, No. 171—Hattie Whitaker.
Portola Parlor, No. 172—Mae Himes, Ellen Bacon.
Feather River Parlor, No. 173—M. Josie Mulvany.
San Francisco Parlor, No. 174—Edna Smith, Jennie Flick.
Santa Fe Parlor, No. 177—Mabel Zimmerman, Alice M. Wrenn.
Castro Parlor, No. 178—Alice M. Lane, Ethel Ruppert, Lottie McCormick.
Ano Nuevo Parlor, No. 180—Susie Mattei.
El Carmelo Parlor, No. 181—Mamie Callan.
Laura Loma Parlor, No. 182—Frances Simpson.
Fresno Parlor, No. 187—Mamie G. Vietor.
Sunset Parlor, No. 188—Elizabeth Donnelly.
Laguna Parlor, No. 189—Velma Hanson.

CASA DEL REY, Santa Cruz

Offers a Greater Variety of Recreation and Comfort than Any
HOTEL IN THE WORLD



CASA DEL REY, WHICH WILL OPEN ITS doors for the first time to the public on Saturday, June 3rd, will provide Santa Cruz City the greatest all-the-year-round resort in the world, what it has long needed—a first-class hotel, elegantly furnished and perfectly constructed, where visitors may find rest, comfort and all sorts of amusements throughout the entire year. The management has hurried work on the handsome edifice, so that it will be completely furnished in readiness to receive the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the State, who will assemble at Santa Cruz, the week of June 12th, the former organization holding its daily sessions in the auditorium of the Casino, which is connected with the Casa Del Rey by an overhead cement archway.

Let us enter Casa Del Rey on the opening day from its grand main entrance on Cliff street. We find before us a three-story, Spanish architecture, concrete building, with a frontage on the street of three hundred and thirty-five feet, and a garden between it and the Casino of seventy feet, making the total distance between it and the Casino one hundred and seventy feet. The entrance we find to be very imposing, with great columns rising on either side. The building is set back eighteen feet from the sidewalk on Cliff street, this space being devoted to lawn and shrubs. We find a place for automobiles to turn in at the entrance, and over this entrance we find a great metal and glass marquise, twenty-six feet wide, and extending out twelve feet.

ENTRANCE LOBBY.
Upon entering, we find the entrance lobby and office to be of noble proportions, forty feet by fifty-nine feet in dimensions, the entire floor space of which is carpeted. On the right side, as we enter, are the ladies' reception room, telephone booths and two passenger elevators. On the left side are buffet, cigar stand, general office and barber shop. The latter shop has Terrazzo floor, with tiled border of selected color.

ENTRANCE LOBBY.

But directly ahead of us, as we enter, and beyond the office lobby, is the main lobby, its dimensions seventy feet by fifty-six feet, its ceiling two stories high, the same covered over with glass lights. On the two sides of this immense lobby, which is verdant with potted palms, is a line of French windows for the total length of fifty-five feet, opening out in either direction on enclosed gardens, each garden being one hundred feet long by fifty-five feet wide, the same laid out with flowers and lawn in carpet designs according to the ideas of John Martin, as observed by him during his recent travels in Europe. It is but a step of three feet from this lobby into the garden.

MAIN LOBBY.

And then, to climax the artistic, noble effect to be gained as one enters the hotel, at the eastern end of this great lobby is seen a mammoth fireplace, with mantel fifteen feet across and with a nine-foot opening, into which the largest of logs can be placed to throw a glow and a cheer over the entire scene.

FIREPLACE.

And then, to climax the artistic, noble effect to be gained as one enters the hotel, at the eastern end of this great lobby is seen a mammoth fireplace, with mantel fifteen feet across and with a nine-foot opening, into which the largest of logs can be placed to throw a glow and a cheer over the entire scene.

MAGNITUDE.

The magnitude of what has just been described can hardly be realized. Suffice to say that the dimensions of those two lobbies together, which will really be but one room, will be one hundred and twenty feet by an average of sixty feet. Santa Cruz will come rather near outshining anything of the kind on the Coast. The hotel is built in the form of a hollow rectangle, and the open space, surrounded by the inner walls of the building, is occupied by the two gardens and the immense glass-domed main lobby extending across the middle.

ARCADE.

Connecting the hotel and the Casino from an upper floor, the enclosed arcade is roofed with Spanish design and composed of three arches. The first arch spans the Spanish garden, at the east end of which garden faces the present cottage city office building; the second arch spans the railroad and electric car tracks, and the third arch, twenty-two feet wide in the clear, connects with the Casino.

More than \$40,000 has been spent in the alterations and improvements made in the Casino and natatorium, so that they are used in harmony with the hotel building, and thus all are an integral part.

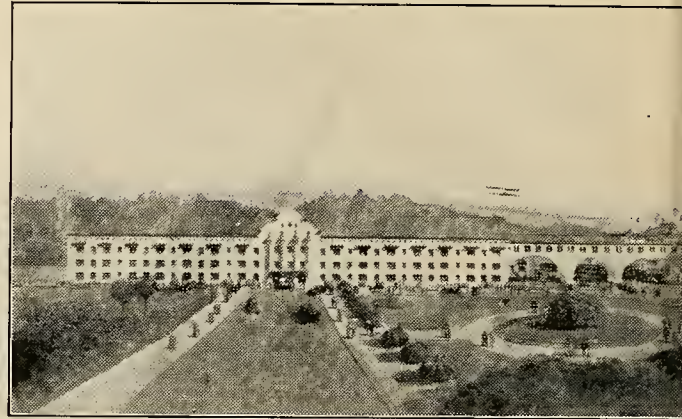
MANAGEMENT.

Casa Del Rey is under the management of James H. McCullough, who is ably assisted by a corps of well-known heads of departments, which assures unexcelled service. The maitre d' hotel in charge of the Casino, is S. A. Gottlieb, formerly of the Hotel St. Francis and the Blanco Restaurant, San Francisco. The hotel will be run strictly on the European plan, and will be open the entire year. The rates will be \$2.00 and upward per day.

CONCLUDING SUMMARY.

To sum up the entire proposition, Casa Del Rey will consist of three hundred rooms, two hundred connected with baths, to cover an area of three hundred and thirty-five feet on Cliff street by one hundred and thirty-five feet on Beach street, which permits of two large open courts, opening off the main lobby. These courts, fifty by one hundred feet, are of Spanish architecture and adorned with beautiful flowers and palms, and the hotel is connected by an arcade one hundred and seventy feet long between it and the unsurpassed Casino.

CASA
DEL REY
OVERLOOKING
MONTEREY
BAY



The Santa Cruz

Welcomes The
Native Sons
Native
of the

Beautiful Casa Del Rey
Unexcelled Cuisine
Well-appointed Rooms
(ALL OVERLOOKING MONTEREY BAY)



MOST CORDIAL
Grand Parlor of the
of the Golden West
fornia, June 12th

18th. We suggest to those
Cruz's BEST hotel, Casa Del Rey,
made, in order that we may etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

Santa Cruz
California





CASINO
FRONTING
ON
MONTEREY
BAY

Beach Company

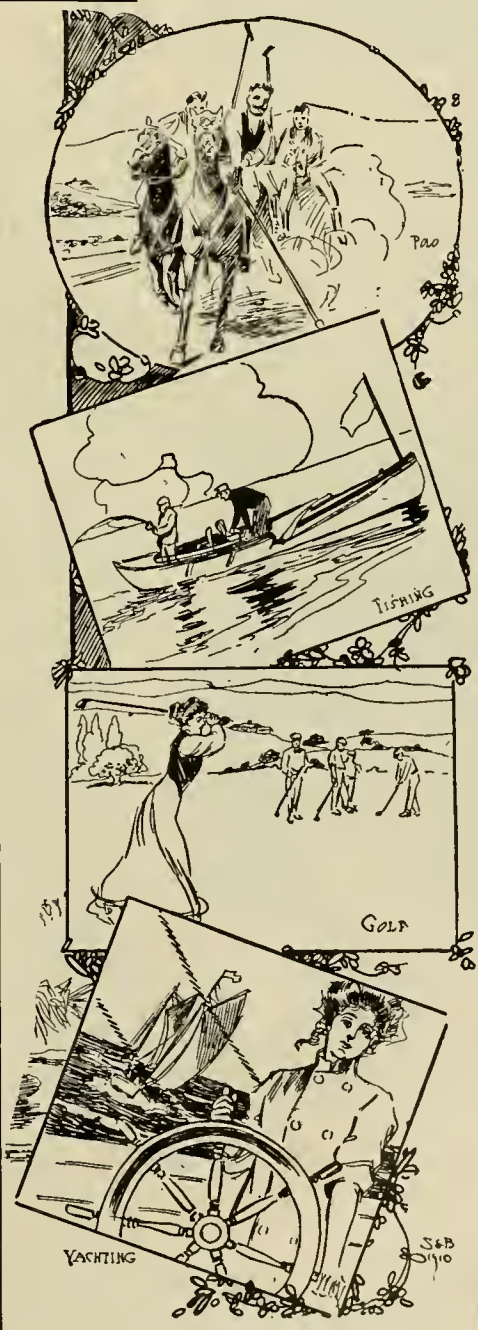
and
Daughters
Golden West

Accessories
for Cottages
(MONTEREY BAY)

WELCOME is extended to the
Sons and Native Daughters
session at Santa Cruz, Cali-
fornia, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and
18th. Accommodations at Santa
Cruz, that early reservations be
the best possible service.

SANTA CRUZ BEACH CO.

Santa Cruz
California



CASINO AND COTTAGES

All of the Outdoor and Indoor Sports You Most Enjoy Every Day in the Year

RARELY DOES ONE LOCALITY OFFER IN FULL-est measure all the delights that are afforded by both mountains and sea. To Santa Cruz belongs this pre-eminent charm. Its mountain and sea attractions are unexcelled, and generously appreciated by its own people as well as by its 40,000 or more annual visitors. A splendid Casino, costing over \$800,000, a perfect palace of pleasure, affords every enjoyment that modern man has conceived as an accompaniment of sea-side life. A dip in the briny surf, a hot salt water bath in well-appointed bathrooms, or an hour of aquatic sport in a large, up-to-date salt water natatorium are pleasures ever at hand.

Boating and yachting on river and bay, and fishing in salt and fresh water are here at their best. And when old ocean and its delights begin to pall, a thirty-minute journey by train or automobile over good roads takes the change-seeker past awe-inspiring river canyon into forest solitude in the heart of rugged mountains, where deep shade and solemn stillness awaken keen appreciation of one of the wonders of the modern world—the giant redwood trees of Santa Cruz. From all over the world these colossal specimens of tree life attract many and eminent visitors who are moved to silent wonder and admiration by the Santa Cruz Big Trees—an impression sure to deepen into a never-to-be-forgotten memory.

CLIMATE UNSURPASSED.

To its location between ocean and mountain, Santa Cruz County is indebted for its incomparable climatic equability. The mercury never falls below 26 degrees, and rarely rises above 85 degrees, thus making Santa Cruz a delightful spot in which to spend your vacation, during any season of the year. Killing frosts there are none. The mean temperature for January is 50 degrees, for July 60 degrees, and these figures have never varied more than four degrees.

No mere recital of temperatures and averages conveys any idea of the stimulating, "wine-like" quality of the atmosphere, which is charged with the bracing quality of sections further north, but wholly without the enervating climatic effect of the southland.

In all the fifty-seven counties of California, in all the forty-six States of the Union, there is not another spot where the face of Nature is as serene, as beautiful of aspect, as abounding in assurance of the good things of life, as it is in Santa Cruz County, and the region around the Bay of Monterey.

CASINO FEATURE.

There are three large dining-rooms fronting the bay, one seating four hundred and fifty, and the east and west dining-rooms opening into the main room and seating one hundred and thirty each; these are all connected by a sun promenade extending the whole length of the natatorium, facing the bay and enclosed under glass, so as to be open or closed, according to the weather. This promenade is furnished with wicker chairs, hammock chairs and settees, affording the patrons of the hotel a beautiful view of the beach and bay, allowing them to witness the crowds without mingling with them, hear the band concerts, view the fireworks, etc.,

COTTAGE CITY.

Adjoining the hotel is a block of artistic cottages, containing two to four rooms; these are called the Hotel Cottages, and a block from them is a Cottage City of two hundred cottages, laid out in streets, cement walks and flower beds, making a veritable garden surrounding these cottages. With the hotel, hotel cottages and cottage city, there can be accommodated one thousand people at one time, and seats in the dining-room, without crowding, for eight hundred, so the Beach Company can care for any sort of convention which might see fit to select Santa Cruz as their outing place.

COSY COTTAGES.

The Santa Cruz Beach Company has established its cottage city, so that people of all means may enjoy recreation on Monterey Bay and have all the comforts of home, in addition to the many attractions afforded in the Casino and accessories. Special monthly rates are in effect from May 1st to June 1st, and from September 15th to October 15th. The rates for these cottages, season of 1911 follow:

ONE-ROOM COTTAGES.

8x10	For one person per week	\$5.00	Per night	\$.75
(These are furnished to care for one person only.)				
10x12	For one person per week	7.00	Per night	1.00
	For two persons per week	9.00	Per night	1.50
12x14	For one person per week	8.00	Per night	1.25
	For two persons per week	10.00	Per night	1.75

TWO-ROOM COTTAGES.

10x12	For two persons per week	12.00	Per night	2.00
	For four persons per week	18.00	Per night	3.00
12x14	For two persons per week	15.00	Per night	2.50
	For four persons per week	20.00	Per night	3.50

FOUR-ROOM COTTAGES.

	Four persons per week	25.00	Per night	4.00
	Eight persons per week	40.00	Per night	6.00
(50 cents per day added for each additional person.)				
Monthly rates made on application.				

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

AMATEUR

EDITED BY HARRY J. LELANDE



WITH THE ADVENT OF WARM weather, and the approach of school vacations, people in the cities are planning an exodus to the seaside and mountain resorts. There is no country in the world that provides so many delightful summer resorts as does California. No matter what kind of an outdoor life appeals to one, he can find it at its best within the confines of this State. There are innumerable beach resorts for those

who love to roll in the sands and disport in the waves of old ocean; there are mountain resorts for those who want to breathe the pure higher air and angle in the clear mountain streams for trout; there are foothill resorts for those who want to camp out and while the hours away in idleness. While for those who long to tramp and enjoy the beauties of Nature, there is our own incomparable Yosemite, and the several groves of big trees. In fact, if one cannot find in California that which most appeals to his taste for outdoor life, he is indeed hard to please.

Reports throughout the State indicate that the streams are full of trout, the woods full of game, and it is predicted this will be the banner season for the summer resorts.

Good Deer Hunting Promised.

Reports from the foothill regions of the State are to the effect that hundreds of fawns have been seen, and that deer hunting this fall should be the best ever known in California for many years. Up on the mountain slopes, in the thickets, the deer are bringing forth their young, and as the campaign against mountain lions has been a vigorous one ever since the State has offered a bounty of \$20 for each scalp, the chief enemy of the deer family is rapidly being exterminated, and the fawns are afforded protection.

In the country above Placerville any quantity of young fawns are to be seen feeding at early morn on the tender grass beside their mothers. It is also reported that mountain lions are destroying fawns in those parts of the mountains where there is no effort being made to kill off the lions. Twenty fawn carcasses were recently found in one day in Loug Canyon, Placer County, on the Forest Hill Divide, all the work of mountain lions.

Auto Races on National Holiday.

The Bakersfield Merchants' Association has arranged for a big free-for-all automobile road race July 4th, under the A. A. A. rules. An ideal spot for the events has been selected, and each race may be fully viewed from the Kern River bluffs overlooking the entire course. Many prominent racing cars will be entered, and the merchants are subscribing the necessary funds liberally.

The first race will be for heavy cars at 150 miles, in ten-mile laps. First prize, \$2000; second, \$1000; third, \$500. Entrance fee, \$150.

Second race, local heavy cars, 100 miles. First prize, \$500; second, \$250; third, \$100. Entrance fee, \$50.

The third race is to be for local light cars at fifty miles. First prize, \$100; second, \$200; third, \$50.

To Hold Shooting Fest.

The Turnverein Germania will hold a prize shoot at Schuetzen Park, Los Angeles, on June 25th, when prizes aggregating \$1000, in cash and merchandise, will be awarded for the best scores. The event is to be held during the Pacific Sangerbunds, and shooting clubs and marksmen of the coast will participate. Eight German ring targets and four point targets will be used simultaneously from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m. Attendance of expert riflemen is expected from San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Oxnard, Riverside, Santa Ana, San Diego and other cities of the State.

Lots of Trout Around Santa Cruz.

Those Native Sons who visit Santa Cruz this month in connection with the Grand Parlor meeting there, and enjoy fishing and hunting, will find no end of sport. There are in Santa Cruz County some 200 miles of trout streams, filled with mountain and rainbow trout and steelheads. These streams are



Santa Cruz County's Fish Hatchery.

each year replenished with millions of fry from the Santa Cruz Fish Hatchery maintained by the county, and located at Brookdale.

Almost every known variety of fish is found in the Bay of Monterey. During the summer season hundreds of sportsmen from all over the coast assemble at Santa Cruz to enjoy salmon fishing with rod and reel. Often as many as fifty fishing boats dot the bay, each occupied by ardent sportsmen trolling for the royal salmon, which are caught in large numbers.

The fishing wharf at Santa Cruz is headquarters for local fishermen, who ply their trade twelve



San Lorenzo River, near Santa Cruz, One of the Best Trout Streams in State.

months in the year, supplying the local and San Francisco markets with fresh salmon, barracuda, yellowtail, smelt, sea bass, bonita, sole, flounders, king fish, halibut, pompano, several varieties of rock cod, mackerel and other fish. Clams, mussels, abalones and other shell fish are taken on the beaches at low tide.

Deer abound in the mountains, also quail and

other birds which appeal to sportsmen. Ducks frequent the lagoons and waterways.

Laws to Regulate Automobiling.

The last Legislature passed several bills, which have now become laws, that are aimed at the regulation of automobiles with the idea of protecting the general public. One of these makes it a felony for the driver of any motor vehicle to neglect to stop after colliding with another vehicle, or to refuse to carry any person injured by such collision to medical aid.

Another makes it a felony for the driver of any motor vehicle, which kills or injures a person, to be intoxicated at the time of such accident; while still another makes it a misdemeanor for the driver of any motor vehicle to be intoxicated while driving such vehicle.

Big Leagues' Standing.

Including games played Thursday, May 25th, the standing of the clubs in the three big baseball leagues was as follows:

PACIFIC COAST.			
Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Portland	30	21	.588
Oakland	30	27	.526
Vernon	28	26	.519
San Francisco	29	27	.518
Sacramento	23	33	.451
Los Angeles	22	33	.400

AMERICAN.			
Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	29	9	.763
Philadelphia	19	15	.559
Chicago	17	15	.531
Boston	18	16	.529
New York	18	16	.529
Cleveland	16	22	.421
Washington	12	22	.353
St. Louis	13	25	.342

NATIONAL.			
Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	23	13	.639
New York	21	13	.618
Chicago	21	13	.618
Pittsburg	20	15	.571
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	14	16	.467
Brooklyn	13	22	.371
Boston	8	28	.222

News of the State

Santa Ana—Orange County will spend a quarter of a million dollars on new school buildings the next five months.

San Diego—A \$200,000 Polytechnic High School is to be built here, plans being now under consideration.

Lakeport—The Clear Lake Railroad Company has been incorporated here, to build a railroad from Hopland to Lakeport, with a half-million capital.

Oakland—Bonds amounting to \$2,473,000 have been voted to provide new school buildings and \$500,000 for the building of an auditorium.

Sacramento—The general appropriation bill passed by the last Legislature and signed by the Governor, carries an allowance of \$10,870,850 for running the State Government the next two years.

San Francisco—The International Sunday-school Convention will be in session here next month. This will be a most important gathering, and will bring thousands of people to the State.

Los Angeles—The American Medical Society will hold its annual convention in this city this month.

Santa Ana—The State Christian Endeavor convention assembles here June 9th.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY CANDIDATE.

The following telegram was received by The Grizzly Bear just before closing the June forms:

Aracata, May 24, 1911.

Editor Grizzly Bear: Kindly announce in the June issue of The Grizzly Bear that Aracata Parlor, No. 20, N. S. G. W., will present the name of J. M. Light as a candidate for the office of Grand Trustee at the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor.

J. E. TILLEY, Chm.
"Boosters" Committee.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES
BOWLING ALLEYS
REFRIGERATORS--PORTABLE AND BUILT TO ORDER

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.

A 5271

331-3-5 E. THIRD STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

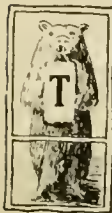
THE BOOMERANG ALLEY
FOR THE HOME
COME AND SEE IT

MAIN 1758

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

HOPE TO HAVE MONUMENTS READY BY TIME 1915 EXPOSITION

(By DR. C. W. CHAPMAN, of Nevada City, Chairman of the N. S. G. W. Donner Monument Committee.)



THE DONNER MONUMENT COMMITTEE feels that the work accomplished during the past year is very satisfactory, and that the headway we have made is considerable. We realize that there is always an anxiety on the part of the members of the organization to have such undertakings completed with dispatch, so that the Order may turn to other things. It should be understood, however, that a project of this character is not generally carried to completion in a short time. I am informed by Major Edwin A. Sherman that it required twenty-four years to build the Sloat Monument. I trust that this will help to convince the brothers that the Donner Monument Committee is really doing as well, or better, than should be expected. It is our aim and expectation to have the work completed by the time of the exposition of 1915. We expect not only to have it completed, but to have a work that will be a credit to the Order and a matter of pride to the State of California.

Perhaps the best feature of this year's accomplishment was the passing of a bill by the recent Legislature for an appropriation of \$5000 from the State, to be subscribed to the Donner Monument fund and made payable in July of 1912. The Governor signed this bill, although the demands for appropriations at this session were almost overwhelming. It goes to show that matters of a purely patriotic nature are not disregarded in California to give more advantages to commercial interests. It speaks well also for the standing of the organization of N. S. G. W. in our State and for the feelings of gratitude toward the early Pioneers that must have prompted the members of the Assembly and Senate to pass this measure by common consent.

I believe we should regard the fraternal Orders of N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. as among the greatest assets of our State. They are evidences of loyalty and attachment that testify more strongly than any other thing to the hold that California has upon her citizens. For this reason alone, it is particularly becoming to have completed a monument of the character that we are attempting, so that the vast throng of visitors from all parts of the world during the 1915 exposition days can perceive the pride which the Sons and Daughters feel in the character of their forefathers who founded and developed this magnificent State of California. It is becoming also for the State to show in this substantial manner the estimation in which it holds these Sons and Daughters, who are organized for the express purpose of advancing its interests. Such recognition by the State proclaims these organizations to be substantial and fit representatives to carry out the work which, by their principles and precepts, they have promised to do.

It is therefore incumbent upon our Order to perform its work in all cases in a manner that will increase this confidence, and place beyond criticism or complaint any of its deeds or works. The State subscribed this \$5000 on the representation that the N. S. G. W. were to subscribe at least a like amount. Many of the Subordinate Parlor have already made their donations, most of them being substantial and in keeping with the work in hand and with the sentiment which we feel toward our forefathers.

Stanford Parlor leads with a donation of \$200 and a cordial invitation to ask for more if necessary. Sacramento and Donner Parlor donated \$150 each, Presidio \$115, Santa Cruz \$105, Hydraulic, Quartz, Golden Gate, Sunset, Stockton, \$100 each. In fact, wherever a Parlor has understood the project, the donation has been adequate. It has, however, required more time and caused more delay to present the matter to the Parlor so the members did understand, than any other cause.

Artists, builders, producers of material, transportation companies, publishers, contractors, etc., have been interviewed and have promised concessions amounting to many thousands of dollars. Designs are now being prepared by leading artists of the State for the consideration and decision of the committee. The arranging of Gen. McGlashan's "History of the Donner Party," for publication in special edition for the benefit of the fund, is well under headway and many advance orders have already been taken. It is to be sold in \$5, \$3 and \$1.50 bindings, and will contain, in addition to the history proper, several chapters explaining the character of the organizations of N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. and what they are designed to accom-

plish for California; thus placing them in a proper light before the public, correcting wrong impressions, and placing on the shelves of a large number of home libraries a work of reference dealing with old landmarks and points of sentimental history which it is our endeavor to perpetuate. The material for the book is to be handled in subjects by members of the Order who are familiar with their topics. The enthusiasm and interest among the leading members of the fraternity who are striving to fulfill the real mission of the Order could not be greater.

As chairman of this committee, I am at this writing most encouraged, and confident that we will complete a work before the exposition days that will accord us the admiration and respect of the strangers of the world who will then, for the first time, learn that California's Sons and Daughters love their State and feel that it has a wonderful past, made by the noblest and most intrepid of forefathers, and that it has a wonderful future to be directed in no small degree by a worthy offspring.

We are organized; we have set ourselves to the task. We will do like the Pioneers—in the same spirit of determination, in the same incomparable way. California shall be the best State in the Union. Her Sons and Daughters shall be best—their lives and works shall show it.

PLAN TO SOON ERECT

BETSY ROSS MONUMENT.

Meetings of the N. D. G. W., Grand Parlor Betsy Ross Monument Committee were held April 26th and May 17th. Jennie E. Brown of Piedmont Parlor, chairman, Louise Roussell of Oro Fino Parlor and Susie Christ, Grand Treasurer, members of the committee, being present. Owing to the duties that will devolve upon her as Grand President next year, Anna F. Laey of Las Lomas Parlor resigned as a member of the committee, and Miss Roussell was appointed in her stead.

Many suggestions were made as to the most appropriate monument, the most favored idea being a large flagpole having a fine stone base, suitably engraved, and an American flag. The unanimous opinion of the committee was to place the memorial in the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds, when selected, and to present it to San Francisco, as a permanent feature.

The committee adjourned to meet after the Grand

Parlor convened. It is expected that a liberal donation will be received to begin the work, later on in the year.

Jennie E. Brown, chairman of this committee, is very anxious to see this monument to the maker of the national flag erected at an early day. She is an enthusiastic Native Daughter, and is imbued with a generous supply of enthusiasm, much of which she attributes to the fact that she is the great-granddaughter of Aram Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a captain in the Revolutionary War and a participant in the War of 1812.

Presents Theatrical.

San Francisco—The members of Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N. D. G. W., assisted by Gabrielle Parlor, No. 139, N. D. G. W., entertained friends on May 23rd by presenting "Fun in a Theatrical Office," under direction of Mrs. T. C. Runcie. Dancing followed the program. The committee of arrangements was composed of Mesdames Emma G. Foley, Mamie E. Neely, Elsie L. Sheehan; Misses Elizabeth Wagner, Rene Dawd, Hazel Friedlander and Hilda F. Pastene.

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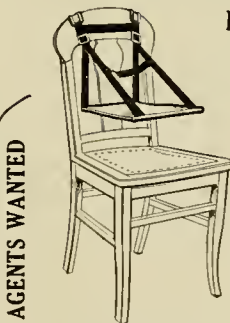
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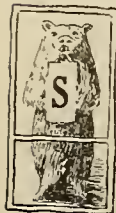
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TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

Hostesses to the Twenty-Fifth Native Daughters Grand Parlor

(Prepared for The Grizzly Bear by a Member of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N. D. G. W.)



SANTA CRUZ PARLOR, NO. 26, N. D. G. W., was instituted March 17, 1888, under very favorable circumstances. Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, N. S. G. W., taking an active part in planning for the event. They were our brothers then, our brothers now, and have always, during the past twenty-three years, shown us many courtesies, and been ever ready to assist us if assistance was necessary. We have enjoyed many social affairs with them in years past; of late years, only a joint installation occasionally.

Our membership has never reached the one-hundred mark, but the members of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, have never striven for large numbers, rather looking for quality than quantity. It has not been our policy to seek members, but rather letting those eligible signify a desire to join with us. We have tried to guard the reputation of our Parlor, as we would our own. As in all organizations, differences of opinion have arisen, but fortunately they have never caused any serious results, as our members have tried to look at such from a broad and liberal standpoint.

We have stood for the best in our beautiful city by the sea—the City of the Holy Cross—and have cheerfully given our assistance, moral and financial, to any project which was for civic improvement. Perhaps the one thing in which we feel the greatest pride, is our city ambulance, which was presented to the city in October, 1907, "through the efforts of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N. D. G. W." We have not been a Parlor that has taken up all the fads and fancies, but have always aimed to conduct our affairs in a business-like manner, looking to our receipts and expenditures.

Fortunately, our members have enjoyed good health, which could hardly be otherwise, living in such a garden spot as Santa Cruz, and therefore our

finances have not been materially lessened through illness. We have passed through fire, and our belongings were damaged; but being insured, we sustained no very serious loss. Our members have enjoyed many happy evenings among themselves, for we possess a variety of good talent, which has been cheerfully given for our entertainment.

The personnel of our Parlor has changed somewhat, many of our older and charter members having withdrawn or resigned, and five have passed to the Great Beyond, but these have left their "footprints on the sands of time." Our officers have been very faithful, several of them having served in the same office for many years. This shows that we appreciate good service. As members of the Grand Parlor, the representatives from Santa Cruz Parlor have followed the dictates of their own conscience, making it their aim to stand for the right, as they saw it.

And now that the Grand Parlor of 1911 is to be with us, we extend to you, Native Daughters of the Golden West, fraternal greetings, and trust that your coming among us and the people of Santa Cruz, may be one of those occasions pleasant for us all to remember.—S. F.

OUR DAUGHTERS.

Santa Cruz Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, Effects a Permanent Organization—Officers Installed, Etc.

(Reproduced from the Santa Cruz Sentinel of March 18, 1888.)

The meeting of the Native Daughters of the Golden West at Masonic Hall last night was one of the most pleasant events of the year. Besides the institution of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, the installation of the first officers of the Parlor took place in the presence of Native Sons of this city and visiting members of the Order. Four handsome oil-painted banners, kindly loaned by Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9,

of San Francisco, were displayed on this occasion and went a great ways toward beautifying the hall. The Grand officers arrived on the 5:55 narrow-gauge train and were met at the depot by Miss Anna Helmke, Miss May Baldwin, Miss Mollie Morgan, Miss Minnie Rennie; Messrs. F. J. Laird and Chas. Madeira, and escorted to the Pacific Ocean House.

The Parlor was duly instituted by Miss Louise Watson, D. D. G. P., assisted by the following grand officers: Miss Lizzie Dohle, Grand Past President; Miss M. Roberts, Grand Vice-President; Mrs. C. C. O'Donnell, Grand Marshal; Mrs. H. M. Green, Grand Recording Secretary; Miss Kate Meighan, Grand Treasurer; Miss Hattie Hopkins, Grand Sentinel.

The following officers were duly installed and clothed with appropriate regalia furnished for the occasion by Oro Fino Parlor: Past president, Miss Minnie Rennie; president, Miss Anna Helmke; first vice-president, Miss May Baldwin; second vice-president, Miss Ada Bennett; third vice-president, Miss Jennie Chace; recording secretary, Miss Mary E. Morgan; financial secretary, Miss Daisy Longley; treasurer, Miss Pearl Makinney; marshal, Miss Stella Finkeldey; inside guard, Miss Rose McPherson; outside guard, Miss Effie Carter; trustees—Miss Bessie Haslam, Miss Jennie Chace, Miss Alice Culverwell.

At the conclusion of the program in the Parlor, an adjournment was taken and all were invited to the banquet hall, which presented a brilliant appearance. The four large dining-tables were handsomely decorated with bouquets of flowers, and at each plate was a tasty boutonniere and a souvenir napkin. At one end of the dinner-room was a huge hank of flowers, that added greatly to the decorations.

One of the jolliest gatherings of youth and beauty that could be found in any community, assembled around the festive board and partook of the viands with the relish in keeping with a true Native, while social converse and merry laughter intermingled, helped to make this part of the evening's festivities most enjoyable.

A number of visiting members, Sons and Daughters, from San Francisco, were present and enjoyed the hospitality of the members of Santa Cruz Parlor, Native Daughters, to whom great credit is due for making this, their first entertainment, a grand social success. Among these were Samuel S. Brower of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, and John T. Dispaux and P. G. Dupuy of National Parlor, No. 118.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THESE TWO GOOD CITIES

Oroville—Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, N. S. G. W., is going to Santa Cruz with a delegation composed of A. F. Jones, Past Grand President, A. E. Boynton, Geo. E. Springer, W. H. Hibbard and H. J. Marks, with the distinct purpose of getting the 1912 Grand Parlor of N. S. G. W. for this city. They promise the delegates the time of their lives, and will arrange to have the annual Water Carnival held during the week of the meeting.

The Board of City Trustees and Chamber of Commerce have passed resolutions unanimously endorsing the plan of Argonaut Parlor to get the 1912 Grand Parlor, and have pledged financial support to the enterprise. The people of Oroville and Butte County generally are also behind the movement to have Oroville named as the 1912 Grand Parlor city.

Argonaut Parlor's campaign committee has sent the following letter to all the Parlors of the Order, and will be on hand at Santa Cruz with tons of literature and orange blossoms to help convince the delegates that Oroville is the proper place for the 1912 session:

"We take this opportunity to again invite the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West to visit us at Oroville, where the session of 1900 was held. The delegates to the Grand Parlor on that occasion made the members of Argonaut Parlor feel that they were indeed receiving a lot of brothers, as well as distinguished citizens of the State of California, and they were so pleased with their visitors that they have patiently waited the time to arrive when they could request them to return. At that time we extended to the Grand Parlor and its members all the courtesies which our limited resources would allow, and we regretted the circumstances which made us unable to do all that we wished, and to extend many courtesies in addition to those we at that time did extend.

"This period of time has changed the situation, and as our Order has grown and prospered, so has our city. At that time but two trains ran daily each way in and out of Oroville; now it requires twenty-four trains daily to attend to the wants of the traveling public, and our city has improved accordingly in every way. We want to show it to you; we want to greet you at our home, and we earnestly request your assistance in giving to us the session of the Grand Parlor for 1912."

Fresno—At meetings of the N. D. G. W. and N. S. G. W., held here during the week of May 16th, the delegates who go to Santa Cruz were given final instructions.

Fresno is out for the Grand Parlors of Native Sons and Native Daughters for 1912. The local Parlors have the moral and financial support of the County Supervisors, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Mayor and Board of City Trustees, and every man, woman and child in the county, and the delegates have been instructed to come back from Santa Cruz with orders in their pockets for the two Grand Parlors next year, or not to come back at all.

The people of Fresno believe there are several reasons why they should be favored in this matter. Inside the city limits of Fresno there is a stone which marks the geographical center of the State of California. This fact should mean a saving in transportation charges and would not compel the delegates from one end of the State to travel any farther than those from the other end.

Fresno wishes to become known as the convention city of the coast, and has successfully entertained many large delegations within the last year or so. The experience thus gained will enable the local committee to handle gatherings, such as the Grand Parlors, in a satisfactory and business-like manner, and the "Raisin City," with about thirty thousand inhabitants, could take care of the delegates and all others who might see fit to attend, without any trouble or inconvenience. And unless all plans fail, Fresno will be able to boast of the finest convention hall in the State within another year.

Another matter which will be brought to the attention of the delegates at Santa Cruz is the fact that Fresno has not had the honor of entertaining the Grand Parlor for over twenty years. As for entertainment, the local committee will guarantee plenty of that, and of the kind that will be remembered long after many other important matters have been forgotten.

The Fresno delegates, Mamie G. Vietor, Ed. Vietor and W. F. Toomey, are going to do some real boosting in Santa Cruz, and no doubt all the delegates will become so well acquainted with them there that they will have no difficulty in recognizing them when they come to Fresno in 1912.



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No. 7, Marshal



Miss Stella Finkeldey, Past Grand President



No. 5, 2nd Vice-Pres.



No. 8, Inside Sentinel

OFFICERS SANTA CRUZ PARLOR, NO. 26, N. D. G. W.

No. 1—Miss Lillian Scaroni
No. 2—Miss Anna Thompson
No. 3—Mrs. Edith K. Dodge
No. 4—Miss Alice Witney
No. 5—Mrs. Eva Pepin
No. 6—Miss Anna Wilson

No. 7—Mrs. Arista K. Mellor
No. 8—Miss Mayme Crole
No. 9—Miss Corinne Scaroni
No. 10—Anita Helen Triplett
No. 11—Mrs. Alma Hopkins
No. 12—Miss Ethel Fisher



No. 6, Outside Sentinel



No. 9, 1st Vice-Pres.



No. 10, Trustee



No. 11, Trustee



No. 12, 3rd Vice-Pres.

AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



ARY AUSTIN, a California author of note, has written a stirring drama of American Indian Life, entitled "The Arrow Maker," which was staged during the New York theatrical season just closed. Since its successful stage production, the play has appeared in book form. The action takes place in the foothills of the Sierras, California, before the white occupation. The Chisera, medicine woman of the Sagharawite, a tribe of the Sierras, is the character around whom the action involves, while Simwa, the Arrow Maker, is the villain. He scoffs at the gods and holds the Chisera and her "medicine making" in contempt. The chief has grown old and on the eve of war calls a council to elect a war leader in his stead. For all his contempt of the Chisera's "magic," Simwa understands her influence over the tribe and pays secret court to her, so that when she is called in to declare the will of the gods in the matter of leadership, she will be more certain to discover the supernatural verdict in his favor.

The Chisera, following tribal custom, is compelled to live a lonely life apart from the daily routine of her people. She is love-hungry and the tender advances of Simwa win her heart. She makes a "powerful medicine" for him, implores the favor of the gods in his behalf, goes through the medicine dance before the council, tosses the prayer sticks and delivers the judgment of heaven in his favor. The Arrow Maker leads his tribe to war and returns victor. Dazzled with success and power, he forgets the debt he owes to the Chisera, drops her when she has served his purpose and weds the chief's daughter. The Chisera, her house of love fallen, denounces Simwa before the tribe, retires in tragic gloom to her tent and refuses to make medicine for her people or to implore the favor of the gods for Simwa.

The Sagharawites are called to another war. Defeat after defeat overtakes them and the tribe is reduced to a pitiful state of distress and famine. They implore the Chisera to use her magic, but she is unyielding. The chief, resolving on stern measures, summons the Chisera, who repents and seeks again in the magic dance a return of her power. Simwa is deposed and Padahoon declared war leader. As the Chisera chants a medicine song, the Arrow Maker stretches his bow and is about to loose an arrow in her heart, when Padahoon stays his hand and slays him.

Sweet Singer Renders Own Composition.

Ellen Beach Yaw of Los Angeles, one of the State's sweetest singers, and one of California's greatest boosters in her concert tours throughout the country, has composed a song entitled "California," which she sang at a concert given in Los Angeles, May 26th, for the benefit of the Lark Ellen Home for News and Working Boys, in which she is greatly interested. This was the first time the song had ever been sung, and Miss Yaw was assisted in its rendition by a chorus of newboys. The words follow:

California! Glorious Land!
What mystery do'st thou hold?
Thy name through the Universe
Is writ in shining gold.
The eyes of every nation
Are turned toward thee now.
For God has placed with gracious hand
A wreath upon thy brow.

CHORUS.

California! California!
Earth's own charmed land!
Thy name through all eternity
Is writ by God's Own hand!

Wondrous Land of Sunshine,
That draws men unto thee,

And holds them with a magic bond
In perfect unity.

Here is found a haven,
Where sun and flowers combine
To drive away all worldly care
And teach a love Divine.

Lift your voice in gratitude!
Ring out ye Mission Bells!
Proclaim with love and harmony
The joy our country tells!
Peace and sweet contentment
Forever shall abide
In the homes of California—
Our Nation's greatest pride!

Plays for Next Season.

The 1910-11 theatrical season is considered at an end in the East, where all new plays and players have their tryouts, and then are sent to various sections of the country. While an occasional star will continue to illumine the California theatrical sky, however, during the "closed" season, the efforts of Eastern booking agencies in our behalf are now being very largely directed toward the 1911-12 season.

Word comes from New York that John Cort has already billed these attractions for the independent theaters in California for the new season: John Mason, in "As a Man Thinks;" Sam Bernard, in "He Came from Milwaukee;" Forbes Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back;" Walker Whiteside; Mme. Nazimova; May Irwin, in "Getting a Polish;" "The Deep Purple;" "Pomander Walk;" William Collier, in "I'll Be Hanged if I Do;" "Excuse Me;" "The Great Unknown;" Henry W. Savage's "Everywoman;" Puccini's grand opera, "The Girl of the Golden West;" Frank Nash, in "The Gamblers;" Mrs. Leslie Carter, in "Two Women;" "Baby Mine;" "The Chocolate Soldier;" "The Fourth Estate;" Holbrook Blinn, in "The Boss;" Grace George, in "Sause for the Goose;" Fritz Scheff, in "Mlle. Rosita."

A Word of Warning.

To the Editor of The Grizzly Bear—Dear Sir: A man by the name of W. E. Graham came amongst us recently, claiming to be a promoter of dramas. He induced the Native Daughters of Tejon Parlor, No. 136, to let him put on a play under the Parlor's auspices. He failed to make good in any particular and the Parlor is still receiving "duns" for expenses incurred by him, and which he was to have paid out of the proceeds from the play.

We think it well to sound a warning through The Grizzly Bear for the benefit of the N. D. G. W. and N. S. G. W., should this man attempt to repeat his scheme in other localities. Respectfully,

D. D. G. P., N. D. G. W.

Bakersfield, May 15th.

Eastern Notes of Interest to Californians.

Rose Coghlan is appearing in vaudeville in New York.

"The Kiss Waltz," a new Viennese operetta, is to be produced in New York this spring.

Edaie Foy is to appear next season in a musical play, "The Sleeping Car Conductor."

Lulu Glaser has brought suit for divorce in New York against her husband, Ralph Herz.

Johanna Gadsby has had to abandon her concert tour owing to an acute attack of sciatica.

To date, "Madame Sherry" has earned \$3,660,000, with a net profit of \$445,670 for the producers.

Tetrazzini will appear in New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia in grand opera next season.

Robert Edeson will make his appearance early in the coming season in a new play, "The Cave Man."

Marie Tempest has met with good success in London in a comedy melodrama, "Lilly, the Bell Tapper."

Margaret Anglin was married to Howard Hull, a member of her company last season, in New York, May 8th.

"The Hen Pecks" will continue at the New York Broadway throughout the summer, with a cast of favorites.

Fritz Scheff, De Wolf Hopper, Marie Cahill and J. T. Powers revived "Pianofore" at the New York Casino, May 29th.

Dr. J. B. McPatrick of Chicago proposes to raise a half-million dollar fund to be offered as a prize for a new national hymn.

Horatio W. Parker, an American composer, has won the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York Metropolitan Opera Company for an opera by an American composer. The work is called "Mona," and will be sung the coming season. Bryan Hooker is the librettist.

Throughout the State.

The new Orphenm in Los Angeles will be opened to the public some time this month.

The Victory theater, San Jose, will have a musical company this summer, commencing May 21st.

"Macbeth" was presented at the Berkeley Greek theater, May 15th, by the Sothern-Marlowe Co.

San Francisco is to have another Market street vaudeville theater, with a seating capacity of 1600. Sacramento capitalists are planning the erection of a large auditorium, especially equipped for concerts and conventions.

The Idora Park opera company has closed an unsuccessful engagement at Oakland, and will appear in Los Angeles during the summer season.

May Robson, who has been pleasing large audiences in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," was successfully operated upon in Santa Barbara recently, and has entirely recovered.

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AT THE LOS ANGELES THEATERS.

Nat. C. Goodwin's notable comedy success "The Genius," will occupy the attention of Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theater Company, the week commencing Monday night, May 29th. "The Genius" is the work of Cecil and William C. DeMille, who are responsible for "The Warrens of Virginia," "Strongheart" and other equally well-known successes. The story of the play concerns a very much up-to-date young man, Jack Spencer, who palms off a number of paintings, etc., as his own handiwork, greatly to the wonder and admiration of his hosts of friends, and especially of a very charming young woman. Beneath the sparkling fun of this bright comedy, there is a subtle satire on the questionable appropriation by the rich. As the litesome, care-free and genial Jack Spencer, Lewis S. Stone will enjoy splendid opportunities for real fun making, while Marjorie Raubach should make a decidedly pretty picture as the artist's model, Nell Graham. All the other members of the company are cast in parts that allow fine chances for good comedy work, while the whole production will reveal some unusually beautiful stage settings. "The Right of Way" follows "The Genius."

At the Los Angeles, the vaudeville bill for the week commencing Monday, May 29th, matinee, is up to the usual high-class standard of the Sullivan and Considine circuit. There will be another fine bill presented the week commencing Monday, June 12th. This week's bill includes the Salambos, Nat. Nazario & Co., Monroe & Mack, Violet MacMillan, Barnes & Robinson, Bruce Morgan, Claude and Ruff.

Among the features billed for next week are: Walker & Sturm, Australian raquet jugglers; Norton & Russell, in Protean character changes; the six Imperial dancers, stylish stppers; S. Miller Kent and company in a comedy playlet, "Just Dorothy"; Carl McCullough, in "Footlight Impressions"; Travella, the great ventriloquist.

Meets With Serious Accident.

S. H. Flournoy, secretary San Ramon Valley Parlor, N. S. G. W., met with a serious accident at Danville recently, that resulted in the loss of an eye. He is now confined in the Merrill hospital, Oakland.

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

N. S. G. W. AND N. D. G. W. GRAND PARLORS
SANTA CRUZ, JUNE 12-17.

Monday night, June 12—Promenade concert and fire-works on beach.
Tuesday night, June 13—Reception and ball at Casino.
Wednesday, All Day, June 14—Excursion to Big Trees and barbecue.
Wednesday night, June 14—Concert and fireworks at beach.
Thursday night, June 15—Banquet.

LATE PERTINENT PARLOR PARAGRAPHS.

Courtland—Courtland Parlor, No. 106, N. S. G. W., will give its twenty-fourth annual ball, June 9th.

Roseville—La Rosa Parlor, No. 191, N. D. G. W., was instituted here, May 20th, by D. D. G. P. Ema Gett, Past Grand President, of Sacramento.

Tolsom—F. Parlor, No. 123, N. D. G. W., had a visit from Grand President Nimic C. Peyton, May 16th.

Livermore—Angelita Parlor, No. 32, N. D. G. W., celebrated its twenty-third institution anniversary, May 19th, the Grand President being an honored guest.

Oroville—Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, N. S. G. W., plans the erection of a mineral arch at the Western Pacific depot here, and will take a prominent part in the water carnival next month.

Petaluma—Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, N. S. G. W., will ask the Grand Parlor to assist in restoring the old Vallejo Adobe, recently acquired.

San Francisco—It is rumored here that the delegates to the Santa Cruz N. S. G. W. Grand Parlor from this city will ask the levying of a per capita tax of 30 cents to meet the deficiency arising from the Admission Day celebration last year.

Holister—A ball team from Fremont Parlor, No. 44, N. S. G. W., wants to play a game with a team from Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, N. S. G. W., during the Grand Parlor session.

PARLOR DECIDES YOUNG MEN HAD
BETTER OPPORTUNITIES IN EARLY DAYS.

Nevada City—The series of debates in Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, N. S. G. W., continue to draw a large attendance. On May 9th, the subject was, "Resolved, That the young men of early days had a better opportunity than the young men of the present day." The affirmative was handled by Joe V. Snyder and W. B. Celio, while J. F. Colley and Leo Huy debated the negative side. Very able arguments were presented by both sides, but the judges decided the question in the affirmative. Others members who took part in the argument, were Frank T. Smith, George W. Downey, Thos. G. Richards and C. G. Sweeney for the affirmative; and Herman W. Brand and Harry Tamblin for the negative. On May 23rd the subject named for discussion was, "Resolved, That the Grand Sutter did more for the early advancement of California than James W. Marshall." The affirmative debaters were Lester Solano, Harry Odgers and Carl Scheemer, while Everett Hartung, Melvin White and Walter McLeod did the honors for the negative.

The debates have aroused a great deal of interest in the Parlor, and will be continued until June 12th, when further discussions will be continued until the winter months.

MEMORIAL ADOPTED ON
DEATH OF MARYSVILLE NATIVE SON.

At a meeting of Marysville Parlor, No. 6, N. S. G. W., held at Marysville, May 10th, the following memorial on the death of James Patterson McIsaac, submitted by a committee composed of J. M. Morrissey, A. L. Galligan and W. J. Jamison, was unanimously adopted:

To the Officers and Brothers of Marysville Parlor, No. 6, N. S. G. W.—On August 9, 1881, there came into being, in the county of Yuba, State of California, one who, by reason of birth, was eligible to membership in the Order of Native Sons of Golden West. On April 10, 1908, James Patterson McIsaac became a member of Marysville Parlor, No. 6, and until his death, May 9, 1911, was an ardent and faithful member of the Order. But God, Whose acts we dare not question, saw fit to remove him from our Parlor to the Parlor on High, and we can but bow to His divine wisdom; and

Whereas, It is fitting and proper that the members of Marysville Parlor, No. 6, N. S. G. W., should formally recognize the passing hence of our brother, and testify upon this occasion in Parlor meeting assembled, to the love and friendship which his fellow members had and still have for him, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother McIsaac, we have lost a good and faithful member, his wife has lost a devoted husband, his family a loving son and brother, and the community an upright citizen.

Resolved, That we extend to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathy; that our charter be draped in mourning; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, presented to the press of this city and The Grizzly Bear Magazine, and copies thereof be sent to the widow and family of our deceased brother.

N. S. G. W. GRAND
PARLOR HOSTS

(Continued from Supplement 3, Column 3)

members were: R. S. Miller, W. D. Haslam, C. A. Canfield, S. B. Miller, C. H. Ward, Albert Miller, H. H. Miller, F. K. Roberts, F. Thompson, H. Laird, W. Vahlberg, Frank Griffith, George Carpy, and Underwood McAnn. In all, a total of twenty-nine quarter members. This first meeting concluded with a banquet tendered to the grand officers and visiting brothers at a local restaurant.

Maintains Own Hall and Club-Rooms.

The Parlor continued to hold its meetings for some little time at the Odd Fellows' hall, and then moved to the Masonic hall, where it remained for several years; but for the last fifteen years it has occupied a hall of its own neat fitting and furnishing, known as the Native Sons' hall, and located in the Hoffman building, in the center of the city. This hall is rented every evening—other than Tuesday evening, the regular meeting of the Parlor—to other fraternal orders, from which the Parlor derives a good revenue for its treasury. In connection with the hall is a well-appointed club-room for the use of members and invited guests, containing billiard, pool and card tables, a piano and reading matter, and here many a pleasant evening is spent. This club-room is also used for whist tournaments during the winter months, and for the special spreads so delectably prepared by Brother E. Alzina and which are generally given on the occasion of a class initiation of new members. These have become quite a feature of the Parlor in recent years and have added materially to its present large membership. At the class initiations, and the light banquets that follow, there are generally present one of the grand officers and several visiting brothers from other Parlors; and with the talks and witty stories of the visitors, and the various talents of the different members of the Parlor, these meetings are looked forward to for much entertainment and pleasure.

Has Been Host on Several Occasions.

Santa Cruz Parlor now numbers 284 members, which shows how it has grown since its inception; and the personnel of its membership represents the sturdy young manhood of the city, who appreciate the high moral principles for which the Order stands—its veneration of our Pioneer Fathers and Mothers, and the days of '49. The Order being a beneficiary one, this Parlor, during the past years, has distributed much relief to its members who have been in distress. It is also not unkindly, and holds in hallowed memory those former brothers who so untimely have ceased this earthly career and passed on to the Heavenly Parlor.

Four times has this Parlor, with the assistance of the citizens of Santa Cruz, had the honor and pleasure of entertaining the Native Sons of California at the annual Admission Day celebration. The city itself being so well situated and equipped for the handling of such large crowds, with the best and safest bathing beach on the coast and ample accommodations for all, have undoubtedly been reasons why it has been selected so often in comparison to other places, for the celebration; and probably will continue to be in the future.

In the year 1902 the Grand Parlor of Native Sons met in Santa Cruz for the first time. And during this month of June it is scheduled to meet once again.

Santa Cruz Parlor awaits the meetings of the 1911 Grand Parlor with its well-established record for hospitality, and believes it will have better facilities than ever before for the entertainment and accommodation of the delegates, and has some special features in the way of entertainment for its guests while here.

A Welcome to All—the More the Merrier.

So the word is "welcome," and the wish, "a pleasant time for all who may come." And the more the merrier, for Santa Cruz can take good care of you. At the meetings of the Grand Parlor, Santa Cruz Parlor will not only be represented by its regularly elected delegates, but by Past Grand President Frank Mattison, who has heretofore served

with honor as the head of Native Sons of the Golden West. Willett Ware of Santa Cruz Parlor is now the D. D. G. P. for this district.

Aside from its numerical growth, Santa Cruz Parlor has not been idle in a financial way; and during its existence has become possessed of a valuable property, located right in the center of the business district, from which it derives a good income; but the ultimate object in the acquiring of this realty will be, at some time in the future, to erect thereon a suitable building for its own use. Much of the credit for this investment is due to the careful and conscientious manner in which the affairs of the Parlor have been conducted by the officers who have been elected from time to time.

The present officers of Santa Cruz Parlor are: Past president, T. C. Wilson; president, R. H. Rountree; first vice president, F. H. Moore; second vice president, H. B. Howland; third vice president, A. M. Baldwin; recording secretary, R. H. Pringle; financial secretary, Willett Ware; treasurer, J. R. Williamson; trustees—C. C. Kratzenstein, H. H. Miller and E. Alzina; marshal, A. J. Speaker; inside sentinel, E. P. Otto; outside sentinel, L. P. Smith, Jr.; surgeon, Dr. H. E. Piper.

The June Grizzly Bear

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GRIZZLY BEAR MAGAZINE'S GREATEST ASSET

(Continued from Supplement 5, Column 3)

fare of both Orders; I like The Grizzly Bear because of its far-seeing insight into the Asiatic question and because of its determined stand against Asiatic invasion; I like The Grizzly Bear because, through its columns, which are so generously placed at our disposal, I am enabled to keep in touch with the Parlors of the State, and thus learn what other members of the Order are doing for the good of the State we all love so well.

A good piece of work accomplished by one Parlor will naturally inspire others. Lastly, I like The Grizzly Bear because it has so willingly extended a helping hand to the undeveloped talent within the two Orders. In the years to come, I believe that many a successful author will thank The Grizzly Bear for his first boost up the ladder of success. These are the principal reasons why I like The Grizzly Bear. There are several others which your space and my time will not allow me to state. Suffice it say: I LIKE THE GRIZZLY BEAR and am wholly satisfied with it as our official organ.

I hope it will be re-endorsed as the official organ of both Orders, and that both the Native Sons and Native Daughters Grand Parlors will continue their financial aid. Fraternally,

ANNA I. DEMPSEY,
Grand Trustee, N.D.G.W.

MERITS HEARTY SUPPORT.

Redding, May 9th.

Grizzly Bear Publishing Company—Dear Sirs and Brothers: I am in favor of the re-endorsement of The Grizzly Bear as the official organ of the Order. I regard it as an excellent publication; one that is of great benefit to the Order and meriting the hearty support of every Native Son and Native Daughter of the Golden West.

I read with interest, pleasure and profit every number, and carefully file every one away for future reference. You have my encouragement and good will in your laudable efforts to produce a superior monthly magazine, championing the cause of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, and telling the tales of the Pioneers.

Fraternally and sincerely,

J. E. BARBER,
Grand Trustee, N.S.G.W.

DONE MOST FOR ORDER.

San Francisco, April 27th.

Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Dear Sirs: As Past Grand President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and having had an opportunity of securing an expression from every Parlor in the State last year in regard to The Grizzly Bear, I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe that this publication has done more to further the interests of the Order and to bring about a closer relationship among the members, than could possibly have been accomplished in any other way.

I have noticed that when the columns of The Grizzly Bear have been used freely by the grand officers and publicity committees of the various Parlors, there has been a decided gain in membership, a greater number of new Parlors instituted, an added interest along patriotic lines, and a renewed interest in social affairs. Owing to the fact that new ideas are constantly appearing in these columns, is it any wonder that this medium of communication between Parlors has been the means of bringing much helpfulness to heretofore discouraged Parlors and showing the members a way to become as prosperous and self-reliant as the more fortunate sisters?

Trusting that the next Grand Parlor, and each succeeding one, will see that the small financial assistance given The Grizzly Bear per year is a splendid investment for the good of the Order, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

EMMA W. LILLIE,
Past Grand President, N. D. G. W.

GRAND PARLOR SHOULD RE-ENDORSE.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—My Dear Sirs and Bros.: Replying to your letter of April 24th asking my opinion of The Grizzly Bear, I will say that it is exactly what is wanted by our Order. The official list of the officers of the Parlors is alone worth the money, as it is kept up-to-date and is the only way to do those things. As an official mouthpiece of the Grand Secretary's office, it saves the Grand Parlor probably twice the amount that you ask from the Grand Parlor.

I heartily endorse the management of the magazine for the way in which it has conducted its business, and the Grand Parlor could do no better than to make the same contract with you that it

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did at the last Grand Parlor. Wishing you success in all your ventures, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK McALLISTER,
Grand Inside Sentinel, N.S.G.W.

DESERVES MORAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

San Miguel, May 13, 1911.

Pubs. Grizzly Bear—Gentlemen: Your communication at hand. If my support as one of the Grand Trustees of the N.D.G.W., will be of any aid to you, you shall certainly have it. Both as a magazine and the official organ of both Orders, I consider The Grizzly Bear is deserving of all the moral and financial support each member can contribute.

Yours respectfully,

MAMIE FITZGERALD,
Grand Trustee, N.D.G.W.

NO OTHER FACTOR HAS DONE MORE.

Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Gentlemen: An official organ of a fraternal society in this age is not only a custom, but an absolute necessity. I have always favored an official organ of our Order, and feel that The Grizzly Bear is doing a great deal to maintain and build up our society.

I certainly consider that no other factor in our fraternal life does more for the Order than The Grizzly Bear. It is keenly appreciated throughout the State by those interested in California and its progress. It is also appreciated by the few remaining Argonauts who read the interesting sketches of their early associates, whose ranks are being decimated by Father Time.

Very respectfully,

H. R. McNOBLE,
Past Grand President, N.S.G.W.

OF GREAT VALUE TO ORDER.

Secretary Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Dear Sir: Your communication of April 26th, reached me in due time and contents duly noted. In reply to same, I wish to state that, as a grand officer and a member of the Order of N.D.G.W., I consider The Grizzly Bear magazine of great value and interest to the N.D.G.W. and look forward to each issue with as much interest as I would to the visit of a friend. I enjoy it very much and do not see how the N.D.G.W. could get along without it. Wishing The Grizzly Bear continued success, and prosperity in the future as in the past,

Sincerely and Fraternally,

SUSIE K. CHRIST,
Grand Treasurer, N.D.G.W.

Charter President for Grand Organist.

Oakland—Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N. D. G. W., will present the name of Jennie E. Brown for Grand Organist, at the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor. Its candidate was the charter president of the Parlor, which was instituted fifteen years ago, and she has to her credit the organization of three Parlors in Oakland.

Piedmont Parlor gave a masquerade ball, May 18th, which was largely attended, and a success

financially. The Parlor had an initiation May 25th, when six candidates were added to the rolls. A banquet followed the initiation.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO

SAVE THE PORTSMOUTH

At a meeting of Mission Parlor, No. 38, N. S. G.W. (San Francisco), May 10th, Dan Q. Troy introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted and forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington:

Whereas, It is reported in the public prints that it is the intention of the Navy Department to condemn and sell the historic sloop-of-war, "Portsmouth"; and

Whereas, The "Portsmouth" is intimately connected with the history of San Francisco, having entered this port in 1846 bearing the United States troops that took possession of this State; therefore be it

Resolved, By Mission Parlor, No. 38, Native Sons of the Golden West, that we protest against this desecration of a ship that should be preserved as a relic of pioneer days; and further be it

Resolved, That we request the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to place the "Portsmouth" in repair and send her to San Francisco, that she may be properly preserved and cared for by this State, and we pledge the Native Sons of the Golden West to see that proper means will be taken to such end.

These resolutions have since been adopted by the San Francisco delegates to the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor and telegraphed to Congressman J. R. Knowland, Past Grand President. The Secretary of the Navy has replied that the "Portsmouth" has been transferred to service under the Treasury Department. On April 17th, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed similar resolutions, and on May 11th, the Friendly Club of San Francisco adopted strong resolutions, both of which were telegraphed to Washington. It is very likely the matter of the disposition of the Portsmouth will come before the Grand Parlor at Santa Cruz, and a strong effort made to have the Order use its endeavors to the end that the old ship be preserved, as it should be.

The matter of the preservation of the Portsmouth is of the greatest importance to the Order of N. S. G. W., as its early history is closely interwoven with the State's early history. Surely, in later years we would not want to have it said of us, as an organization instituted to preserve the State's early history and landmarks, that we permitted this age-infected ship to be lost to future generations, without action on our part to stay the destroying hand.

Not only should the Grand Parlor use every legitimate means to save the Portsmouth, but every Subordinate Parlor in the Order of N. S. G. W. should immediately telegraph its protest against the desecration to Washington. Appeal to your representatives in Congress, as well as to the President and the head of the Navy Department.

Salt will keep meat, but it requires "sand" to keep a good resolution.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

With Our Western Books and Writers

CONDUCTED BY NETTIE S. GAINES

THE CABIN.



PEOPLE WHO SPEND THEIR VACATIONS in the high Sierras, either camping in the big outdoors or stopping at one of the famous resorts, will find Stewart Edward White's late book, "The Cabin," a most interesting one. It is not a novel, but primarily a series of incidents which are worked out in a simple and entertaining way. The little meadow where the cabin is to be built is described as an ideal location. One, accustomed to constructing buildings in a crude way, is engaged to engineer this important piece of workmanship. Even a fireplace is installed, and the kitchen equipped in true camper fashion. Life now can be enjoyed, and the many attractions which the mountains offer, are described from the nature-lover's standpoint, for Stewart Edward could not disguise, were he to attempt to do so, his love for California's mountains.

His chapter on trees furnishes most striking evidence of this. He loves, too, the old mountaineer and is never so happy as when he engages him in conversation. In this book, as in "The Rules of the Game," California John is this type of California's pioneer. Every one who has succeeded in catching mountain trout, well knows the difficulties he encountered, and the writer's chapter on "Trout" will be most realistic. Two chapters of unusual interest are "Conduct of Life" and "The Ethical Code," California John being the central figure of each. The large print and many telling illustrations add to the book's adaptability. Here are some of the most interesting thoughts in the book:

"I don't care what you know, or how big a head you've got, or what sort of an education, there's about four million things you don't know nothin' about. Somebody may know it, but you don't. You can't take up anything, I don't care what it is or where it is, without getting a whole heap of new knowledge about things in the world, and their natur', and how the cussed things act. A thing looks simple and dead easy to do—and it ain't."

"I've often noted two things about trees; the stunted little twisted fellows have had a heap hard time, what with wind and snow and poor soil;—and they grow farthest up on the big peaks."

ON THE LIFE-TRAIL.

(By Henry Meade Bland.)

I only keep a-climbing.

I know the stars of God are overhead;

And hy that far-off streaming spirit-wand,

The meteor's gleam, I know that I am led,

And so I keep a-climbing.

I only keep a-climbing.

at may be yon blue range will be the last;

It may be many others lie beyond;

And yet I know the summit will be passed.

And so I keep a-climbing.

—From "A Song of Autumn and Other Poems."

HERBERT BASHFORD'S PLAY A SUCCESS.

Mr. Bashford's many friends will be overjoyed to know of the reception given to his latest drama, "The Woman He Married," in the Southern states. From the St. Louis Republican comes these most appreciative words: "There is a great deal to the play. It is clever in its climaxes and well staged. Its theme is engaging to those who like to believe that in time there is a solution to all the mean, nasty, hideous sufferings that gall the cultivated minorities, and that man is wicked, sinful and base because there is something awry between morals and masculine instinct and the accepted but inefficient social code."

"CARCASSONNE" HAS A NEW VERSION.

Dr. Edward Robeson Taylor, San Francisco's ex-mayor, has written a version of Gustave Nadand's "Carcassonne," the poem in which the poor Frenchman bewails the fact that he has never seen the city of his dreams. Dr. Taylor follows this version with an original poem entitled, "Carcassonne Attained," in which he develops the thought that only by living for others and helping those who have fallen can one see Carcassonne.

NIGHT-TIME IN CALIFORNIA.

(By A. J. Waterhouse.)

Night-time in California. There's nothing like it found,

Though to and fro you come and go and journey earth around.

The skies are like a crystal sea, with islands made of stars;

The moon's a fairy ship that sails among its shoals and bars;

And on that sea I sit and look, and wonder where it ends;

If I shall sail its phantom wave and where the journey trends,

And if—in vain I wonder; let's change the solemn theme.

For the nights of California were made for man to dream.

Night-time in California. The cricket's note is heard,

And now perhaps the twitter of a drowsy, dreaming bird.

An oar is splashing; the wakeful frogs reply. The breeze is chanting in the trees a ghostly lullaby.

The moon has touched with silver the peaceful, sleeping world,

And in the weary soul of man the flag of sorrow's furled.

'Tis a time for smiles and music; 'tis a time for love divine.

For the nights of California are Heav'n this side the line.

Night time in California. Elsewhere men only guess At the glory of the evenings that are perfect—

nothing less; But here the nights, returning, are the wondrous gifts of God—

As if the days were maidens fair with golden slippers shod.

There is no cloud to hide the sky; the universe is ours,

And the starlight likes to look and laugh in Cupid-haunted bowers.

Oh, the restful, peaceful evenings! In them my soul delights,

For God loved California when he gave to her her nights.

—From "Some Homely Little Songs."

LECTURES BY GEORGE WHARTON JAMES.

That Eastern teachers and their friends who attend the National Educational Association in San Francisco in July may come thoroughly in touch with all of California's resorts and points of interest, the Southern Pacific Company has arranged with George Wharton James to give a course of lectures in the Palace Hotel ticket office. These lectures are open to all interested teachers and their friends, and are being given nightly so that by the time the Eastern teachers arrive, those here will be in a position to give their Eastern friends information as to the most desirable places to spend their time. The Southern Pacific Company could not have found a person better fitted to do this work than Mr. James, he having spent many years in study along these lines.

AN ADDITION TO OUR CALIFORNIANA.

Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph. D., Professor of History

in the University of Southern California, has given us a delightful treatment of the history of California in a book entitled "California the Golden." It is to be hoped that this most valuable addition to our State's history will find its place in all the grammar schools of the State as a supplementary reader.

LITERARY EDITOR WRITES A BOOK.

Readers who have so much appreciated the literary page of the San Francisco Sunday Chronicle are anxiously awaiting the arrival of George Hamilton Fitch's promised book, entitled, "Comfort Found in Good Old Books." The first essay gives to the book its title.

MESSAGES FROM SAN JOSE'S POET.

George Sterling, author of "Wine of Wizardry" and "The Testimony of the Suns," has a new book entitled "The House of Orchids and Other Poems."

MOUNT HAMILTON.

(By Ina Coolbrith.)

Through the still darks, the searchers, from this height,

Vigil the wheeling worlds upon their course; He, its name-giver, seeking supreme light,

Beyond the stars sought and beheld their source. —From The May Sunset.

LECTURES ON AUTHORSHIP.

W. C. Morrow, the person to whom so many California writers are indebted for the inspiration and guidance in their literary careers, is giving a course of lectures in San Francisco at the present time under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, on "Authorship." When this course is completed another has been arranged for in Berkeley during the university summer session. These lectures are a rare treat, whether one is aspiring to write or not. The audience is made to realize that life's opportunities are great in number and all that is needed is to take advantage of them while we may.

ANOTHER OF SAN JOSE'S POETS.

Some time ago Henry Meade Bland promised his many friends a book of poems, entitled, "Sierran Pan and Other Poems." The writer of such a bit of verse as "On the Life-Trail" certainly has another treat in store for us.

EARLY CALIFORNIA LITERATURE.

Miss Ina Coolbrith, California's sweet singer, and author of "Songs of the Golden Gate," is planning to give lectures, during the fall, dealing with literature in the early days of the Overland Monthly. Miss Coolbrith is about the only one who remains to tell the story and to hear it will be a treat no one can afford to miss.

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TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

NATIVE SONS TO HAVE FINEST FRATERNAL BUILDING IN STATE

(Prepared for The Grizzly Bear by P. G. P. CHARLES M. BELSHA., Chairman Ways and Means Committee, N. S. G. W. Hall Association.)



ALL OF THE STEEL WORK IN THE Native Son Building in San Francisco has now been erected by the Pacific Rolling Mills, and one can have some idea of how the building is going to look when completed. The cut here shown portrays the building much better than I can tell about it. I am also pleased to report that stock subscriptions and payments thereon are reaching the secretary's office very satisfactorily.

From March 1st until May 12th, \$7,620 worth of new subscriptions have been received, making the total subscriptions to date, \$191,848. From March 1st to May 12th, \$42,068 has been paid on account of subscriptions, making the total stock payments to date, \$109,623. The following contracts have been let:

Foundation	\$ 7,625
Steel	52,235
Fire proofing	55,000
Terra Cotta	5,085

Making a total of.....\$100,045

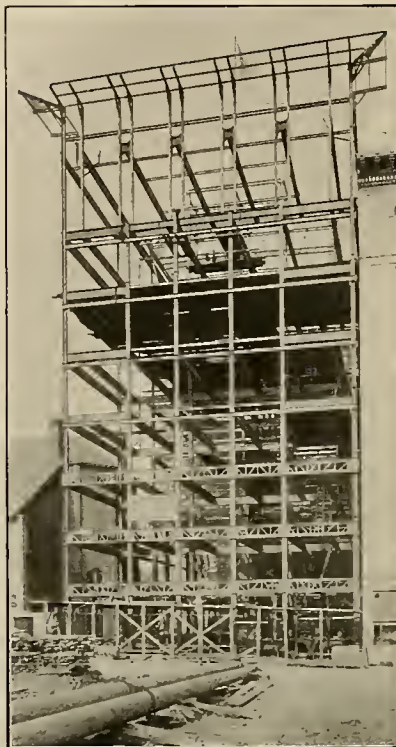
of contracts let to date. Within the next sixty days it is expected that the remaining contracts for the finishing of the building will have been signed up, and work will be pushed forward until the handsome edifice is ready for occupancy.

The total estimated cost of erecting and furnishing the building is, approximately, \$235,000, and we only lack about \$40,000 of that amount, which we hope and expect will be subscribed by the loyal members of the Order before the building is turned over to tenants. When the Board of Directors of the Hall Association discussed ways and means for the erection of the building, it was their desire to have the building entirely paid for on completion, in order that the stockholders might receive dividends on their stock within the first year.

No fraternal society has erected a building in San Francisco without a large bonded indebtedness and, as it is the aim of the Native Sons of the Golden West to lead all fraternal societies in all things, it is the special desire of the Directors of the Hall Association to lead in this particular. There is still an overwhelming majority of the members of the Order who have not taken Hall Association stock, and an appeal is now made to those members to assist in the erection of a beautiful monument to the Order in the metropolis of our beloved State. Brothers are not asked to make a donation—they are asked to make an investment in a business proposition which will pay them at least 5 per cent interest on their money with the building half occupied, and when the building is fully occupied, as we expect that it will be before the end of 1912, the proposition will probably pay 10 per cent.

The par value of the stock is now \$8, at which it is sold, but when the earnings from the building return to the stockholders 10 per cent on their investment, the price of stock will, no doubt, go to \$10 per share.

There can be no possible loss to anyone making an investment in this stock. The real estate holding of the Association will continually increase in



SHOWING COMPLETED STEEL WORK

value, and those who subscribe for a small number of shares and desire at any future time to dispose of their holdings will find a ready market for them among the several Parlors of San Francisco and, in all probability, at a price in excess of the par value of the stock.

Therefore, I once more appeal to those brothers of the Order who have not yet taken shares, to do

so at their earliest convenience. Surely there is no member of the Order who cannot afford to take at least one share, and there are many who can take more. Remember that every little bit helps, and it is our duty as Native Sons to assist in the erection of this beautiful building.

Fill out the subscription blank which appears below, AT ONCE, and return it to Brother Adolph Eberhart, 183 Carl Street, San Francisco, California, Secretary of the Association.

Again, let me say to you, that every little bit helps and that the efforts of all will lighten the burden.

It is natural that an expectant who has been cut off by a will should suffer from a lack of will power.

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Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West

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ADDRESS.....

DATED.....191.

Parlors Accomplished Much For Homeless Child

(Continued from Page 9, Column 3)

work. Mr. Pool has one of our babies, and of course is anxious that every home shall be told just what he knows about the happiness that babies bring.

San Luisita Parlor, N. D. G. W., with Mrs. Agnes Lee as chairman, was the first Parlor to send applications to the Central Committee, and two beautiful babies were placed in San Luis Obispo homes as the result. The Parlor has shown the greatest interest in these children, and on Christmas they were given spoons. Shower parties have been given these now fortunate babies, one of whom has just been legally adopted by her adoring parents and the other two will be soon.

Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N. D. G. W., Mrs. Grace Willy chairman, published an attractive article in the city papers on our children's work, and appended a list of children. Within one week seven applications applied to the Parlor committee, and as a result several children will probably be placed soon.

A report of the financial condition of the Central committee is herewith given:

Receipts.	
Amount on hand May 1, 1910.....	\$3700.92
Received from Parlors.....	\$5626.10
Received Interest.....	63.09
Received Donation.....	10.00
	<hr/> \$6999.19
Total Receipts.....	\$9400.11
Total Disbursements.....	<hr/> 1854.22

Amount on hand March 31, 1911.....\$7545.89

This money is deposited with the Southern Pacific Milling Company at 5 per cent interest, which is computed on monthly balances and payable May 31st of each year.

Amusing and Pathetic Tales.

Many amusing and pathetic tales may be told of these thirty-five children who, when homes and loving arms are opened to them, gaze in wonderment at all the kindnesses heretofore unknown to them. In the institutions they are given food, clothes, a place to sleep and as much attention as can be expected where there are hundreds claiming the attention of the nurses. Those who have not seen conditions as they exist, can scarcely realize that there are children as old as five years who have never seen a cat, or that there are children as old as eight years who think that milk is the product of a wagon.

Little Jessie went to the home of a maiden lady who owned a magnificent cat. When the little girl had been received with open arms by this tender-hearted woman, Jessie's pleasure was almost immediately considered, and as a result, this fine large cat was brought in. Much to the surprise of all present, Jessie's face immediately showed that she was much frightened; indeed, she was terror-stricken, and there seemed to be no chair in the room large enough to hide her. This same thing happened in the case of a little boy of three years. Cats and dogs were unknown to him, and his frightened cries could be heard for a block; nothing seemed to please him in his new home, until the gramophone was tried for his benefit. At once the smiles came through the tears, and in a few moments he was leading the big bulldog, the angora cat and the "nigger bank" up to the horn to show them where the music came from.

Harold was very fond of milk, and in the city had seen the milkman take the bottles from his wagon on many occasions. The first night he spent at his new home he watched through the picket

fence the men milking the cows. He followed them to the house, where they brought the pails of fresh warm milk. He refused to drink any, however, saying, "None of that for me; I saw where it came from. Ours is all right; it comes off a wagon."

Lucinda is our ebony baby, three years old, bright and good looking, with her hair done up in six little kinky braids, sewed with white thread. She was the star attraction on board the train when she was taken to her new home. She is very dark, in fact, so dark that many colored folks had looked at her and turned away saying, "She's too black, we wish for light colored children." Little Kathleen was a blue-eyed darling, three months old when she took her three hundred mile journey to the home where two people waited anxiously for her. A beautiful basket, daintily in its baby blue ribbons and snowy lace was brought out and the little treasure placed in it to see if she'd look just as they had pictured her. Absolute satisfaction was the result, and today the adoption papers are being prepared. Winnie, a beautiful dark-eyed girl, six years old, whose picture appears in The Grizzly Bear, is making another home ideal. Her sweet childish expressions, her lovely disposition and her appreciation of the devotion showered upon her by her new mother and father are all evidences of the beautiful character which is bound to develop under such conditions as are found in this refined home.

Little Tommy, a blue-eyed three-year-old boy, full of life and able to ask more questions in a minute than a trained lawyer in an hour, created a great sensation in Sunday-school the first time his new mother took him there. Tommy didn't like the looks of things in general, and immediately his wails filled the church. Between sobs he made every one present hear the following: "I hate this old place and I would rather go to a moving picture show." He made things so lively for his new mother and the little boy to whom he was to be a companion, that the poor woman was worn out trying to calm him, even a little, and he had to be taken home, and he finally came back to us. There isn't a more lovable, affectionate little man in the world than Tommy, and when I took him away he threw his arms around my neck and murmured: "I like you 'way up to the sky, and more as any." I felt that it was just his hungry little heart that needed attention. A few days later I took him to a beautiful home in Southern California, where there is a lovely little girl just his age. I told him during the journey that he was going to his little sister, and that he must be very glad to see her. He was given two beautiful pink roses by a member of the Native Daughters' committee after reaching the town, and he immediately said, "This one is for my little sister." As we neared his new home, a dainty little fairy, a veritable dream in pink, came tripping down the sidewalk to meet us. Tommy was told that she was Sister Dorothy. He immediately ran to her, giving her the pink rose and along with it a most affectionate caress, which was returned by this little girl who had been waiting for a playmate so long. When we reached the gate there were tears in the mother's eyes. She had hoped that Tommy would be affectionate, and this little exhibition of it was more than she dared hope for.

Little David's greatest ambition was to go some place where he could pick wild flowers. During his long journey to Northern California, every time he saw a flower from the car window, he would say, "Oh, look at the buttercups, auntie; can't I get out and get some?" When the train reached Niles the conductor, who had heard his wish, gathered a handful of poppies for him. David was happy at once, and showed his love for these California blossoms by holding them tightly in his little hand all day. His home was not reached till

8:30 o'clock at night, and the last I saw of this little man, he was holding fast to these withered blossoms, as though he feared he'd never get any more. He is brimming over with happiness now, and every morning finds him up with the birds. The fresh country air, songs of birds, and the beautiful green world covered with the flowers he loves so well, make David even more sunny than usual.

Thanks for Generous Public Assistance.

We desire to express our thanks to the press of the State of California for the space they have so willingly devoted to our interests, for it is through these mediums that we have become known and most of our applications have come. And especially do we thank the railroads for free transportation over the entire State. Without this valuable assistance, the accomplishment of effective work would be quite impossible. The following railway companies have each been kind enough to issue an annual pass to the secretary: Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Western Pacific, Northwestern Pacific, Amador Central, Nevada County Narrow Gauge and Northern Electric. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company showed their liberal spirit by giving us a phone at half rate, and Mr. Scott, the manager, made a liberal personal donation. Ex-Mayor James D. Phelan, who is a prominent Native Son and anxious to assist the children's cause, made a donation of \$36 for the year, which means a large item toward reducing office rent.

To all Parlors that contributed so liberally and willingly to the fund, and to those whose committees have been so active in finding homes and eventually placing children, the Central Committee is indeed grateful. Wherever Parlors have been given supervision of children, splendid results have been obtained. The local committees have made monthly visits to the children and the reports of such visits are filed with the Central Committee. Our system of supervision is conceded, by those who have had years of experience, the finest ever inaugurated, for the watchful eyes of the local committee are ever upon these cases until the children are adopted. From those Parlors which, for various reasons, have not assisted financially or otherwise, we ask co-operation for the coming year. A grander and nobler work was never undertaken by the Native Sons and Native Daughters. Banded together as they are for the purpose of aiding, through organized effort, everything which tends to the betterment of our State and our people, we cannot do better than to begin with our children.

We desire to thank all those who, by their kind words and helpful co-operation, have aided us so materially. The system we have inaugurated for carrying on this worthy work has proven most successful. Your interest and assistance has been much appreciated in the past, and our ambitions for greater things this coming year will surely be realized if all Parlors which have been active in the work will become even more interested, and those which have not been closely identified will take up the work in earnest. There is no work in the world which is so gratifying, for your smallest efforts are appreciated. You have only to place one child to know that there are no human beings in the world more appreciative of the good you've done than the homeless baby or the foster mother.

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Mining Department

Conducted by CALVERT WILSON



THE RECEIPT OF THOUSANDS OF letters at the State Mining Bureau from producers of minerals in California, in the past few weeks, in relation to the values of their outputs in 1910, makes it seem probable that the aggregate of production for 1910 will be found to have been \$90,000,000 at least, and that the returns for the present year will reach the aggregate of \$100,000,000. These figures mark the present value of the mineral industry of the State, and also the advancement of its importance in a marked degree. The returns for the year 1909 showed that the previous record of any earlier year had been surpassed—that of 1852 for instance, when gold reached its high-water mark of \$81,294,700. In fact, 1909 beat that record by quite a margin, the total being \$82,972,209, or a lead of all previous records by \$1,700,000, in round figures.

Producers of structural materials are going to make up large figures of actual production for 1910 and, undoubtedly, much larger ones for 1911. One concern has made a showing already of nearly \$500,000 for 1910. The rapid advance of petroleum and the steady, if less rapid, advance due to gold dredging, together with the improvement in the structural materials industries, may be relied upon to give the mineral showing a continually increasing prominence and importance. The expectations for the year 1910, outside of the returns for the year actually received to date, are based on the progress made in the past five years and upon a general knowledge of the general conditions that are attending the many branches that report their outputs and the values thereof to the Bureau.

In five years the annual production of petroleum has grown from \$9,007,820 to \$32,398,187. Gold has advanced from \$19,197,043 to \$20,237,570. Macadam production in 1909 reached \$1,636,625. Copper amounted in value to \$8,478,142, as against \$2,650,605 in 1905. The summary of totals for all products for five years makes up a great exhibit, as follows: 1905, \$43,069,227; 1906, \$46,776,085; 1907, \$55,697,949; 1908, \$66,363,190; 1909, \$82,972,209. The advance in five years, from 1905 to 1909, was \$39,909,209, or practically \$8,000,000 a year improvement. This growth is now at a much greater rate than the average figures would indicate, being an advance of more than \$16,000,000 a year, comparing 1908 with 1909.

California's Wonderful Allied Mineral Products.

At the entrance to the museum of the California State Mining Bureau, in the Ferry Building at the foot of Market street, San Francisco, the beginning of the institution of a striking show of California structural materials is now in evidence. Visitors to the museum now pass under an arched way which carries a reproduction of the seal of the State of California in the center. This device is flanked on one side by a scene representative of mining and on the other side by a conventional design suggesting construction. The arch is composed of ornamental terra cotta, in finely contrasted colors, and of California sandstone. The general effect is pleasing. Below the designs is an inscription—"State Mining and Structural Materials."

Just within the arch is a very large space, entirely apart from the great room in which the specimens of ores, etc., have been stored as museum exhibits for years, to the number of some thousands, embracing gold, silver, gems, copper, lead ores, crystals and scores of other metallic substances. In the space now added to the museum, but in a separate room, will be placed, by the producers of California structural materials, a splendid assortment of building stones, terra cotta, bricks and all other minerals that are used in construction work in this State, and all the samples will represent native productions. To make up this exhibit, there has been general co-operation on the part of the producers. The result will be an exhibit along industrial lines that will at once please, surprise and educate. The conjunction of strictly mining exhibits and those representative of quarries, clay pits, etc., will impress any one who sees the show, of the importance of the allied mineral producers and of the almost inexhaustible quantities of products that characterize California.

Taking the mineral substances collectively, they represent an annual output now little, if any less than \$100,000,000 per annum. Of these the struc-

tural materials are represented by an annual value of not less than \$15,000,000 on the present basis of production, with capacity for representing at least five times that sum by the wider development of properties now worked, if the demand for such an output should exist. They are representative of all parts of California, just as the exhibits in the museum, including more than forty mineral substances, represent more than fifty counties. The structural materials that are annually produced in large commercial quantities include the following, with the values of the production of each in a period of twenty-three years: Asphalt, \$9,337,662; bituminous rock, \$2,721,099; cement, \$17,369,254; bricks, \$25,229,515; pottery clays, \$2,267,978; granite, \$10,875,806; gypsum, \$992,405; lime and limestone, \$11,552,637; crushed rock, including rubble, \$12,026,184; marble, \$1,509,841; paving blocks, \$1,895,064; glass sand, \$129,012; sandstone, \$3,757,044; slate, \$653,399.

Law Will Prohibit Natural Gas Waste.

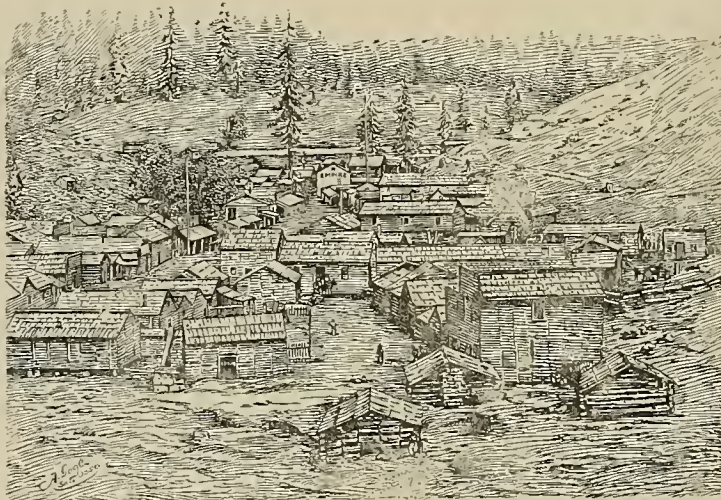
Governor Johnson has approved the act passed by the California Legislature at its recent session, which provides a penalty for permitting the unnecessary waste of natural gas from wells. The date of approval was March 25th, so that the act is now in effect, and provides that any person, firm, corporation or association who willfully permits the

installed. It is reported that a large plant is soon to be established in Kern County, where it is expected to handle 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, which is expected to yield 8000 gallons of gasoline per day.

Federal Officials Against California Producers.

The efforts of State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury to get high officials of the Treasury Department of the United States to co-operate with him in showing the discriminations practiced by the Supervising Architect of the department against the producers of California's structural materials, have met with an unexpected, but not less decidedly positive, rebuff. Letters have passed in considerable number between the State Mineralogist and the Treasury Department, and recently the officials in Washington declined to permit Aubury to inspect the plans and specifications for public buildings in California, in the construction of which, so he alleges, the discriminations have taken place.

The State Mineralogist is still gathering material for his report. Denied, by the Treasury Department, access to the evidence made through the plans formulated by the Supervising Architect, a mass of data has nevertheless been gathered. Possibly the denials of the right to see public documents in behalf of the State of California in this matter may be heard of in official circles in Wash-



Hangtown, now Placerville, in the Gold Days—1850.

waste of natural gas shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The necessity for a measure of this kind arose from the fact that at different places in the State where wells have been drilled for oil and other purposes, only gas has been met with. Where it has been possible to utilize this gas for domestic or other purposes, it has been done, but there are many instances where the wells have been abandoned and countless millions of cubic feet of gas have been allowed to go to waste in the atmosphere and no attempts were made to cap the wells. Some of these wells have been flowing for years. Demonstrations that gasoline can be profitably extracted from natural gas have been made in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, where a number of plants have been

ington before Aubury finally sends on his report, which will include particulars concerning the method that has been adopted in Washington to deprive him of facts that would enable him to make his report as complete as possible.

CALIFORNIA'S GOLD WEALTH GREAT FACTOR IN DEVELOPMENT

In a recent debate in Hydraulic Parlor of Native Sons, at Nevada City, as to whether mining or agriculture had been the greater factor in the State's development, the judges decided in favor of mining. Following is one of the arguments set up in behalf of the State's development through mining operations, in which gold is cited as the chief element in the building up of California:

California has well earned the name of the Golden State, for from her rich mines gold to the value of over \$1,500,000,000 has been taken out, and every year she adds \$17,000,000 to the world's stock of

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gold from her mining industries. No country has produced more of this precious yellow metal than men work, and fight, and die for. The great gold belt of the State still holds immense gold wealth that will engage the attention of miners for years and years to come. Long, long ago people knew that gold was here, and California was reported to be a country where a great abundance of minerals and precious stones were found. "To the land of gold," was the motto of all those Pioneers who endured every hardship to reach the Gold State.

Before going too deeply into this question of mining, I would state that mining must be classed under the following heads: Gold quartz mining; silver quartz mining; placer mining, and mining for any other metal, such as copper, petroleum, manganese, lead, tin and a dozen others which the State Mineralogist classes as minerals. To this can be added hydraulic mining and mining by use of the dredger; also drift mining. Quicksilver or cinnabar can also be classed as one of the minerals of the State, in a commercial way, to the benefit of California.

The great mother lode of our State runs like an underground wall across Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties. It took the gold to buy the lumber, the iron, the water, the supplies that developed the State. The gold purchased ships, and was the means of bringing in railroads. It was gold that started the banks and large business houses and built up a gold standard which brought other lines of business into existence in California. Therefore, we claim that mining has done the most in a commercial way for the upbuilding of the whole State. The medium of exchange must be gold and silver and the treasures of the mines have made California known throughout the world. The gold harvest of mining has made the State richer than the Argonauts found it, for they used the wealth to build cities, to cultivate the farming lands, and to plant orchards and vineyards where the mining camps used to be.

Now and again there comes out of the dim past something which opens up an hitherto unknown or forgotten page in history. Probably no one thing has had a greater influence upon the progress and expansion of our State, than the discovery of gold in California in 1848, which was followed by billions of dollars in gold and other mineral products being added to the world's store of wealth.

To have a thorough understanding of the importance of the gold wealth of California in the actual development of the State, one must have lived in the gold days, and been a part of it. A great empire demanded development; fertile valleys invited cultivation; and through the discovery of gold, all industries began to assert their importance.

In 1854 the mint in San Francisco began coining money from gold dust, making five, ten and twenty dollar gold pieces. From that time, millions and millions of dollars from the mines have been used for mining purposes in building mills and machine drills, for timber, electrical machinery, and modern appliances for extracting the precious metals, and to develop other channels of trade and commerce.

Coal must also be classed as a mineral that has helped to build up California in a commercial way, and the oil and petroleum mining industries have not only added to the State's fame and wealth, but have been the chief factors in the great strides made in recent years in the State's commercial progress.

WE ARE WAITING BY THE RIVER.

(Written for the Marysville Appeal.)

We are waiting by the river, where the rippling waters flow,
To hear the steamboat whistle, as she did long

years ago.
They are few that's left to greet her, of the Pioneers of old,
That sailed up the Sacramento, in their eager search for gold.

'Twas a rude and rustic cabin, 'neath a golden autumn vine,
The home of some old miner, in the days of '49;
His pick and shovel's silent now, his voice is heard no more,
Yet he boomed for California, in the good old days of yore.

'Tis the land of peace and plenty, where the golden poppy grows,
Where the scent of orange blossoms mingle with the fragrant rose;
Where our native sons and daughters, in sweet harmony agree;
It is rightly named "God's country," a paradise to see.

Golden State of California, bordering on the western sea,
With your snow-capped hills and mountains, robed

in virgin purity.
With your verdant vales and valleys, and your tall, majestic pines—
Hidden deep beneath the surface is your gold and silver mines.

Where the flowers bloom the fairest, nurtured by the breath of spring,
And the voice of feathered warblers makes the woods and valleys ring;
While we dredge your streams and rivers, running rich with golden ore,
May the boom in California be heard from shore to shore.

We are waiting by the river, where the rippling waters now,
To hear the steamboat whistle, as she did long years ago.
There are few that's left to greet her, of the Pioneers of old,
That sailed up the silvery Feather, in their eager search for gold.

—Mrs. Catherine Bennett.

Marysville, California, April 29th.



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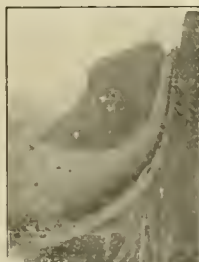
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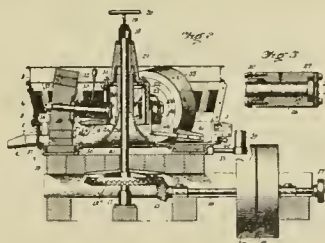
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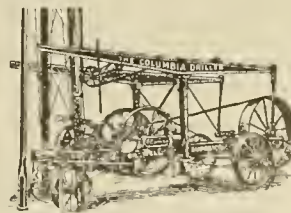
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Laa Positas, No. 96—A. M. Bowles, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Eden, No. 113—L. Baxter, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
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Menlo, No. 185—Thos. F. Maloney, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec., Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

Pebble Beach, No. 230—Frank George, Pres.; A. T. Enos, Sec., Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

El Carmelo, No. 256—Thos. Callan, Pres.; W. J. Bracken, Sec., Vista Grande; 2nd and 4th Mondays, Colma Hall, Colma.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—J. H. Stewart, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—W. Ivy Allen, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, 430 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—Walter L. Chrisman, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—Robt. T. Castro, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—J. M. Waterman, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Temple.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—James Farmer, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—W. A. East, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—R. H. Rountree, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SHASTA COUNTY.

McCloud Parlor, No. 149—J. J. Bartosh, Pres.; J. Francis Hoadley, Sec., Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays, Jacobson Hall.

Anderson, No. 253—E. M. Downing, Pres.; Fred C. Smith, Sec., Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec., Downville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Parker, Pres.; John G. Curtis, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Fred E. Evans, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—Chas. D. Quigley, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Milton R. Dunphy, Pres.; Theodore H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—James C. Crowley, Jr., Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Werner B. Hallin, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—A. W. Parent, Pres.; Ivis M. McAllister, Sec., 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesday; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Dr. Jackson Temple, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—C. O. Howsrd, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—Georgs P. Cobb, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—Fred McFarlane, Pres.; Tony A. Ronsheimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Lewell Gum, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—T. R. Walton, Pres.; C. L. Rodgers, Sec., Red Bluff; Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—D. E. Ryan, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—E. Volquards, Pres.; Simon Levy, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dinuba, No. 248—Clarence Wilson, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec., Dinuba; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—F. G. Niceley, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—John Braunigan, Pres.; Ed. P. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Eddie Graf, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 40—C. Anderson, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

N. S. G. W. PARLOR NEWS

San Diego Takes New Start.

San Diego—Through the efforts of Grand Organizer Frank A. Dugan, San Diego Parlor, No. 108, which has lain dormant for some time, has been revived, and several new members have been added to the rolls. On May 15th, there was a class initiation the work being exemplified by the Parlor's officers. New officers have been elected as follows, and with the assistance just rendered, it is confidently expected the Parlor will be able to move ahead rapidly: Junior past president, Charles P. Pritchard; president, Edgar A. Luce; first vice-president, M. B. Fowler; second vice-president, D. Shaffer; third vice-president, Wm. Spohu; recording secretary, Edgar E. Muller; financial secretary, H. G. Sloane; treasurer, Andrew Ervast; marshal, T. L. Richards; inside sentinel, E. E. Shaffer; outside sentinel, J. J. Brilliant; trustees—Samuel Schiller, E. E. neilbron, Don M. Stewart; physician, Dr. H. Clifford Loos. The Parlor chose Charles P. Pritchard as the delegate to the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor, and decided to meet the first and third Tuesdays in each month at K. of P. Hall.

Following the business session, all present sat down at the banquet table, where many enthusiastic remarks were made, all pledging their support toward making San Diego Parlor an assured success. Several additional applications are on file in the Parlor, and it is believed the half-hundred membership mark will be passed by the next meeting.

Enthusiasm at Selma.

Selma—The meetings of Selma Parlor, No. 107, the past few months have been enthusiastic as well as well attended. The Parlor has made a material gain in membership the past five months, which is a great encouragement to the officers, who have the ritualistic work almost letter-perfect.

A few members are inquiring as to the whereabouts of our newly-married Sam "Toothsome" Luce, who was our recording secretary until he joined the benedicts. The last note from him, he was enjoying Coney Island, New York. Another member who missed a meeting is the brother from "Frosty Corners," also Trustee Shafer, whose presence we all enjoy.

On the evening of May 17th, the Parlor held a social dance, the hall being filled with a jolly crowd. Strawberries and cream and cake were served at 11:30 and dancing continued until 1 o'clock. The Parlor decided to give the hall over to the Native Daughters May 31st, at which time they will have a nickel dance, the event being for the purpose of raising funds for their treasury.

LOOKS FORWARD TO RECEIPT OF EACH MONTH'S ISSUE.

Merced, California, May 3rd.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.00 for renewal of my subscription to The Grizzly Bear. I cannot afford to be without it, and look forward to each month's issue. I am especially interested in the items of fifty years ago, for I am not a young Native Daughter, and many things therein related were known to me when I was a child. Wishing the magazine every prosperity,

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. M. A. POWELL.

Sec'y, Veritas Parlor, N. D. G. W.

Gives Successful Dance.

Fresno—April 28th, in conjunction with the members of Fresno Parlor, No. 25, N. S. G. W., the members of Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N. D. G. W., gave a "Kaisin Eve" masquerade ball that was a financial success. On May 4th, Fresno Parlor of Native Daughters elected Mamie G. Victor a delegate to the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor.

The Parlor decided to make every legitimate effort to secure the 1912 Native Daughters Grand Parlor for this city, and will have a strong delegation at Santa Cruz to put forth its claims. The support of all the commercial organizations in Fresno has been assured toward raising funds to properly entertain the delegates if the Grand Parlor decides to meet here.

Kelseyville Member Doubly Afflicted.

Carl Laughlin, of Kelseyville Parlor, No. 219, N.S.G.W., Kelseyville, was doubly bereft Friday May 5th, when the death of his aunt, Mrs. I. D. Irwin, followed closely upon that of his mother, who had passed away on the afternoon of the 4th. His mother was born in Santa Rosa, forty-three years ago, and is survived by her husband, J. B. Laughlin, and two children, Carl and Heleu. Mrs. Irwin was born in Iowa in 1845, and had lived in Kelseyville for twenty-five years; she is survived by her husband, I. D. Irwin, and four children.

Native Daughters of The Golden West



New Parlor at Oroville.

Oroville—Gold of Ophir Parlor, No. 190, was instituted here May 3rd, with thirty-nine charter members, Past Grand President Ema Gett of Sacramento officiating as institution officer. The following officers were duly installed: President, Mrs. A. F. Jones; first vice-president, Mrs. G. B. Merrill; second vice-president, Mattie L. Parks; marshal, Florence Danforth; recording secretary, Lorence Grace; financial secretary, Louise Lee; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Smith; trustees—Mrs. Hattie Braden, Mrs. Georgia Tuhey, Mrs. G. M. Sparks; organist, Hannah Breslauer.

Following the institution ceremonies, the members of the new Parlor were royally entertained at a banquet given by Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, N. S. G. W., at which Mrs. A. F. Jones acted as toast-mistress. Responses were made by P. G. P. Ema Gett, Mrs. J. C. Dooley, Mrs. J. B. Merrill, Mrs. J. D. Woodhall, Mrs. G. M. Sparks, Mrs. G. W. Braden and Miss Mattie L. Parks of the Native Daughters; and Major A. F. Jones, Past Grand President, A. M. Smith and William Hihhard, of the Native Sons. During the evening a telegram was received from Past Grand President Emma W. Lillie of San Francisco, extending congratulations and expressing regret at her inability to be present at the institution ceremonies.

Entertains Children.

San Francisco—On the evening of May 3rd, Golden State Parlor, No. 50, gave a children's party, the program being as follows: Piano solo, Emma Stritzenger; song, Gertrude Van Saak; recitation, Adeline Armstrong; song and dance, Mabel Lynch and Alice Nelson; song, Frank Daly; piano solo, Adelaide Berendsen; recitation, Alice Lynch; song, Dorothy Wende; recitation, Lulu Muller; song, Gertrude Conroy; piano solo, Henry Drewes; French song, Sunshine Noonan; recitation, Alice Armstrong; song, Adeline McTernan; dance, Dorothy and Sister Kelly; recitation, Gertrude Drewes. Several games were played by the children, those who won first prizes being Adeline McTernan, M. McCauley, Ethel McCullough, Lulu Muller, Dorothy Kelly, while consolation prizes were received by Mervyn Noonan, Freddie Tietjen and G. Daly. All the children participated in a grand march and received a bag of candy and a pink rose, after which ice cream and cake were served.

Initiated Several Candidates.

Black Diamond—On Wednesday evening, April 26th, Stirling Parlor, No. 146, held a class initiation, the following being initiated: Misses Helen Stokes and Greta Shine, and Mesdames Lilley of Antioch, Rouner, A. V. McPaul, E. Jones and L. White-man of Black Diamond. After the meeting had adjourned the memoers repaired to the Melrose, where an elaborate banquet had been prepared for them. All expressed themselves as having had a very pleasant evening and hoped the good time would soon be repeated.

Celebrates With Indoor Picnic.

San Francisco—Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, celebrated May Day by having an indoor picnic. Games of various descriptions were played, for which prizes were awarded the following successful competitors: Hobble skirt race, Tess Lorigan; peanut race, Annie Siebecker; best poses as statues, Laura

Fred H. Bixby, Pres. L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy. Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr. Fred Zucker W. E. Brock, Supt.

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Mabel Kearney.....Grand Organist

GRAND TRUSTEES.

Anna McCaughey Mamie Fitzgerald
Anna Dempsey, Alice Dougherty,
Belle Gribbi, Alison F. Watt, Hattie E. Roberts

Hennan and Kate Sablatschen. Refreshments were served after the games.

May Day Dance.

San Luis Obispo—The May Day dance given by San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, was a brilliant affair and the attendance was very large. The hall had been prettily decorated by members of the Parlor, and the music for the evening was delightful. Among the large throng on the floor, the elegant hand-painted program of dances was noticeable, and these will be retained by many who were present as souvenirs of the occasion.

Holds International Dance.

San Francisco—Keith Parlor, No. 137, gave an international dance, May 9th, which was in every particular a success. A pretty feature of the evening's entertainment was the grand march, in which the flags of all nations were represented. Popular

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music of the various countries of the world was rendered during the evening. The committee of arrangements was composed of Miss Eunice Mahoney (chairman), Miss Winifred McGovern, Miss Genevieve Carroll, Miss Kathleen Deasy, Miss Anna Schroeder, Miss Grace MacMillan and Mrs. Elizabeth Graham.

Holds Important Meeting.

Marysville—Marysville Parlor, No. 162, held an important business meeting, April 27th, when a large number of members were present. The initiatory degree was conferred upon several candidates, after which refreshments were served. Delegates to the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor were nominated, and much other Parlor business disposed of.

The Parlor has been very active during the new year. Owing to weather conditions, however, it was unable to observe Arbor Day, but when the weather moderated, six black acacia trees were planted on the new school grounds, four in front of the grammar school and two in front of the high school. The trees were planted and named for local Pioneers—"General Sutter," planted by J. P. P. Martha V. Sullivan; "General Bidwell," planted by P. P. Mabel Kimball; "Judge Keyser," planted by Trustee Fannie Southern; "Pioneer Fathers and Mothers," planted by Secretary Esther R. Sullivan; "Wm. Murphy and Donner Party," planted by President Ina M. Hedger; "Mary Covilland," planted by P. P. Elizabeth Delay, first president of Marysville Parlor. Marysville was named for Mary Covilland. Little Mary Covilland, granddaughter of the Pioneer, placed the first dirt on this tree.

Plants Memorial Tree.

Oakland—On Friday, April 21st, Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, planted a tree (California Laurel) in McElroy Park, in honor of John McElroy, the late city attorney of Oakland. Mr. McElroy was a member of Oakland Parlor, N. S. G. W., and a much-honored citizen of Oakland. Major Edwin Sherman spoke of the Pioneers, the raising of the Bear Flag and the work the Native Sons and Native Daughters have before them in perpetuating the deeds of the Pioneers. He placed soil around the tree from the tomb of Commodore Sloat, in New York, thus mingling

the earth of the East with the West. The program included: Eulogy, Grand President Mamie G. Peyton; prayer, Major Sherman; song, "Columbia," Mrs. E. Rolfs; remarks, Chairman Alice Miner; song, "California," Pacheco sisters; planting of tree, Grand President and members of Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N. D. G. W.

Holds Memorial Service.

San Francisco—Oro Fino Parlor, No. 9, held memorial services May 7th, in memory of those who had departed this life during the past year. During the entire services, Miss Alice Held softly rendered organ selections in keeping with the various parts of the ritual and memorial address. The program included: Organ prelude, Miss Alice Held; introductory remarks, Grand Treasurer Susie K. Christ of Yosemite Parlor, No. 83; vocal solo, Miss Isabelle Fredericks; rendition of ritual; song, "America," assembly; memorial address, P. G. P. Eliza D. Keith; benediction, Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes; organ postlude, Miss Alice Held.

"The New Professor."

Los Angeles—Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, under the direction of its president, Miss Emma Oswald, is rehearsing a comedy, "The New Professor," which will be presented on the stage of the new N.S.G.W. Hall at an early date. The Parlor also has under way the erection of one of the mission bell sign-posts being put up to mark El Camino Real, and expects to have it ready for dedication in the near future. Los Angeles Parlor will present the name of Grand Trustee Anna Dempsey for re-election at the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor.

Parlor Instituted at Lower Lake.

Lower Lake—Twenty-five charter members constituted a Parlor that was instituted here April 29th by D.D.G.P. Addie Penny and Miss Louise Ronsell, Assistant Grand Secretary. Many members were also present from Clear Lake Parlor, No. 135, of Middletown, to assist in the work of institution. The Parlor is composed of enthusiastic, loyal women, and bids fair to meet with great success. The new Parlor will be officially known as Laguna Parlor, No. 189. The new Parlor will be known as Laguna, No. 189.

Banquet to Retired Past President.

San Francisco—The evening of April 23rd, the club-room at Hotel Argonaut was a scene of gay merry-making, and for three hours the walls resounded with the laughter, music and song of thirty of the fairest of San Francisco's Native Daughters, the occasion being a banquet tendered to Mrs. Carrie Caminetti-Turner, retired past president of Keith Parlor, No. 137. The interior of the room was trans-

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formed into a bower of beauty by the deft hands of the committee, nearly two thousand California poppies, great quantities of evergreen and the American and Bear flags being scattered in graceful profusion all over the room, while a huge Bear flag,

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the gift of the women of the U. S. Mint to Keith Parlor, covered one entire end of the room, the mammoth grizzly standing like a sentinel over his fair charges. Dainty golden butterflies hovered over the flowers, perched on the electric lights and hid among the flags, and the places of the guests were marked by hand-painted butterflies of the same dazzling hue. Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, Past Grand Presidents Mary E. Tillman, Eliza D. Keith and Emma W. Lillie, and Mary Burke, a member of Keith Parlor, were among the speakers of the evening, and all paid tribute to the sterling worth of the guest of honor, Carrie Caminetti-Turner. Mary Burke made a particularly vigorous speech, frequently interrupted by applause, in the course of which she said: "I am becoming more and more interested in Native Daughters affairs. I like to get at the truth of things. Don't you know, often people tell you a lot, and if you believed all you heard, without investigation, why, other people would suffer. Now, I hear things and then I investigate for myself. I believe in truth and justice, and no one can deceive

me. I stand for what is right." In a few well-chosen remarks Mrs. Turner thanked those present for their kind words, and the members of Keith Parlor for the kind and loving thoughts which prompted the bestowal of this honor upon her. The evening closed with music, song and recitation, and all present voted this one of the jolliest evenings of their lives.

Grand President Visits.

Halfmoon Bay—Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, had an official visit from Grand President Mamie G. Peyton, May 5th, at which there was a goodly attendance and much interesting business transacted. Following the Parlor session there was a sumptuous banquet, which was attended by many Native Sons, as well as the Parlor members. Mrs. Peyton delivered an interesting address, and responses to toasts were made by Mrs. Dr. Brooke, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Gilerest, Miss Mable Nichols,

(Continued on Page 31, Column 2.)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

ALAMEDA.

Euclid Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1327 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec., 1413 Caroline St.

ANDERSON.

Camella Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammons, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BAKERSFIELD.

Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at I. O. O. F. Hall. Marcelle Moritz, Pres.; Frances Willow, Rec. Sec.; Annie C. Foran, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lella C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517½ Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bear Flng Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Lincoln Hall, South Berkeley. Adele Sucker, Pres.; Kate Hartley, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

CAMACHE.

Geneva Parlor, No. 107, N. D. G. W., meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 p. m., in Duffy Bldg. Mrs. Nellie Morrow, Pres.; Miss Mary Duffy, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Rose C. Walter, Fin. Sec.

ETNA MILLS.

Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Willard, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Ruse Grandal, Fin. Sec.

FERNDALE.

Oaconta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.

Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, I St. Pres., Mamie G. Vietor; Rec. Sec., Cora B. Van Meter; Fin. Sec., Leota I. Zapp.

HALF MOON BAY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ruby Hatch, Pres.; Irene Simpsou, Rec. Sec.; Lottie Shoultis, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Bertha M. Brisco, Pres.; Emma F. Boorman Wright, Rec. Sec.; Lena Juua Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.

Anona Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amelia Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Esther R. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.

Eschol Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Flanagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.

Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OAKLAND.

Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Miss Hazel Cohen, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.; Edna Sullivan, Fin. Sec.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph Ave. Dorothy Fleming, Pres.; Ida Oellerich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Splersch, Rec. Sec.

RED BLUFF.

Berendos Parlor, No. 23, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Woodman's Hall. Nellie Worthington, Pres.; Maude E. Kuhn, Rec. Sec.; Mame Beady, Fin. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Bonita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ellen Mero, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mamie Kay, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 801 Q street.

SALINAS.

Albi Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256½ Main Street. Marian Silva, Pres.; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Abbott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave. Grace Magner, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Bldg., 149 Eddy St. Clara L. Faulkner, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes St.; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Fin. Sec., 137 Beulah Street.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St. Mamie E. Neely, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp streets. Louise Litter, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Adams, Fin. Sec., 357 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Jean M. Martin, Pres.; Grace C. Fleck, Rec. Sec., 1201 Gough street; Jennie A. Oblerlich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Fauser, Pres.; Brancie Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1528 South 11th Ave.; Nora Schedin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Mrs. E. Graham, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mae Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Helen M. McCloskey, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Grant streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie T. Guadalupe, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Mrs. C. Strohmeier, Pres.; Miss Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Portland Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss Anna Van Nostrand, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twila Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lilette Faber, Rec. Sec., 353 Vine St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec., 329 W. Cota St.; Rose Cavalleri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Alice Witney, Pres.; Anna M. Linscott, Fin. Sec.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.

Dundell Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Alice De Witt, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucia Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joaquila Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Safferhill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Amapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burress, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.

El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.

Buenn Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAIT



COMMENCEMENT DAYS!—AFTER years of conscientious work for some, so as to finish with highest honors; or, for others, just the makeshift of study, using every subterfuge to obtain that coveted bit of parchment at the end—are what many are looking forward to in this month of June. For those silly boys and girls who have been too much taken up with one another to heed the call of "The Halls of Learning,

the harvest they will reap in after years will be in proportion to the sowing time of the past. The dropped threads of life may be picked up and re-adjusted, especially with the young, but it will be much harder, and take up too much valuable time, than to be careful not to drop them at all, or at least no more than one can help, for the motto, "Upward and onward," should be the watchword of every one, as this is a world of great opportunities, and though it wags on without any apparent regard for appearances, still it is always and ever "the survival of the fittest," and those who survive will take pre-eminence in all the walks of life.

One more thought, before we take up the subject of suitable frocks for our sweet girl graduates, and that is the public tribute paid to motherhood in the recent setting apart of one day in the year in which to honor "mother." It is always chiefly through her you have obtained the cherished desire of a good education, whether you attend college or stop at the second mile-stone, namely, a high school course. She is the one who makes innumerable sacrifices, in order to give the girls and boys advantages and fittingly equip them for the real battle of life. So do not forget to render her any little kindness that will tend to lighten the burden of life, as cheerfulness, not querulousness, should be practiced, when the momentous question arises as to your gown and the other necessary accessories, when on a shopping tour with her in search of

Dainty Lingerie Frocks

in the sheer or all-over embroidered fabrics now displayed. White, of course, for that day of days should be chosen, and a sheer batiste, made

in the empire mode, with a deep flounce in which tucks, and inserting of Val in the two-thread design, and two different kinds of embroidery inserting, combine beautifully. As many as four and five kinds of lace are used on one frock, in combination with tucks, or omit the embroidery and lace if preferred.

In this little batiste frock, a crescent-shaped medalion or Irish crochet was set in the front of the waist and the same design in the back. A little yoke and stock of Val, with the elbow sleeves in kimono style trimmed with inserting of the val, completed a smart and dainty enough frock for the most fastidious miss. Where the waist and skirt join, about three rows of lace or one wide band of embroidery is the usual mode for the belt.

If mother has time and the art of fine embroidering, she may make a frock that will be the envy of many. A cotton marquisette is a dainty fabric and quite inexpensive as compared with some other materials, and is used very extensively for lingerie frocks for both misses and grown-ups. It embroiders very prettily, when combined with linen cluny, made in the high waist line, with short or three-quarter

kimono sleeves, a Dutch or round neck, and a wide band of hand embroidery insert for the belt. The skirt should be about two yards wide, with just a wide hem and cluster of tucks, a German val inserting, then another cluster of tucks, and a scroll design-embroidered above the tucks, reaching well up on the front gore of the skirt—and it is decidedly chic, too. The same design should be embroidered on the front of the waist, or around the low Dutch neck below the val inserting used to finish it, and down over the shoulders and sleeves to cuff or below edge. If one prefers, the same design may be carried out with the linen cluny, instead of the hand embroidery.

Irish crochet lace may be used in connection with cluny or val, or just alone, as one desires. The Princess mode is very chic for young girls in their "teens," and the panel effect may have an embroidered design from the bust to the knees, or medallions of Irish crochet to form the "V" effect. So many modes are now displayed, that so long as you have them well trimmed, one cannot be out of style. From two to two and one-quarter yards around for the skirts, is correct. A pretty way to make a French lawn is in the high-waisted model, with a lace belt and the lace extending straight across the bust and low down on the shoulders. The skirt is made with the wide front and back gores and very narrow sides, trimmed with hand embroidery, while five rows of val is inserted in the skirt all around, with only the lawn between, and a three-inch hem at the bottom. A full pleated frill of narrow val lace outlines the round neck.

For a Grammar School Miss,

the frock should be extremely simple for many reasons, but chiefly because an elaborate one causes envy and heartaches among her less fortunate classmates; then too, it fosters a desire for gowns far beyond her years, and detracts from the real meaning of graduation. Time enough when the blushing lad walks with her to and from school in the junior and senior years at High School—"just to carry her books," you know—to think of elaborate frocks. The rising generation certainly own this month of roses, blue skies and glorious weather, and we sincerely hope their commencement days will be full to the brim of unalloyed joys. Now for miladi and her gowns for

Afternoon and Evening Wear,

as she was once a tiny maid, but now requires a deal of catering to her many whims and fancies. The wealth of dainty shades and materials seem to increase, if it be possible, while with every new model evolved at our fashion centers, we find an ideal gown with some chic idea embroidered in it. An allover embroidery was made into a full gown, with Oriental lace inserting and bands edged with medallion lace, while the hem was a band of wide Oriental lace with the medallion edging it. The skirt was made tunic style of the allover, with a wide pink satin ribbon drawn under the Oriental lace that finished the tunic, which only extended halfway down the skirt. The ribbon was tied into a large bow with short ends at the left side. The belt was a folded pink ribbon with bow at left side also. Narrow pink ribbon run through lace over the shoulders and to the bottom of the elbow kimono sleeves, gave it a distinctive "air." The high waist line and low Dutch neck were other features to add to its attractiveness.

India lawn, cotton voils, silk voils and cotton marisettes, with chiffon and Brussels net, are all sheer materials that make up beautifully over pastel shades. Coral is the all-prevailing shade now, and under black marisette gives a baffling appearance that completely changes the effect.

A black and white small checked marisette was draped in tunic style over coral messaline, with a deep black messaline band around the bottom of the skirt. It would be impossible to describe the effect such a combination gives, as one has no idea of the exact color until the marisette is raised from off the coral. This gown was trimmed around the tunic with an Indian design of white on fillet net. The same, only in a narrower band, extended from the waist line over the right shoulder and down to waist line at the back. The left side was of folds of the black and coral messaline, and the effect was delightfully chic, as the Indian band extended ever so little over the folds at the front and back, giving the old-style "kerchief" idea of our grandmother's time. A heavy black silk coral outlined the waist, hanging at the left side in long ends, which were



Evening Gown of White Marquisette and Coral Messaline with Apia Cape.

—Design from The Paris, Los Angeles.

knotted at intervals with immense knotted ends. The neck of course was a "V" yoke of French lace, with coral piping to outline it, and finish the high stock of lace. Tiny French bows of coral messaline, almost resembling minute military bows of coral, were placed on the front of the deep

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"V" yoke from the neck to the extreme point, and the same kind of French bows in black messaline extended down each side of the tunic, over the shoulders and down the top of the short kimono sleeves. By the way, both in fancy silk and lingerie gowns this effect is used very much—the drawing of ribbon through lace and embroidery over the sleeves in the lingerie, and for evening or afternoon gowns, some trimming that goes with the rest of the material. Long under-sleeves of French lace, with a piping of coral at the wrist, completed about as nifty a gown as one could wish for.

Seashell pink is vying with the coral shades for popularity, just according to one's own taste. They both suggest the ever-restless sea, to an imaginative mind, as many other shades seem to reflect the after-

glow of a particularly beautiful sunset. If we did not have Nature in all her varying moods and prismatic colors to model after and offer silent suggestions to our fashion experts, as well as in all our daily life, this would indeed be a prosaic world to live in. A sheer silk chiffon in seashell pink was very simply made over pink and blue French lace. Decollette, it had hand made French rosebuds of chiffon around the low drop-shoulder neck, and the same around the high waist line, with gold cord knotted at the left side, and two long ends of the coral reaching nearly to the hem. Tiny clusters of the rosebuds were placed at intervals on the cord, and a larger cluster at each end. The five-inch hem was outlined with the tiny rosebuds and gold cord. For a small affair in the evening, especially on a brunette, there could be nothing daintier, though there are many gowns to eclipse it in elaborateness.

Golden brown marquisette over white net, with a border of heavy Venice lace at the bottom of the skirt, the low Dutch effect at the neck, with Brussels net yoke and the stock outlined with burnt orange messaline, made a very attractive afternoon gown. A folded messaline girdled with a broad, flat bow at the back, gave a decided effect; and by the way: those broad flat bows are very much used now at the back, but they have to be seen to be appreciated. These warm days bring out the

Linen Suits and One-piece Gowns.

as linen is a fabric that adapts itself to most any figure, and is equally pretty and smart in suits for the street or one-piece gowns for the house, at the beach, or even on the street. Novelty crash made into a two-piece suit, with white cuffs and collar, and three large buttons to close the short jacket, and a plain half-pleated skirt, was extremely stylish. These linen suits come in oyster white, the natural colors, Copenhagen-blue, tans, lavender, pink and copper. Some are hand embroidered, while others have the deep turn-back cuffs of white and the deep sailor or round collar, also in white linen. In the one-piece linens, the left-side closing is very smart combined with large white pearl buttons, some contrasting shade or white, either plain or dotted, for the wide collar and turn-back cuffs. A new feature of these gowns is the black patent leather belt run through narrow straps at the waist line. Cadet-blue, old rose and pink are made up with lodgian passementerie; black bands and buttons, either with the left side closing in front or the regulation back, and there you are, with as nifty a gown as you could wish for in the linen. Many of the collars and cuffs are hand embroidered, so get busy, girls, and show each other what you can do in that line. The skirts are still very narrow, yet tiny pleated effects are seen just the same. Another pretty way to trim these linen gowns, is the new machine cording. Every machine is fitted with such an attachment, so one may manage that very easily.

In the Line of Hats,

for both misses and women, we find a great variety to choose from, so just a few hints to enable mother to help girlie with one suitable to go with that sweet frock: For a dainty little hat, double pleated sort of trench-oval on a leghorn crown, with a roll or twist of coral velvet, and a little French posy at the left side. Another chic lingerie hat is in the "Charlotte Corday" style, wide French lace combined with some sheer soft fluted braid for the crown, and a wreath of pale pink lilies-of-the-valley drooping down over the lace, and a soft pink messaline bow at the side. These hats set down well over the face, as the shirred or pleated lace is prettier that way.

For the women, there are big hats and little hats, high and low crowns, soft and stiff braids and straws; in fact, an endless variety to choose from. A new auto-bonnet has now come to town, and every joy-rider should certainly obtain one, as for real service combined with style, you have it here, and to distinguish it from the others, it is called "Retanio." A nice feature of this bonnet, which is made of natural linen crash lined with any shade one desires—and that goes well with the complexion—is the auto-veil, that is strapped on all around the top when not needed and can be unstrapped with very little trouble when in use. It somewhat resembles a hood, yet is so soft and chic looking, that its popularity will soon be established.

In the Matter of Footwear, the high buttoned boot is about as smart as one could wish for, and in tans and white, with from fourteen to sixteen buttons, if you please. The white buckskin is now very proper, and much called for, though white canvas and cravenette are very good sellers. Round toes are seen in preference to pointed ones on these boots. In dainty evening shoes, the low black satin and velvet pumps are worn with evening gowns, and are also suitable for wear with graduation frocks. There isn't much change in the

Hair Dressing Line,

as very close braids or Dutch coils at the back, and those butterfly combs generally inset with rhinestones which set off both curls and braids so nicely, are very much used.

Little Remembrances.

Watches are always nice presents for boys, and when combined with initial tobs of solid gold, are useful gifts. Then there are sets of cufflinks and scarf-pins to match, or ties and hose that come in sets. Signet rings are always nice and acceptable for both girls and boys.

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Fortuna Entertains Royally.

Fortuna—Fortuna Parlor, No. 218, entertained its members and a few invited guests most royally. April 18th, at a bountiful repast, after the business meeting of the Parlor. H. P. Monroe made the welcoming address, and in the course of his remarks, explained impressively and lucidly how the Order had its birth and what its real aims and purposes are, one noble object being the finding of homes for orphaned children of whatever parental religion or nationality. C. W. Seffens had arranged an interesting program, which started off with a boxing match between Warren Innes and Dr. W. S. O'Connor. Then followed, in order: Song, C. W. Seffens; step dance, Harold Whitlow; monologue, John Gaarden; instrumental music, Verue Moore and Winn and Ed Baxter; recitation, F. O. Simmons (agent the destruction of San Francisco, this being the fifth anniversary of the great earthquake and fire); step dance, Lora Thompson; song, Steve W. Scotton; song, by L. C. Morgan. Another set-to between the boxers concluded the program.

Observes Memorial Day.

Lincoln—Silver Star Parlor, No. 63, held memorial services, May 28th, in accordance with the custom established by the Grand Parlor whereby each Parlor in the Order is directed to hold services each year in memory of the departed. The oration was delivered by P. A. Smith of Auburn. At the conclusion of the exercises, the members of the Parlor proceeded to the cemeteries and decorated the graves not only of those Native Sons who have gone before, but as well the Pioneers.

Twenty-fourth Annual Ball.

San Francisco—Niautic Parlor, No. 105, held its twenty-fourth annual ball at Golden Gate Commandery Hall, May 27th, and the affair was a complete success in every particular. Joseph F. Edelmenn was floor manager, and Dr. E. P. Driscoll was at the head of the arrangements committee.

To Hold Annual Picnic

San Francisco—The annual picnic of San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, will be held on June 25th, at Fernbrook Park, Niles Canyon.

Big Class in Prospect.

Folsom—Granite Parlor, No. 83, is making elaborate preparations for its meeting of June 6th, as on that occasion a class of twenty-five candidates will be taken into the fold. It is expected that this will be a record breeding meeting of the Parlor in point of attendance, and plans are well under way to provide such entertainment as will make every member more than glad that he attended.

Activity Brings Results.

Healdsburg—The members of Healdsburg Parlor, No. 68, are showing commendable activity, and as

a result, at every meeting of the Parlor new members are being enrolled, the total membership now reaching above the seventy mark. At the meeting of April 26th, two candidates were initiated, following which cards were enjoyed, and refreshments served. The Parlor was organized with thirty-one charter members.

Entertainment a Success.

Fort Bragg—"Maloney's Luck," a three-act Irish comedy, was presented by the members of Alder Glenn Parlor, No. 200, April 22nd, to a packed house, and the evening's receipts amounted to \$185. As heretofore mentioned, the entertainment was given toward raising funds with which to erect suitable monuments over the graves of two historic Pioneers—"Grandma" Foster and Britton Greewood—who lie buried in the Fort Bragg cemetery. Following the comedy, the floor was cleared and dancing was indulged in until 2:30 the following morning. The cast of characters included: Dan

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Maloney, of the old sod, Fred J. Smith; Percy Maloney, his son, M. H. Iversen; Hans Blatz, "don't it," Chester Balfour; Katie Blatz, his daughter, Ilie Samuelson; Mrs. O'Connor, Irish widow, Mrs. W. N. Wood; Johnny O'Connor, her son, M. E. Blaylock; Lawrence Preston, attorney-at-law, Harry Hartman; Mrs. Earlecourt, Mrs. Thompson; Rastus Johnsing, her servant, Ed Aulin.

Twenty-eighth Anniversary Celebrated.

San Jose—San Jose Parlor, No. 22, celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of its institution, May 3rd, with a dancing party, to which the Native Daughters were especially invited. The ball was tastefully decorated in potted plants and the colors of the Order, a main feature of which was long streamers festooned from the ceiling, from which were suspended lanterns. There was a large attendance, and the Parlor's hospitality was without bounds. The committee in charge was composed of D. P. Narvaez, George Geoffrey, J. D. Drew, J. W. Ganong and Charles Roberts.

Has Official Visitor.

Richmond—Grand Trustee John F. Davis, on the occasion of his official visit to Richmond Parlor, No. 217, April 26th, was greeted by a large number of members. He was met at the depot, and escorted to the meeting place, Richmond Parlor and Pied-

mont Parlor drum corps heading the procession. There were also present a goodly number of members from Piedmont Parlor, Oakland, who were guests of the occasion. Many interesting addresses were made, Grand Trustee Davis speaking on the Order's progress and prosperity. Following the business session, all were ushered into the banquet room, where refreshments were served and jollity reigned.

Dance Nearly Canceled by Bear.

(From the Red Bluff News, April 27th.)

The members of Iron Canyon Parlor, No. 254, N. S. G. W., who are to give a dance at the opera house pavilion Friday evening, came desperately near having their arrangements called off yesterday by a serious tragedy in their ranks. The boys have a real live bear which they propose to introduce at the dance as a specimen of animal life in California. The ferocious beast is being trained to waltz and drink punch by Ed Lennon, Tom Walton and Jim Matlock. Yesterday, while being put through his paces in the alley back of the shop, Lennon, who was beating the tom-tom, unwittingly struck a discord. This caused bruin to stumble and get his feet tangled, and so enraged him that Matlock, who was waltzing with him at the time, was given a hug that made his ribs pop, and was then swiped across the side of the head with a paw that was heavy enough to bowl him over in the dirt and end the lesson. Lennon dropped his orchestra and beat a hasty retreat to his office, while Walton shinned up a telegraph pole, from which he was rescued an hour later by Alva Dennis, who happened to be looking for an alleged seissors grinder in that neighborhood. The bear was coaxed back into his quarters, and is said to be sufficiently pacified to appear at the ball tomorrow evening, although he will probably have trouble getting a partner to waltz with him. But he will positively be at the dance.

Entertains Native Daughters.

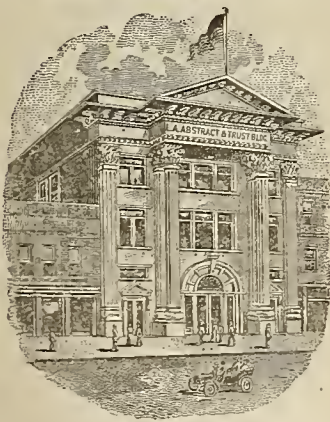
Long Beach—On May 9th, Grizzly Bear Parlor, No. 239, entertained the members of Long Beach Parlor of Native Daughters and a few invited friends of both organizations. Edgar McFadyen presided, and W. E. Vandear delivered the welcoming address. Many other members made short addresses, which were interspersed with vocal, violin, piano and cornet selections. In the banquet room was a long table at which fifty members and guests sat down and partook of delicious refreshments. The floor was then cleared for dancing, which continued until midnight. The Parlor is planning many social affairs in the near future.

To Award Fourth Scholarship.

Grass Valley—The scholarship committee of Quartz Parlor, No. 58, met May 6th, and organized for the year by the election of the following officers: President, Mayor Conway; Elam Biggs, secretary; Thomas M. Harris, treasurer. The next meeting of the committee will be held June 12th,

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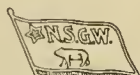
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for the purpose of awarding the scholarship for the present year. Applications will be received from graduates of the Grass Valley High School by the secretary up to the date mentioned. The scholarship was founded by Quartz Parlor for the purpose of aiding graduates of the Grass Valley High School to receive a university education, and the present is the fourth award that is to be made by the Parlor.

Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Calistoga—The twenty-fifth anniversary of its institution was fittingly celebrated by Calistoga Parlor, No. 86, May 3rd. Ralph J. Williams, president of the Parlor, presided, and an orchestra rendered selections throughout the evening. Mrs. F. H. Scott recited "A Similar Case." Past Grand President Charles M. Belshaw, a guest of honor, delivered an address on the Order, in which he stated that, if the real principles of the Order were fully understood by all native Californians, the Order would have more members. He told of the Order's inception and of its growth, and spoke of the great work being done by the Native Sons and Native Daughters in behalf of the homeless children of the State—a work no other fraternal organizations have ever undertaken. Refreshments were served, following which dancing was indulged in.

Candidate for Grand Trustee.

Placerville—By reason of its rank among the various Parlors of N. S. G. W., Placerville Parlor, No. 9, believing itself entitled to a grand officer at the coming Grand Parlor, has presented the name of Ted C. Atwood, the genial County Clerk of El Dorado County, and one of No. 9's active and zealous members, for the office of Grand Trustee. Having represented his Parlor as one of its delegates at the two last Grand Parlors, at which times he took an active

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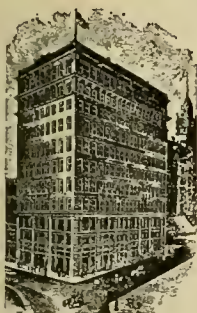
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TED C. ATWOOD

interest in the good work there accomplished, Brother Atwood is well qualified to fill this position, and already the "Booster Committee" appointed to advance his candidacy are receiving many letters of encouragement and feel that their efforts, with the assistance of the many friends of Brother Atwood, coupled with his own personality and many sterling qualities, will be rewarded.—(Published at request of Placerville Parlor, No. 9, N. S. G. W.)

Entertains Friends and Members.

Mountain View—An entertainment was given by Mountain View Parlor, No. 25, April 29th, that drew out a large crowd, composed of members and friends. An interesting program was arranged, including: "Our Pioneers," a poem by Mrs. Carmichael of San Jose, arranged for a choral refrain, recited by three young sons of the authoress; piano solo, Raymond Mosher; violin duet, Mrs. W. L. Camp and Miss Lorna Donaldson; solo, Miss Hen-

(Continued on Page 32, Column 2.)

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The Passing of the Pioneer

William M. Boggs, a native of Missouri, aged 85 years and one the State's oldest Pioneers, died in Bakersfield, April 21st. He came to California in 1846, being captain of a large emigrant train which crossed the plains in that year. The Boggs family located in Sonoma County and later moved to Napa County, where deceased's father, Lilburn W. Boggs, who was governor of Missouri from 1840-46, died in 1860. There were eleven children in the Boggs family, of whom but two now are left. Before crossing the plains, deceased was married to Miss Sonora Hickman of Kentucky, who passed away fifteen years ago, but five children are still living as a result of this union. William M. Boggs was an active participant in the stirring events of California's early days, and was a member of the celebrated Bear Flag Party. He served under General Fremont during the Mexican War in 1846, and became an officer before the close of the war. When the call went out for volunteers Mr. Boggs organized a company and crossed San Francisco Bay in a little skiff. He was the State's first horticultural commissioner, being appointed by Governor Stoneman. Deceased was a member of the California Pioneer Society.

Mrs. Mary P. Seely, who came to San Bernardino in 1851, the year that city was founded, died there, April 23rd. She was a native of Long Island, aged 89 years, and is survived by four children. Deceased was a member of the San Bernardino Pioneer Society.

John R. Fletcher, who came across the plains to California in 1849, died recently in El Modena, Orange County, to which section of the State he removed from Marin County thirty-two years ago. He was a native of Virginia, aged 82 years, and is survived by six children.

Mrs. Rosina Koshland, who came to California in 1851, by the Panama route, and settled in Sacramento, passed away in San Francisco, where she had resided for many years, May 8th. She was a native of Bavaria, aged 82 years, and is survived by seven children.

James S. Cruey, for more than a half-century a resident of St. Helena and vicinity, died in that city recently. He was a native of Ohio, aged 85 years, and came to the gold mines in 1852. In 1858 he removed to Napa County. A widow survives.

Mrs. Josephine Parker, who was born in Santa Barbara in 1837, passed away recently in Fresno, where she had resided the past forty-five years. Four children survive.

Thomas Cook, who arrived in Sacramento in 1849, died in that city, April 26th, survived by a widow and two sons. Deceased was aged 86 years, and had been actively identified with the commercial life in the Capital City.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Paul, who came to California in 1852, passed away in Berkeley, April 23rd. She was a native of Maryland, aged 77 years.

John C. Thompson, a Pioneer of San Joaquin County, died in Stockton April 28th, survived by a widow and three children, and aged 76 years. Deceased crossed the plains on foot and horseback in 1850, and settled in San Joaquin County, where he was a great factor in that county's development, and amassed a fortune that made him the wealthiest citizen of the county. He was public-spirited to an enviable degree, and took a great interest in all affairs that tended to upbuild the State.

Captain N. H. Wulff, a native of Denmark, aged 80 years, died in Napa, April 28th. He came to California in 1850, and from 1856 to 1859 ran the sloop "Ceylon" between San Francisco and Sacramento. Up to ten years ago he had operated vessels plying between San Francisco and Napa.

I. Y. Griffiths, one of Mendocino County's earliest settlers, passed away in Stockton recently. He was a native of Missouri, aged 79 years, and came to California in a prairie schooner in 1849. He first settled in Plumas County, then went to Sonoma County, but for the past fifty-two years had been a resident of Mendocino County. Eight years ago he took up his residence in Stockton. Deceased is survived by ten children, twenty-eight grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Owen E. Williams, who, as a child of two years, crossed the plains with his parents in 1849, passed away recently at Fruitvale, Alameda County. The family settled at Placerville, where deceased's parents were frozen to death. About five years ago he took up his residence in Alameda County, after having spent his life in the mines.

M. J. Newmark, who came to California in 1852, and held a prominent place in the commercial life of the State, died in San Francisco, May 10th, aged 73 years, and is survived by a widow and two children.

S. W. Hayes, a native of Illinois, aged 81 years, died in Paso Robles, April 29th. He came to California in 1850, and pursued mining for several years in Stanislaus and Calaveras Counties, following which he took up farming, and removed to Fresno County in 1870, where he assisted in building the C. & K. canal—this being in the early days of irrigation in the San Joaquin Valley. In 1888 he removed to Paso Robles, living on a farm until his death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hart, who arrived in San Joaquin County in 1849, died in Stockton recently. She was a native of Michigan, aged 77 years, and is survived by two sons. Deceased was an enthusiastic member of the Women's Auxiliary of the California Pioneer Society.

John F. Greeley, a native of Vermont, aged 80 years, who came to California via Panama in 1850, died April 30th in Fresno, where he had resided for more than thirty years. For eleven years he engaged in business at Truckee. Four sons survive.

Miguel Antone Moraga, who was born in Ventura in 1842, passed away in that city May 9th, survived by a widow and three children.

Mrs. Margaret Helen Woody, who came to California in 1849, settling in Sacramento, passed away in the Pajaro Valley, near Watsonville, May 11th. She was a native of Kentucky, aged 89 years, and is survived by a husband and four children. Deceased was a member of the Santa Cruz County Society of California Pioneers, and had lived in the Pajaro Valley since 1857.

J. N. B. Wyatt, a native of Missouri, aged 81 years, died in Winters, May 18th. He first came to California in 1850, and after three years in the mines returned to Missouri, but came back to California in 1864, crossing the plains with a wife and five children. Surviving deceased are a widow and nine children.

J. D. W. Dow, who came around the Isthmus to California in 1852, died recently at Michigan Bluff, Placer County. He was a native of Maine, aged 75 years, and is survived by a widow and three children.

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Larkin Snodgrass, who came to California in 1845, died in Los Angeles, May 13th. He was a native of Kentucky, aged 87 years, and is survived by a widow and five children. Upon his arrival in this State, deceased remained for four years in the northern part of the State, and then returned to Kentucky. In 1856 he again came West and located in Sacramento; here he remained until 1868, when he located in Ventura County. Since 1884, deceased had resided in Los Angeles.

Mrs. James Lynch, who arrived in San Francisco in 1852, and for several years taught in the public schools, died there recently. She was a native of Ireland, aged 78 years. Deceased's husband, James Lynch, who died in 1909, was a member of Stevenson's regiment in 1847. Six children survive.

George C. Fountain, who came to California via Panama in 1850, passed away in St. Helena, May 4th. He was a native of Staten Island, aged 85 years, and is survived by a widow and four children. Deceased had engaged in business in various parts of the State, but in 1870 went to St. Helena to reside permanently.

Mrs. Angeline Kerr, who came across the plains to California with her father in 1850, died recently in San Bernardino. The family first resided at San Jose, but in 1855 went to Sacramento, where deceased was married. About eight years ago she took up her home in San Bernardino.

Manuel Castro, who was born in Santa Cruz County eighty-five years ago, died in Watsonville, May 11th, survived by fourteen children. Deceased was born in Santa Cruz on Christmas Day, 1826, and all his life had been spent in Santa Cruz County, his family being prominent in the early days of that section.

Mrs. A. C. Harrington-Putnum, who crossed the plains to California in 1854, passed away in Plymouth, April 20th, survived by a daughter. In the trip across the plains deceased, then Miss Harrington, drove the ox team that carried her invalid mother. There were fifty wagons in the caravan that started, but the ranks were thinned by hardships until only ten remained when the band reached California, after six months on the plains. The Harringtons reached Fiddletown, now Oleta, the latter part of 1854, and the following May deceased was married to Mr. Putnum. They went first to Drytown, then to Sutter Creek, and in 1870 took up their residence in Plymouth. With the passing of Mrs. Putnum, went the sole survivor of the original party that started across the plains for California from Ray County, Missouri.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Minturn, who arrived in San Francisco via the Isthmus in 1852, died recently in Alameda, where she had resided for thirty-five years. Deceased's late husband, Charles Minturn, was instrumental in causing the first ferry-boat to run between Oakland and San Francisco.

In Memoriam

FRANCIS DUNN.

The following resolutions, prepared by a committee consisting of Dr. E. P. Driscoll, W. Harvey and F. Mordecai, were adopted at a meeting of Niantic Parlor, No. 105, N. S. G. W., Wednesday, May 3rd:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Francis Dunn, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss to our Order of a staunch member, honored and loved by all with whom he came in contact; and also

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife, family and friends in their deep bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy thereof be sent to the bereaved family, and published in the official organ, The Grizzly Bear.

CHARLES T. CONLON.

Charles T. Conlon, a prominent member of Stanford Parlor, No. 76, N. S. G. W., and Police Judge in San Francisco for the past nineteen years, passed

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away at his home in that city recently, after a lingering illness. He was born in Sacramento, forty-six years ago, his father being one of the early settlers in California. Judge Conlon was educated in San Francisco, having been admitted to the bar when only nineteen years old, and elected to the police court bench in 1892. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Adele Conlon.

N. D. G. W. Parlor Items

(Continued from Page 25, Column 3.)

Mrs. J. M. Frances, Mrs. Debenedetti, Dr. W. A. Brooke, A. T. Gilerest, A. S. Hatch, B. A. Griffith, F. A. Simmons, M. F. Cunliff, M. P. Dutra, Jr., J. M. Francis and others.

Beautifying the Highway.

Bakersfield—At a recent meeting of Tejon Parlor, No. 136, it was definitely decided to have ornamental shrubbery planted along Union avenue by experienced gardeners at once, and the roadside will be planted with California poppies. The members plan to make this the most beautiful highway in the State, and are leaving nothing undone to carry out their plans.

Miss Dena Pesante will be the Parlor's candidate for queen of the Fourth of July celebration here, and she will have the undivided support of every member, and numerous other admirers.

A committee consisting of Miss Foran and Mrs. Webster was appointed to take up with the management of the power company the Parlor's grievance occasioned through employees of the company practically ruining roadside trees by cutting off their tops. This is a violation of an agreement entered into between interested parties, the company pledging the Native Daughters that the trees would be protected.

**UNITED EFFORT IN DOING
THINGS, IS WHAT COUNTS**

The following reference in the Ventura Free Press, to improvement work being carried on in Ventura-by-the-Sea by Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N. D. G. W., is of timely interest, and the example set by that Parlor should be followed not only by other Parlors of that Order, but as well by Parlors of Native Sons of the Golden West:

"The work being done by the Native Daughters along east Main street is to be another monument to the splendid efforts of the young women who constitute the Improvement Club of that deserving Order. It will endure for all time. Already the parking proposed between the graceful Native Daughter palms is taking on a definite shape. A number of men are busy all the time under guidance of Frank Newby in getting the parks in shape. The work is progressing rapidly, and it will not be many weeks before the entire east end of the main thoroughfare will be in a beautiful condition and a real pleasure to the eye, where before it was something to be ashamed of.

"The Native Daughters, in their successful efforts to improve and make more attractive the city surroundings and environments, have set a good example to all women's clubs. These women have not wasted their time in chatter or pink teas—not saying they do not enjoy such social doings—but they have done something besides. All women's clubs should see to it that, united, they do something besides. It is united effort that counts."

**LOS ANGELES MEMBERS N. S. G. W.
AND N. D. G. W.—ATTENTION!**

The committee of the joint Parlors of N. D. G. W. and N. S. G. W., that has under way the erection of a granite base, suitably inscribed, around the flag-pole on Fort Hill, in this city, is holding regular meetings and making favorable progress. Recently letters, telling what it is proposed to do, were mailed to each member of the Orders, and contributions to the fund necessary to carry out the plans were solicited.

It will require not less than \$500 to erect this base, and every member is requested to send in his or her contribution to this worthy cause at an early date. Already a goodly proportion of the amount has been collected, but it is desired that every member should assist, no matter how little he or she may feel able to donate.

If you have not sent in your check in answer to the letter recently mailed you, do so at once. Contributions will be received, and can be mailed to, F. A. Stephenson, chairman, Douglas building.

Don't neglect this! It is to your interest, as well as the interests of the N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. in Los Angeles. **ACT TODAY!**

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N. S. G. W. PARLOR NEWS

(Continued from Page 29, Column 2.)

rietta Garliepp; humorous reading, Miss Edna Freeman. During the evening, Grand Third Vice-President Thomas Monahan delivered an address, in the course of which he told of the benefits to be derived from membership in the N. S. G. W. Mrs. Carmichael, an enthusiastic Native Daughter of San Jose, also made a telling speech in behalf of that organization, preliminary to installing a Parlor of the N. D. G. W. in this city. Following the program dancing was provided for the younger element, while more sedate amusements were arranged for the older people. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening.

"Coyote" Degree Conferred.

Oroville—Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, conferred the "Coyote" degree on a few chosen members, May 18th. In addition to the local members, several from Chico Parlor, No. 21, were present. The "Coyote" is a fun side degree of Argonaut Parlor, which requires much bravery and fortitude on the part of those desiring to solve its mysteries.

Argonaut Parlor also has a good baseball team which dishes up the national game to surrounding aggregations of ball-tossers.

Piedmont Wants Grand Trustee.

Oakland—At the coming session of the Grand Parlor at Santa Cruz, Alameda County, the second largest in Native Sonism, will have no representative on the board of grand officers, but with the backing of all delegates of this county, Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, will present her favorite son and past president, Jas. J. McElroy, for twenty years a member, for election to the office of Grand Trustee at that session. Mr. McElroy has attended many Grand Parlor, and has always given the best that is in him for the Order's welfare in and around Alameda County, and has given especial attention to having the local Parlor own their own home.



JAMES J. McELROY

He is one of Oakland's substantial business men, and fifteen years ago served in the State Legislature. He has been at the head of all great railroad developments in this county, having worked his way from apprentice in the machine shops of the S. P. Co. to a recognized authority in railroad rights-of-way, etc.

Piedmont Parlor, which was instituted over twenty-three years ago, has been a great factor in organizing Parlor in Alameda County, and has itself grown to a large membership and substantial treasury, and believes it is entitled to representation on the board of grand officers.—[Published at the special request of Piedmont Parlor, N. S. G. W.]

Quiet Month in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles—There has been very little doing here this month, owing to the fact that the Parlor have had no meetings. The quarters formerly leased on Hill street were vacated the first of the month, and the new Native Sons Hall on West Seventeenth street was not ready for occupancy. The small hall in the handsome new building was temporarily fitted up May 15th, however, and the Parlor are meeting there regularly now. Just as soon as the large hall, club-rooms and small hall are completely furnished, it is planned to have a formal dedication in which all the Parlor will join. This will probably occur the latter part of June.

Ramona Parlor, No. 109, is making arrangements for its annual banquet, which will be held shortly after the Grand Parlor adjournment, and will be in the nature of a compliment to Herman C. Liebenberger who, it is conceded, will then be the head of the Order.

Corona Parlor, No. 196, is planning to put on its "Black Maskers" side degree as soon as

completely settled in the new hall, and many members are anxiously awaiting the opportunity to delve into the mysteries of this fun-provoking annex.

A membership contest has been in progress in Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45, for some time and will shortly culminate in a big class initiation. The Parlor plans to make this a gala occasion. Los Angeles Parlor promoted and largely financed the hall proposition, and its members are justly proud of their efforts to provide a suitable home for the Order here.

Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 236, is working on a plan to increase its membership, and stimulate interest among those already enrolled. The Parlor expects to have but two meetings a month hereafter—the second and fourth Tuesdays—and wants to build up a membership that will be willing to devote two nights a month to the Order's interests. Many social affairs are being planned, and much interest is apparent.

La Fiesta Parlor, No. 235, has appointed a booster's committee that will devise ways and means whereby the Parlor may progress. It is planned, among other things, to inaugurate a drill team whose floor work will add interest to the ritualistic work.

Grand Officer at Redlands.

Redlands—There was a good attendance at the meeting of Redlands Parlor, No. 168, May 3rd, when Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke of Ventura paid his official visit. Many members of Arrowhead Parlor came over from San Bernardino to help swell the throng. The grand officer made an interesting address concerning the Order, and following the business session there was a sociable, during which refreshments were served. Redlands Parlor is rapidly forging ahead now, new members being added at each meeting and much interest being apparent.

Precita Parlor Holds Initiation.

San Francisco—At the last regular meeting of Precita Parlor, No. 187, before a large delegation from various local Parlor, seven candidates were initiated. Following the initiation, the brothers adjourned to the banquet-room, where refreshments were served and a delightful entertainment was rendered. Complimentary remarks were made by George F. Welch, past president and director of the hall association, who spoke at length on the progress made on the new hall and announced himself as a candidate for Grand Trustee.

Will Boost Celebration—Wants Grand Parlor.

Fresno—Fresno Parlor, No. 25, is to give its support to the Fourth of July celebration here, and has appointed Marshal Robert S. Clark as a member of the general arrangements committee. Invitations are to be sent to all Parlor of N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. in Madera, Modesto, Crows Landing, Dinuba, Visalia, Hanford and Selma, asking their members to come to the Raisin City and participate in celebrating the national holiday.

Fresno Parlor is also going after next year's N. S. G. W. and N. D. G. W. Grand Parlor, and will have a strong delegation at the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor to further its claims. The local Parlor of Native Daughters is also interested in the movement, as it is desired to have the Grand Parlor of both Orders meet here next year at the same time. At their meeting May 8th, the Fresno County Board of Supervisors formally endorsed the project.

Arrowhead Has Official Visitor.

San Bernardino—Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110, had an official visit from Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke of Ventura, May 3rd, and he declared himself well satisfied with the condition in which he found the business and finances of the Parlor. Judge Clarke made the trip from Los Angeles in an automobile, as the guest of Frank J. Palomares of Ramona Parlor, who also took along I. W. Birnbaum, Eugene Biscailuz, E. B. Lovie and Clarence M. Hunt, as escorts to the grand officer. Several interesting addresses were made during the evening by visitors and members, among the latter being Past Grand President Walter D. Wagner. The automobile party left for Los Angeles at 6:30 the following morning, with the exception of Grand Trustee Clarke, who remained over to visit Redlands Parlor, No. 168 the following night.

BADGES FOR GRAND PARLOR DELEGATES.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, N. S. G. W., has chosen a very attractive design for the badges to be given the Grand Parlor delegates when they assemble in Santa Cruz, June 12th. It is of metal, and suspended from a bar is a pendant of a big tree and a cockle shell, both appropriate souvenirs of that city. In the shell are beach scenes, and across the tree is outlined the inscription: "Grand Parlor, June 12-18, 1911, Santa Cruz."

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ISSUED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH BY THE

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Contributions relating to the Native Sons and Native Daughters, and to the development of the State, are solicited, together with illustrations, which will be returned. To insure prompt publication, however, copy must be in our hands NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. No attention will be given contributions unless signed by some reliable party, but, when desired, the contributor's name will be withheld from publication.

Vol. IX.

JULY, 1911

No. 3; Whole No. 51

VOLUME BEGAN WITH MAY NUMBER; ENDS WITH OCTOBER NUMBER.

Hard Scrabble Mining Camp And Its First Feminine Resident

(BY MRS. J. M. FRAILEY, OAKDALE, CALIFORNIA.)



HARD SCRABBLE MINING CAMP was in a fever of excitement. There had been exciting times before, when a poker game—with an unusually large pile of gold dust as an incentive to cheat if you could—would end in a funeral; or when a stranger coming into the camp would, with a condescending air, turn up his nose at the whisky and bacon and the men would consider it their bounden duty to escort him beyond their boundary. Lucky "finds" had been made, for although the name of the camp would suggest that gold was not plentiful there, it had derived its name from the scramble for claims that had ensued when the first gold had been found. But excitement of unusual caliber, that rose and fell with each succeeding event, was to enliven today, and it had naught to do with trivial things like poker games or "finds," or anything common to the life of a mining camp in the days of '49.

A woman was to enter into the life of the camp. Think of it—the happy, do-as-you-please freedom was to be broken by a woman; and all the barriers that had been raised, all the dark looks and threats that had been wasted by the inhabitants on Bunker. On receiving a letter, he had casually remarked that, "His woman thought of jining him soon." Every man was struck dumb for the time by this startling intelligence, and Bunker, on discovering that his news did not take well with the boys, slid out at a side door and did not show up again that night.

Windy Jim was the first to recover his speech. "Wall, I'll be bumfuzzled!" he said in a tone that expressed the sentiments of the crowd, who opened their mouths, and such a pandemonium followed as had never been heard before in Hard Scrabble. When the noise had somewhat subsided, and it was found that no one had heard what any one else had said, it was decided that something had to be done to stop this invasion. So, after treating the boys, Big Joe, who owned the saloon and store which supplied the miners with fire-water, bacon and beans, mounted a box and called for order. The speech he made never was equaled in Hard Scrabble.

"Feller citizens, inasmuch as the peaceful quietude of this 'ere camp am to be disturbed by the advent of a bein' in petticoats, it becomes our juty to prevent this direful catastrophe." He spoke at length, telling his auditors how the freedom of the camp would be hampered by a "woman critter nose'n around and interfering with our pastimes." He was cheered uproariously and his popularity was henceforth assured. Bunker, however, had been a favorite and no one dreamed that he would throw such a bombshell into their midst, so it was hard to find three men willing to form the committee

who were to wait upon him and inform him that they wanted no dwardling female in camp.

Seedy Sam "lowed he'd have to do er leetle washin' next evenin'," which brought jeers from the crowd, for it was a known fact that Sam's wardrobe was limited to the clothes he had on his back, and certain it was they'd never know soap and water. Dandy, who wasted paint and canvas in the East as long as his money had lasted, and talked of nothing but his future as an artist, said he must finish the sketch he had begun. Stuttering Tom was not eligible on account of the impediment in his speech, and Ireland was too drunk. Frenchy was not up to snuff in the language of the West, and so it fell on Big Joe, Cowboy Jack and Windy Jim, who would never miss a chance to talk, to negotiate terms of peace with Bunker.

Accordingly, the next evening they repaired to his cabin and stated the case to him in no uncertain terms. But when Bunker had made it plain to them that the innocent cause of all the trouble was already enroute and there was no way to stop her, they accepted the inevitable and went back to the saloon, where they adopted the following resolutions:

"Wharas, William Bunker, called Bill or Bunker fer short, has showed sich poor judgement as ter have a woman tied ter him and—

"Wharas, The foresaid woman has taken it upon herself to enter the precincts of Hard Scrabble mining camp, here-to-fore, hereafter and at all times sacred to man and whisky, be it known that we, the citizens of this yer camp, agree to ignore Bill for said offense and ship the woman arter givin' her a spell ter rest ep."

After this, Bill's only companion was the "Parson," so called from his refusal to imbibe poor whisky or to bet his gold on a game of poker. Such had been the state of feeling in Hard Scrabble for two months, and each time the stage unloaded its burden every resident anxiously looked to see if a vision in petticoats alighted.

But one day the stage was laid up for repairs a few miles back, and a man coming on foot, reported a woman aboard. All work was suspended and—though it would have been putting your life in jeopardy to have suggested the woman as the cause—each man emerged from his cabin shortly before the arrival of the stage, looking much the better for soap and water. Even Seedy Sam had washed his face and was hardly recognizable. Big Joe was kept busy filling glasses to pay liquid bets as to the appearance of "Bunker's wife," for each in his own mind had formed an opinion as to what she was like. Bunker held quietly aloof and the Parson grinned as he saw how the boys spruced up for the coming of the "petticoats."

Many a heel-top was left in a glass as the stage hove in sight around the bend, and Dandy, the dude of the camp, who hung back to look at himself in

the piece of broken mirror he always kept handy, was punished for his vanity by falling over a box and putting his nose out of commission. Windy Jim had been talking so fast that he forgot the stage was soon due, and in his haste to get a vantage point on the store porch, knocked Texas Ranger off the steps and, had it not been for the timely interference of Big Joe, a fight would have been the first thing that greeted Mrs. Bunker on her arrival. The stage slowed up at the store and the boys tried hard to conceal the look of expectancy, clearly written upon their faces.

It was plainly evident there was something wrong, for Pete, the stage driver, had not sworn one oath since coming within hearing of the crowd. This caused sinister glances to pass among the miners, and Big Joe had an "I-told-you-so" look as he frowned his disapproval.

Bunker stepped forward and assisted a woman to alight, and led her to his cabin. Where excitement had reigned before, now disappointment was dominant. If the Hard Scrabbleites had to be pestered by a woman, she might have at least had a semblance of good looks. This one was tall and angular, with sandy colored hair and red face. The men had not seen her eyes, for she kept them lowered, and consequently could not know that they redeemed an otherwise plain face. Numerous were the ejaculations of disgust as the populace followed Big Joe back to the bar; and someone remarked, "Guess that's why he come West," the emphatic affirmation which came from all showed unanimous opinion of "Bunker's wife."

A week passed and things had gone back to their old routine in Hard Scrabble. No one had had but a casual glance at Mrs. Bunker—and even that from afar—but the Parson, who was a nightly visitor at Bill's cabin before she came and still continued to drop in there of an evening. None ventured to ask his opinion, and he did not volunteer one.

It was remarked, however, that Bunker was looking rather scrumptious of late, and Seedy Sam declared that his shirt had been buttoned, his hair combed and his trousers lacking the California soil that should adorn the seat and legs of a miner's pantaloons, when he looked him over that day. But the next week things began to change. Bunker's wife was much in evidence, always with a nod and smile for everyone.

Then it was not only Bill that spruced up, but even Seedy Sam could lay some claim to neatness, and on Saturday night many were the tales told of little acts of kindness by Bunker's wife. Ireland told how he'd been off duty and ailing, and said he, "Faith and begorra, she jest be arter comin' in rather aisy loike and she says to me, says she, 'Phat could I be a doin' fer ye,' and afore I could answer she had begun tidin' up me room a bit, and fixed me a bite to ate, loike me own mither use ter make in the ould country—yis she did."

"That thar truck she toted over to my cabin when I had the cramps war the first decent grub I've tasted in this yer camp," said Lean Jake, and Seedy Sam reckoned she'd cleaned things up a bit for him and he'd eaten off a clean tin plate fer the first time since calling these diggings his home. Mrs. Bunker had won Cowboy Jack over by praising his soubbrero, and the liniment she had rubbed on Texas Ranger's sprained wrist had worked like magic.

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

"KIT" CARSON, EARLY DAY GUIDE

(By CLARENCE E. JARVIS, Grand First Vice-President, N.S.G.W., Sutter Creek, Amador County.)



THE "CARSON TRAIL," OVER THE Sierra Nevada Mountains, was named for Christopher Carson, better known as "Kit" Carson. Carson was born in Madison County, Kentucky, on the 24th day of December, 1809. He was married to Rosita Cavirovous, a Mexican girl of Taos, New Mexico. He died suddenly at Fort Lynn, Colorado, May 23, 1868; his remains were later interred at Santa Fe. Kit Carson was a man of small stature, but compact frame; he had a large head covered with long, sandy hair, and keen gray eyes. He was distinguished for truthfulness and honesty. His education was neglected, but he had great natural abilities, speaking the French and Spanish languages, also several Indian dialects. His knowledge of Indian customs, his skill with firearms, and his brave, intrepid disposition, served to make him the most notable hunter, scout and guide known in Western history; and to his brave efforts is due the advance of Western civilization.

In April, 1829, he started with a party of eighteen on his first trip to California, leaving De Taos, New Mexico; they came by way of the Salt and San Francisco Rivers, following the course of the old Spanish Trail to Mission San Gabriel, where they found a priest, fifteen Mexican soldiers and 1000 Indians. Thence they took a course northeast, by way of Mission San Fernando, to the San Joaquin River until they reached the Sacramento, which they crossed and proceeded to Mission San Rafael. The priest at this mission was having trouble with Indian deserters, and Carson and his party volunteered their services, engaged the Indians in conflict, and returned those who were not killed to the Mission. A short time after, he returned to New Mexico by the Spanish Trail.

Fremont's expedition to California left a little town in Kansas on the 29th day of May, 1843, and was joined by Kit Carson seventy miles from Fort Bent. They traveled by way of Laramie to

This Carson Trail followed the course of the Carson River through Hope Valley, by Red Lake, over "Slippery Rock" to the Summit, where Carson blazed a hemlock tree—"Kit Carson, 1844." This tree, in after years, was cut down, and the blaze removed and placed in the Pioneer Building in San Francisco. Shortly before the great earthquake and fire of 1906, it was removed to the Ferry Building, where it now holds a prominent place in the mining exhibit.

From this tree began the descent of the western slope of the Sierras, a course being taken down the South Fork of the American River. After the



American River, Carson Spur.

party were safely out of the snow, Fremont and Carson pushed on rapidly to Sutter Fort, returning with provisions to those left behind. All reached Sutter Fort in a destitute condition on the 6th day of March, 1844, remaining there until March 24th, when the party started on the return journey, following the course of the San Joaquin River, crossing to the west side and continuing close to the Coast Range until they struck the Spanish Trail and followed it, by way of the Mohave River, until Vega Santa Clara was reached. Here they struck across to Utah Lake and journeyed to Fort Bent, arriving the 2nd day of July, 1844. Here Kit Carson left the expedition and went to De Taos, New Mexico, to see his family.

In 1845, Carson again started to California with Fremont, by the Carson River route. This route was used by many of the early emigrants to California. At Corral Flat, on the west side of the Sierras near Silver Lake, it forked, one road leading to Hangtown (Placerville), the New El Dorado, and the other continuing to the gold mines of Amador County. This route was the scene of many

hardships and adventures, told of today by the few remaining Pioneers. The following story was given me by W. H. Prouty, Sr., a Pioneer of Ione Valley:

"March 8, 1911.

"To Clarence E. Jarvis—Tragedy Springs, in Amador County, derived its name from a murder having been committed there on June 8, 1848. A party of emigrants, three in number, were waylaid and murdered, either by Mormons or Indians (as near as could be ascertained), and left in their gore. Shortly after the tragedy a party was formed in Carson Valley, Nevada, and came over the mountains in search of the desperadoes, and also to bury the bodies. The names of the murdered were cut into a hemlock tree near the grave, viz., Anderson, Browett and Cocks. I first made a note of these facts in August, 1852. I again passed



+Carson Tree Stump, Slippery Rock Pass.

there in July, 1878, and again in September, 1908. The last time I was there, in memory of their sad fate, I gathered a few wild flowers and placed them on their graves.

"William Henry Prouty."

The carving of the names mentioned above was the work of an artist. In 1903, while on a hunting trip, I retraced the names myself.

(Note—The above article was originally prepared by Clarence E. Jarvis for publication in the book now under way by the Donner Monument Committee of the Grand Parlor, N.S.G.W., which will contain not only an account of that party's early-day experiences, but as well much valuable California history. The proceeds from the sale of the book will be used toward erecting the monument at Donner Lake. Through the kindness of Dr. C. W. Chapman, chairman of this committee, and Mr. Jarvis, who secured the data after much research, The Grizzly Bear is enabled to present this authentic but brief account of Kit Carson's association with early California History.—Editor.)



CARSON SPUR ROAD.
(The Horseman in the Sky.)

Klamath Lake, Oregon, through a barren, mountainous country, and thence southerly along the eastern slopes of the Sierras. It was midwinter and the snow was six feet deep on the level. As game was scarce and their provisions limited, it was a case of starve or cross the Sierras. All agreed to cross, so snowshoes were made for the entire party. The trail was made by leading a horse through the snow until he was exhausted, when a fresh horse took his place, and so on. In some places the snow had to be beaten solid with mallets, to make it passable. Fifteen days were consumed in crossing the Sierras, and the party was forced to eat several of the mules and horses, which were none too juicy.

PERSONALS

W. B. Nye of Mission Parlor, N. S. G. W., San Francisco, was a recent Los Angeles visitor.

P. G. P. Eva T. Bussenius of La Esperanza Parlor, N. S. G. W., Los Angeles, has gone to San Francisco for a vacation.

John T. Newell of Los Angeles Parlor, N. S. G. W., was returned to his Los Angeles home after attending a session of the National Plumbers' Association at El Paso, Texas.

Calvert Wilson of Ramona Parlor, N. S. G. W., Los Angeles, recently attended a meeting of the State Mining Bureau, of which he is a director, in San Francisco.

Walter D. Wagner, Past Grand President, of San Bernardino, has been chosen to represent the Grand Lodge of California, K. of P., in the supreme council of that order.

Mrs. Ed. E. Leake and Miss Harriet Lee of Woodland Parlor, N. D. G. W., Woodland, were visitors at Santa Cruz during the N. D. G. W. Grand Parlor session.

H. E. Monaghan of Presidio Parlor, N. S. G. W., was given a surprise at his San Francisco home prior to his departure for Santa Cruz, where he was a delegate to the Grand Parlor.

Miss Genevieve Kirk, a prominent member of El Vespero Parlor, N. D. G. W., was wedded in San Francisco, June 7th, to Walter C. Riegelbrith. Upon their return from a northern honeymoon, the couple will reside in San Francisco.

Jr. P. G. P. Daniel A. Ryan of San Francisco was tendered a complimentary banquet at the St. Francis hotel, June 8th, by Pacific Parlor, N. S. G. W., of which he is a member. James C. Allan presided as toastmaster, and several interesting toasts were responded to.

Arthur A. Schmidt of Corona Parlor, N. S. G. W., Los Angeles, was married in that city, June 6th, to Marjorie Mosher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miles Mosher. Mr. Schmidt is well known in Los Angeles, where he is engaged in the bridge contracting business. The newly married couple will make their home in the southern city.

Miss Gertrude Crawford of Oakdale, past president of Oakdale Parlor, N. D. G. W., was wedded to J. M. Murtha at Calvary Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, June 7th. Mr. Murtha was formerly of Michigan, but has come to Oakdale to reside. After a honeymoon around San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Murtha will reside at the pretty Crawford home, near Oakdale.

Miss Jennie Catherine Cavalletto, a popular member of Reina Del Mar Parlor, N. D. G. W., Santa Barbara, was married in that city, May 27th, to Robert Arthur Allen. Miss Louise Janssens and James D. Cavalletto attended the couple. Plans to keep the wedding quiet failed, and when the bridal couple arrived at the depot to depart on their honeymoon, a large delegation of Native Daughters was on hand to shower them with rice, old shoes, and good wishes. Following a week in San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Allen took up their residence in Santa Barbara.

There is more sound in a hollow gourd than in a full one, and the same is true of an empty head.

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



FLAG RAISINGS OVER PUBLIC buildings, stores, churches and residences were features of the Fourth of July exercises all over the State, in 1861. It is said that San Francisco, Sacramento and other cities resembled a forest of liberty trees, so many flagpoles had been put up since the Civil War began. Over 20,000 flags were displayed in San Francisco. A flag was raised upon the summit of the highest peak on the Marysville Buttes. At the Stockton Asylum, a flag 68x10 feet was raised on a pole 172 feet high, and 204 flags of all nations decorated the buildings. Bear Valley, Mariposa County, raised a liberty pole 211 feet high and Miss Lizzie Park unfurled a flag 26x40 feet, \$5000 being raised for the celebration.

The day was an extremely hot one, 105 degrees in the shade being registered in nearly every town where patriotic exercises were held.

There were a large number of accidents reported and numerous affairs, the latter being so frequently the outcome of political discussions that nearly all can be attributed to this cause. Every town celebrating had its goddess of liberty and an elaborate display of the national colors, while the money spent for fireworks represented an enormous outlay.

A military review and fireworks in San Francisco drew a crowd of 20,000 people to Washington Square.

A list of the Fourth of July orators in the different towns celebrating a half-century ago contains many names of men who became prominent in California public life. In San Francisco were Edward Tompkins and Thomas Fitch; Sacramento, T. Starr King; Lone, J. W. Coffroth; Placerville, Jas. Reynolds; Marysville, A. L. Hatch; Weaverville, Judge Miller; Yreka, Rev. J. W. Ross; Shasta, Jas. Winans; Stockton, Rev. J. Dryden; Nevada City, Rev. J. Brierly; Mokelumne Hill, Robt. Thompson; Sutter Creek, Henry Eno; Tehama, L. H. Sanborn; Downville, H. B. Cassit; Jackson, S. B. Astell; San Andreas, A. P. Dudley; Oroville, A. W. Baldwin; La Porte, Creed Haysmond; Virginia City, A. A. Sargent; Sonora, H. P. Barbour; Auburn, J. E. Hale; Bear Valley, F. M. Pixley.

The Welsh population of North San Juan was then numerous enough to take charge of the celebration of the Fourth and make it an American-Cymrican affair. Over 400 Welshmen paraded and every one was said to be an enthusiastic Union man.

Quite a newspaper controversy arose over the fact that Rev. T. Starr King copyrighted his oration delivered at Sacramento, before its delivery, and thereby prevented its publication in full by the newspapers, that claimed it was an effort to make out of patriotism a profit.

Politics Still at Fever Heat.

The Union Democratic State Convention, which represented the Douglas wing of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1860, met at Sacramento on July 4th. There were 640 delegates. Leander Quint of Tuolumne was made temporary chairman and J. W. Coffroth permanent chairman; J. W. Scobey of Placer, secretary. John Connors, J. G. Downey and Eugene Casserly, all natives of Ireland, and John Bidwell and Judge McCorkle of Butte County were placed in nomination for governor. It took four days and fourteen ballots to unite on a choice, when John Connors of El Dorado was made the nominee. Henry Edgerton and Joseph McKibben were nominated as candidates for Congress; B. C. Whitman, Justice of the Supreme Court; Richard Irwin of Butte, Lieutenant-Governor; G. W. Bowie of Sacramento, Attorney-General; George S. Evans of Tuolumne, Clerk of Supreme Court; J. T. Londrum of Shasta, Treasurer; J. E. Nutman of San Francisco, Controller; J. J. Gardner of San Francisco, Surveyor-General, and J. R. Ridge of Yuba County, State Printer. A strong Union platform was adopted. The ticket was considered a very popular one, with able politicians in charge.

The convention of the Breckenridge wing re-assembled at Sacramento on July 23rd and had an acrimonious discussion over a platform which, after adoption, was claimed to be opposed to secession and also Lincoln's administration. It nominated J. R. McConnell of Nevada for Governor; Jasper O'Farrell of San Francisco, Lieutenant-Governor; W. C. Wallace of San Francisco, Justice of the Supreme Court; D. O. Shattuck of San Francisco and H. P. Barbour of Tuolumne, for Congress; Tod Robinson of Sacramento, Attorney-General; Thos. Findley of Nevada, Treasurer; S. H. Brooks of San Francisco, Controller; M. B. Carr of Yuba, State Printer; Horace Higley of Sacramento,

Surveyor General, and C. S. Fairfax of Sacramento, Clerk of the Supreme Court. This ticket and party were doomed, by events occurring in the East, to have a stormy and disastrous campaign.

Mr. McConnell opened his campaign on July 30th at Platt's Hall, San Francisco, with a result that approached a riot in the amount of disturbance created by the audience, and it demonstrated that the public mind was wrought up to such a pitch of excitement that violence might be expected at any time that expressions of doubtful loyalty were spoken. The news from the East indicated a battle impending between the Union and Rebel armies in Virginia, and the suspense grew more and more severe as the days went by.

Notorious Gun-man Meets Death.

The notorious Sam Brown was shot and killed near Genoa on July 7th. He had earned a reputation as a desperado second to none on the Pacific Coast. He was a stoutly built, finely developed man, weighing 200 pounds. He had an immense chest and possessed double the strength of an ordinary man. Wearing his hair long like an Indian, a bushy growth of red whiskers, and dressing in buckskin clothes, he was as notable a personage in the mining camps as Samson undoubtedly was in his day. It is stated he had killed during his reckless career sixteen men—three in Texas, ten in California, and three in Nevada, being counted as his record. He claimed he had killed them all in self defense. It was due to his efforts to kill a wayside housekeeper named Van Sickle that he met his death. He once had a difficulty in a gambling place in Calaveras County with a man named Woodruff, whom he stabbed, causing instant death. He removed the body, curled himself up on a faro table, and slept calmly the remainder of the night. He had killed all together four men in Calaveras County, when he was convicted of manslaughter and sent to the state prison, serving a short term. He attempted to kill Van Sickle on account of a grudge he held against him, but Van Sickle was such a good sprinter that he got out of Brown's way after being chased through several rooms and out of his roadside house. Shortly after Brown had departed on horseback with a companion, Van Sickle gathered a posse of his friends and started in pursuit, and soon overtaking Brown got the "drop" on him and fired twelve bullets into Brown's body from a double-barreled shotgun. A great feeling of relief was given to the community, and many breathed easier who had cause to fear Brown's willingness to take human life. Van Sickle was honorably acquitted the next day.

News of the death of James Finney, alias "Old Virginia," on June 20th, was received. He was the original discoverer of the mines on the Comstock Lode, and Virginia City was named from his sobriquet in 1853. He came to Gold Canyon in 1857, from Paris, Indiana. Comstock obtained a privilege from him to work a claim on a lease. Subsequently Finney sold out to Comstock and partners for an old horse and \$40 in cash. From such interesting incidents, the history of nearly all great mining discoveries has its foundation.

Gold, silver, copper and tin mines were reported found in Holcomb Valley, and advices received in Los Angeles stated that at least ten men had been either shot or stabbed in affrays over locations. The Union Company, at Cumberland, Sierra County, uncovered a thirty-pound chunk of gold worth \$500. A duel was fought at Amador City July 27th by two men named Rose and Thompson. They had two shots at each other when Thompson dropped, seriously wounded. Contrary to the general run of such occurrences, politics was not the cause of their dispute, but the affections of a woman was.

Fires Cause Heavy Losses.

A brilliant comet became visible in the northern sky, in line of vision with the "big dipper," and kept the Californians interested during the first ten days of the month. It was claimed to be the reappearance of the Charles V comet appearing in A. D. 1264 and 1556 and having a period of about 300 years. It will be due again about A. D. 2160. A hot spell came with the advent of the comet and the temperature of the State, from Los Angeles to Red Bluff, was over 100 degrees daily for over a fortnight, and 110 degrees in the shade in the afternoon not unusual in different parts of the valleys.

The town of Columbia, Tuolumne County, was again practically destroyed by fire on July 27th.

The Liberty Hotel near Yankee Jims, a popular wayside house, was burned July 14th, and another equally popular teamsters' refuge, built in 1852 and called the Junction House, near Auburn, burned this month.

The town of La Porte went up in flames and smoke on July 25th. Over sixty buildings burned, with a \$100,000 loss.

Sacramento and Napa had several bad fires during the month, and one in San Francisco on July 30th destroyed seven buildings at Clay and Davis streets, causing a loss of \$30,000.

A big fire occurred during the night of July 3rd on Telegraph Hill, San Francisco, burning twenty-five buildings. The fire started at the corner of Vallejo and Kearny streets.

At 2 p. m., July 3rd, with the thermometer at 105 degrees in the shade, a block of buildings burned in Marysville and destroyed a large number of horses, also wagons loaded with freight for interior towns. The loss was over \$25,000.

On July 4th, Frank & Co.'s importing cigar warehouse, on Clay street, San Francisco, was burned with a loss of \$50,000.

On July 5th, the Avenue House and stables on Weber street, Stockton, with twenty-two horses, burned, entailing a \$15,000 loss.

First Central Route Overland Mail Arrives.

The first Overland mail stage, by what was called the Central Route in distinction from the abandoned Southern Route formerly subsidized by the U. S. Government, passed through Placerville at 1:30 p. m., July 1st, escorted for a mile or more by an imposing procession of the inhabitants of that city, with two brass bands, the mayor and city council at its head. The coach and six horses were decorated with American flags, and a cannon boomed from a hilltop a salute of a gun for each state in the Union. Six sacks of letter and twenty-eight of paper mail, weighing 1776 pounds, were sent East. The first trip of the stage, from St. Joseph to Sacramento, was made in seventeen days and four hours. It had one passenger. The fare was \$200.

Washburn & Co., importers of draft horses, arrived from Ohio with 210 horses, 9 wagons and 60 men, in charge of Col. Crim. This was Col. Crim's fourth trip across the plains with draft horses and he had cleared \$20,000 in the enterprise.

The opposition boat "Nevada," between Sacramento and San Francisco, broke a shaft and the regular line advanced the fare from fifty cents to \$3.

The San Francisco Omnibus Co. was organized with a capital of \$100,000. This was the first street railroad, and began construction from North Beach to Mission Dolores.

Two San Francisco butchers raced their horses for \$500 a side from Mission Creek to San Jose and return, 108 miles. The race was won by the horse driven in a sulky by Butcher Higgins, in eleven hours and fifteen minutes.

Col. Haraszthy of San Francisco sold to Col. Sherwood of the same city sixty acres of land near Crystal Springs, in San Mateo County, for \$60 an acre. The land was said to be exceptionally valuable on account of being covered with large trees.

An earthquake shock that was felt over nearly the entire State occurred at 10 p. m., July 3rd. The center of disturbance appeared to be in Amador Valley, Alameda County.

There were many business failures among stock and grain raisers in the San Joaquin Valley, due to the spring season of drought, and attachments were being numerously served upon the property of the bankrupt producers. At French Camp, 200 head of cattle were auctioned off at \$4 a head.

During July, 3492 passengers arrived by sea in San Francisco, of whom 2152 came from China. There were 917 departures.

A rattlesnake with thirty rattles was killed on Thoms Creek, in Tehama County, and it was claimed to be a record breaker for rattles.

MISSION CORNERSTONE UNEARTHED.

While making excavations at Santa Clara recently for the new buildings of Santa Clara college the workmen unearthed the cornerstone of the old Santa Clara Mission, supposed to be that laid by Father Junipero Serra. The stone is 15½ by 12½ by 7½ inches in measurement and contains a hole three and one-half inches deep and wide, in which were found, wrapped in oiled silk, a crucifix, coins bearing dates of 1778, 1768, 1769 and 1770. The crucifix is of bronze.

Truth, like silver, must be not only mined, but also refined, separated from dross, before its value can be appreciated.

Many a man in his reflective moods wonders why his wife loves him, and so do his neighbors.

N. S. G. W.'S. SUCCESSFUL GRAND PARLOR SESSION



N DUE RITUALISTIC FORM, Grand President Daniel A. Ryan called the Thirty-fourth session of the Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, to order in the Casino Auditorium, Monday, June 12th, at 10 a.m., and under his guidance, the meeting passed into history as one of the most harmonious in the history of the Order's councils. All the delegates seemed to be of one accord in reference to proposed legislation, and much interest was displayed in preserving the early history and landmarks of the State. In fact, at the close of the session, June 15th, one grand officer aptly remarked that the work of the delegates indicated the Order had at last taken up seriously those things for which it was brought into being—the advancement of our State, and the preservation of her early-day history and interesting landmarks.

The event of the morning session, shortly after the Grand Parlor convened, was an address by Professor Henry Morse Stephens, of the department of philosophy and history of the University of California. Professor Stephens took the opportunity to thank the Native Sons of California for the liberal support they had given as a body to research in historical work as carried on by the State University, as it applies to the State of California. The speaker lauded the industries of the State during his discourse, and concluded by expressing the hope that the Native Sons would continue extending aid to historical research. The professor's remarks were warmly greeted, and he was given a rising vote of thanks.

After lunch, the delegates listened to discourses on home industry by speakers from the Home Industry League of California. C. H. Workman spoke on "Statistics," Charles Holloway, Jr., on "Publicity," H. M. Owens on "Opportunities for California Products," and D. J. Alherga on "What the Native Sons Can Do for California."

Later in the afternoon C. C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, addressed the delegates in behalf of the 1915 Exposition at San Francisco.

James D. Phelan, a member of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, San Francisco, was given permission to speak, and delivered an interesting discourse on the Native Sons Hall in San Francisco. Mr. Phelan closed his remarks by asking the Grand Parlor to be his guests at his Santa Cruz home, Tuesday afternoon, and the invitation was accepted with cheers.

Prior to adjournment, the officers of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, assumed the several stations and exemplified the initiatory ritual in a very creditable manner, the candidate being Frazier Lewis, son of Mrs. Patty Reed Lewis of Capitola, and grandson of the late James Frazier Reed, both members of the band that suffered such great hardships on Donner Lake in the State's early days.

All matters not directly connected with the Grand Parlor's work being thus taken care of during the first day of the session, the remaining days of the meeting, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, were devoted strictly to those matters pertaining to the Order and its work. A full account of all business transacted is herewith set forth:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN MEMORY OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote and ordered spread upon the minutes of the Grand Parlor, and copies sent to the relatives of the deceased. Those in memory of Past Grand President Charles Henry Garrouite were submitted by a committee of Past Grand Presidents; those in memory of Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy and James E. Isaacs, a former Grand Trustee, by the Board of Grand Trustees:

Charles Henry Garrouite.

Let us pause in the midst of our labors, that the deeds of our loved dead may be placed on the pages of our records, as they are inscribed on the tablets of our memory, and cherished with love in our hearts. The roll of the living Past Grand Presidents of our Order has been called at this Grand Parlor, and the answer to the name of Charles H. Garrouite was, "Not here." The roll of the dead is called and from the place which the living may never know, the answer is, "Here." Brother Charles Henry Garrouite, Past Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, was born in the county of Yolo, State of California, on the 15th day of October, 1854, and reared within the borders of the State which gave him birth. He died at Berkeley, California, in the year 1910. Exhibiting early in life a studious disposition and intellectual ability, promising a bright future, completing his general education his ambition was toward the legal fraternity, where success followed his primary efforts. In public life he obtained the confidence of his home people and filled the responsible offices of District Attorney and Judge of the Superior Court of Yolo County with such marked ability, that at



H. C. LICHTENBERGER, of Los Angeles, Grand President-elect.

the early age of thirty-five, he was in 1880 elected by a large majority an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California. Retiring from the Supreme Bench, he engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco in 1902, as a member of the firm of Garrouite & Goodwin, with marked success. Possessing in a marked degree the pioneering spirit of his father, the lure of gold led him to Nevada, where he spent much of the time of his later years attending to important matters at those points.

The record of our Order shows that Brother Garrouite first appeared as a charter member of the Woodland Parlor, No. 30, of the N. S. G. W., and filled various chairs of that Parlor. He was chairman of the Woodland committee on reception to the Grand Parlor of the N. S. G. W., at its 1886 session, where his strong personality attracted the attention of the delegates at that session, and led to his selection as a candidate for Grand Vice-President by a committee of Past Grand Presidents; was unanimously elected to that office, and at the following session at Nevada City elected as Grand President. Under his administration the Order prospered, and twelve new Parlors were instituted. For his faithful service to the Order, continuing until his death, he is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his fraternal brothers, who sadly received the news of his passing from our midst in the prime of his manhood, when the brightest future for able work was before him.

We will not invade the sanctity of his home life, from whence came at all times evidence of that great love of husband and father; that pride, faith and loyalty which heeds and obeys only the gentle voice of woman and the cry of helpless and feeble childhood. In private life, his character and ability were recognized to such a degree, that his counsel was ever sought, and ever relied upon by his neighbors and clients in the close affairs of the moment, and ever found wise and beneficial. To his family we extend our heartfelt sympathy; with the State we regret the loss of an honored, loyal son and citizen, and to the Grand President of the Universe, we commend the care of a beloved brother.

This is the record of our brother's life, who with the calm dignity which characterized him while living, accepted the inevitable final call, and whose memorable letter of farewell to his brothers touched the deepest chord of sympathy within their hearts.

"The book is closed, the prayer is said,
And he is a part of the countless dead,



LOUIS H. MOOSER, of San Francisco, Grand Third Vice-President-elect.

Thrice happy then if some soul can say:
I lived because he passed my way."

We recommend that a copy of this report be spread on a page of the records of the Grand Parlor, and one sent to the family of our Brother under the seal of the Grand Parlor.

Nathan P. Bundy.

Shortly following the Admission Day celebration of last year in San Francisco, the membership of our Order throughout the State was shocked and grieved by the sad tidings of the unexpected death of Grand Trustee Nathan P. Bundy. Brother Bundy was born in Los Angeles County on Admission Day, in 1880. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and entered the legal profession and gave promise of a useful career in his chosen profession when the hand of death closed his work ere it had hardly well begun. He became a member of the Order on July 24, 1906, being a charter member of Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235. His interest and fidelity to the Order, as well as his sterling worth and ability, were immediately recognized. He was sent as a delegate to the Grand Parlor at Yosemite in 1908, and returned again to Marysville in 1909, where he was elected Grand Trustee. He was re-elected at Tahoe and a useful and brilliant career was anticipated for him in the Order. He had been happily married for a period of less than a month at the time of his death, and besides a loving wife he left to mourn his untimely death, a father, mother, three brothers and a sister.

Whereas, Grand Trustee Bundy was a kind and loving husband, a good and exemplary citizen, as well as an earnest and faithful member and a devoted and efficient Grand Officer of our Order; and,

Whereas, In the death of Grand Trustee Bundy, the State of California has lost a good citizen and the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West has been deprived of the wise counsel and zealous efforts of a useful member and Grand Officer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow to the will of the Almighty, we deeply deplore the loss of our brother; that to his young wife upon whom this afflictive dispensation falls most heavily, we extend our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grand Parlor and that a copy thereof, under the seal of the Grand Parlor, be sent to the widow of our deceased brother.

James E. Isaacs.

There was called to the Grand Parlor on High our esteemed Brother, James E. Isaacs, of McCloud Parlor, No. 149, a former Grand Trustee of our Order. Brother Isaacs took a deep interest in our Order in its earlier history, performing his duties as a Grand Officer with zeal, energy and sincerity, being deeply imbued with the principles of the Order, which he so dearly loved. He was a native of Shasta County, living there the span of his life, fifty-four years, a splendid type of manhood. He was conspicuous among his fellow-men for his high ideal of good citizenship, and in the practice of his profession of the law, was noted for his integrity and ability. Never was his name tarnished, and when he passed away at his home in Redding, in his native county, June 8, 1911, he was mourned by all who knew him for his noble character and sterling worth. He had lived the life of a true and loyal Native Son.

Whereas, In the death of former Grand Trustee Isaacs our State has lost a worthy and exemplary citizen, and our Order one of its most enthusiastic workers in Northern California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we yield to the decree of Divine Providence in removing our brother from a field of usefulness and of honor, we who knew him in life keenly feel our loss, and we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy and express the hope that they may find consolation in the thought that their husband and father leaves behind a memory of unblemished character; and, further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grand Parlor and a copy of the same, under the seal of the Grand Parlor, be sent to the widow of our deceased brother.

RESTORATION PLANS FOR STATE'S HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

The committee on Historic Landmarks, composed of J. R. Knowland, Lewis F. Byington and J. Desimone, submitted its report, which was adopted, and an appropriation of \$1000 made for the work of the committee during the ensuing year. The report follows, in full:

At the Tahoe session of the Grand Parlor a special per capita tax of seven and one-half cents was levied, to be expended under the direction of the Historic Landmarks Committee for the preservation of landmarks within the State. This special levy made available a fund of \$1,476.45. Your committee has experienced difficulty in making recommendations for the expenditure of this fund because of the many landmarks possessing great historical value which are in immediate need of attention. No epoch of California's fascinating history is more interesting or important than that during which the twenty-one Franciscan Missions were established at points from San Diego to Sonoma. These landmarks have been gradually disappearing, until today but seventeen of the old missions remain, and a number of these are in a poor state of preservation.

Each year their value historically is being more strongly impressed upon the minds of Californians. Unless immediate action is had, however, several of the most picturesque of these reminders of the days of Spanish sovereignty will become hopeless ruins. One of these missions is Santa Ynez, founded in 1804, and located in Santa Barbara County. A member of this committee, Past Grand President Lewis F. Byington, recently made a special trip to the mission for the purpose of formulating plans

for its restoration. The committee was desirous of obtaining assistance from the people of Santa Barbara County, in which the mission is located, as the landmark fund would not permit of the committee assuming all the burden. During the last winter the rains, which were very severe in the vicinity of the mission, undermined the buttresses of the north walls, causing them to fall. The bell-tower, in which hung the mission bells, also collapsed. This tower, which was a distinct feature of Santa Ynez Mission, has been copied in the architecture of numerous buildings throughout the State, and should be immediately restored. No mission in the State is more beautifully situated or contains a greater number of relics and paintings of the mission period. It is estimated that it will require about \$750 to repair the roof and approximately \$1500 to restore the bell tower and buttresses. Your committee is informed that the amount for the repair of the buttresses can be raised by those who reside in the vicinity or county. It was also reported, but this report has not been verified, that the sum necessary for the restoration of the bell tower will be provided by the Bishop at Los Angeles if we repair the roof. Your committee recommends that the necessary funds be appropriated for re-roofing, provided that the promised assistance from other quarters is forthcoming and the expenditures made under the supervision of the Landmarks Committee, representing the Grand Parlor.

It was through the efforts of this Order, acting with the California Historic Landmarks League, that San Antonio de Padua Mission in Monterey County was saved from total destruction. The work of restoration began in 1903, was continued in 1905, but in 1906 the earthquake wrought great damage, demolishing the newly erected walls and injuring other portions of the mission. Conditions were most discouraging, but at the Grand Parlor session of 1906 funds were provided to begin anew the work of restoration. By 1907 the demolished walls of the chapel had been sufficiently rebuilt to support a new roof, thus protecting the walls from the heavy winter rains. Your committee has recently received a report from San Antonio Mission conveying the information that little damage has resulted notwithstanding the heavy rains of the past three winters, the new roof protecting the adobe walls. In several places, however, the underpinning needs immediate attention. There are sections of the walls, not necessary to carry the roof timbers, which were left unfinished, because of the scarcity of funds. The roof should receive a coat of oil and graphite. A few dollars now spent will save a much larger expenditure in later years. We recommend that a tablet be placed at this mission stating that it was restored through the efforts of this Order.

While little remains of Mission San Jose, in Alameda County, it is important that the single adobe building be repaired and cared for in the future. This matter has been taken up by the Native Son Parlors of Alameda County and by the people in the immediate vicinity of the mission. A little assistance from the Grand Parlor would be highly appreciated.

Your committee notes with extreme pleasure that the last Legislature appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars for the restoration and rebuilding of Mission San Francisco de Solano in Sonoma, and that the bill was signed by Governor Johnson, a member of the Order. Sonoma mission is the property of the State, and it was therefore possible to obtain State aid. This is the only mission owned by the State, the buildings and grounds having been purchased through a fund raised by popular subscription and later turned over to the Commonwealth.

San Juan Bautista Mission, in San Benito County, is in serious need of repairs and should receive attention. It is impossible with the money on hand to accomplish half of the work immediately necessary. It is hoped that at the next session of the Legislature funds can be provided for the preservation of the buildings remaining at the old Russian settlement, established at Fort Ross, Sonoma County, in 1812. This property is now owned by the State and should be looked after, for already the old Greek chapel, the most interesting of the remaining buildings, has fallen.

Through the efforts of this Order, over \$100,000 has been expended in the restoration of Sutter's Fort and in beautifying the surrounding grounds. This Grand Parlor and the Sutter Fort Memorial Committee have considered it fitting that the remains of General Sutter be removed from Pennsylvania and deposited within the walls of the restored fort which he originally built in this State. General Sutter is buried in the little town of Lititz, containing a population of two thousand, in the state of Pennsylvania. The chairman of this committee recently visited the grave, photographs

of which are in his possession. Lititz is a village originally founded by the Society of Moravians, a religious denomination which established this settlement before the Revolutionary War. General Sutter, it was found upon investigation, did not belong to the congregation, originally coming to the village because he had heard of the excellent school facilities there afforded which he desired for his family. The honor was accorded him, however, of burial in the Moravian cemetery. His wife is buried with him. Over the grave is a large flat stone, and upon this another smaller stone. Surrounding this is a coping. The inscription upon the top stone is as follows:

General John A. Sutter
Born Feb. 28th, 1803,
at Kaudern, Baden.
Died June 18th, 1880.
At Washington, D. C.
Requiescat in pacem.

The Moravian congregation will not consent to the removal of the remains to California without the consent of all the relatives. Alphonse Sutter,



WM. P. CAUBY, of San Francisco,
Newly elected Grand Trustee.

the grandchild of his youngest son, has consented. The addresses of all the other relatives have been obtained. His great grandchild, Howard Joseph Sutter Bull, writes that neither his mother nor himself will consent to the removal, making this rather astonishing statement: "Neither General Sutter nor his heirs owe anything to California." In view of what has been done in California in an effort to honor the memory of this distinguished Pioneer, it would seem that at least one of the relatives is without appreciation. Many interesting facts were brought to light regarding the last few years of the General's life, his death and burial, which will be turned over to the proper authorities at the State University.

Your committee recommends that the request of the Camp Far West Committee be complied with and the sum of \$75 be given that committee out of the Landmarks Fund to assist in the erection of the proposed monument at Camp Far West, in Yuba County.

The Parlors of Sonoma County have started a movement for the erection of a suitable monument upon the spot on the public square of Sonoma where the Bear Flag, now the official flag of California, was first raised on June 14, 1846. We heartily endorse the movement and recommend that the matter be taken up at the next session of the State Legislature.

The members of Petaluma Parlor have acquired the adobe house built, and for many years occupied by General M. G. Vallejo, and your committee hopes in the future to be able to render assistance to this commendable project.

The tree which the Grand Parlor planted in the Yosemite Valley during the session held in that wonder spot of the world has, we are informed, disappeared, the inscription upon the fence alone remaining. This matter should receive the attention of the incoming Grand Officers.

The committee would call attention to those Parlors which have dedicated Camino Real bell posts, that in many instances there are indications of rust upon the iron posts. They should be occasionally painted in order to preserve them.

Your committee also desires during the coming year to place a number of tablets upon buildings preserved through our efforts, and one or more to mark the old water line of 1849 in the city of San Francisco.

CAMP FAR WEST COMMITTEE MAKES INTERESTING REPORT.

The Camp Far West Monument Committee submitted the following report, signed by Dr. L. L. Kimerer, J. M. Morrissey and J. E. Lewis, which was adopted, and the sum asked for voted through the Historic Landmarks Committee:

We, your committee, appointed to act in conjunction with the Historical Landmarks Committee, beg to submit the following report: A piece of ground, eighty-three by sixty-five feet, has been located, surveyed, and a deed to the same is about ready. The cemetery, that contains some twenty-five unmarked graves of Pioneers buried there between the years 1844 and 1856, is to be enclosed by a stone coping three feet high. In the center of the plot is to be placed a granite base four feet square and three feet high. This is to be surmounted by an aluminum bronze monument two feet square at the base and five feet high and the shaft to be suitably inscribed. As this monument is to be situated at a place where there will be absolutely no further expense incurred either to any Parlor or to the Grand Parlor, we, your committee, ask that the sum of seventy-five dollars be drawn from the Historical Landmarks Fund to help complete the same. We furthermore ask that we be given time to complete same.

The cemetery lies among the low foothills of the Sierras, at a point about forty miles northeast of Sacramento and twenty miles southeast of Marysville, the point being on the north bank of Bear River on the Johnson Rancho in Yuba County. The first authentic history we have dates from the spring of 1844. A Mexican, Pablo Guatteirez, while working for General Sutter, came under the good graces of Governor George Michaelorena. The Governor, to show his kindly feelings, granted him a piece of land containing 22,193 43-100 acres. Guatteirez built adobes at a point on the river where he could ford it in going to and from Sutter Fort. During the latter part of the year he was murdered while carrying mail from the fort to Monterey.

On April 29, 1845, General Sutter, acting as judge of the jurisdiction of California, sold the land and cattle to Wm. Johnson for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. As all travelers from Sutter Fort and vicinity had to cross the river at this point in going to Marysville, mountain towns and camps, the place was then known as Johnson's Crossing and quite a settlement sprang up around it. During the winter of 1846-47 W. E. Eddy, of the Donner "Forn Hope Party," assisted by Indians, staggered into camp and John Rhodes, a resident, went to Sutter Fort for succor. The relief party sent out by General Sutter first came to the crossing and then continued on its way up the Bear River to Donner Lake, eventually returning with the rescued, who remained at the settlement for a short time before going to their different destinations.

After the close of the Mexican War in 1848, the United States Government, recognizing the importance of the location, sent two companies (E and F 2nd U. S. Inf.), under command of Captain Hannibal Day, to establish a military post. The soldiers sawed by hand enough timber to erect seven buildings and gave it the name "Camp Far West." In 1850 a townsite was laid out and named Kearney, in honor of General Kearney. By the end of the year 1850 the camp was abandoned on account of the gold fever, caused by the discovery of placer mines of the Yuba River, and, by 1856, the place was deserted entirely, even by civilians. The cemetery was once surrounded by a fence, but nothing now remains except a few bricks and sunken graves.

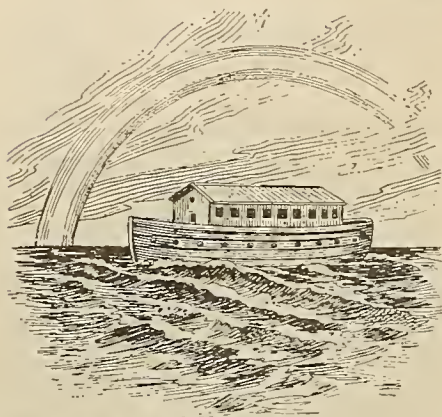
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MARKING EMIGRANT ROADS.

The committee to co-operate with the Secretary of State in the matter of marking old emigrant roads leading across the Sierras into California and preparing a roster of the Pioneers, reported as follows: Since the last report of this committee, made to the Grand Parlor at Lake Tahoe, the committee has done considerable work in the way of gathering data relative to the history and location of the old emigrant roads and trails leading across

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1.)

Native Home Items---for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



A PROTEST AGAINST MONGREL ENGLISH AND MANNERS.



OR A YEAR NOW I HAVE BEEN studying the children of my neighborhood. I find that the same rules which apply to the dear little trained horse named "Snowball" apply to them. You may remember I told you of this wonderful little equine which was on exhibition at Haywards last Fourth of July under the protection of the Humane Society of Oakland. Nobody could treat little Snowball unkindly, because she was protected by this organization. They did not permit her to be overworked, either. Every once in awhile she was given a recess, and the show was closed up. But what I want especially to speak of is this: the trainer who had her in charge was very gentle with her always. He told me, "You know Snowball knows nothin' 'cept wot she learns from us." Could anything be truer than this about the children themselves?

As long as God gives me breath I am going to talk on this subject. I grew up among the miners, who knew how to be gentlemen when women and children were around. No matter what they might be themselves, they always wanted us to be good and succeed in the world. Their story has never been told by anyone but myself. We children were to them—these so-supposed-to-be rough men—so many "Snowballs," to be protected even from themselves and encouraged in using the best speech and in having the best of manners. They always reproved me when I said "You het" to them and reminded me that my mamma never talked like that and I ought to try to grow up to be a nice woman, like she was. That was what I learned from the miners—to appreciate good manners and speech.

I heard the other day of a poor child who was a sea captain's daughter, and seafaring men were often at the house. They all swore in her presence and laughed when she learned to imitate their ways. She was a perfectly innocent little girl, yet no one wanted their children to associate with her because of this terrible blasphemous speech she had been taught at home. When she was fifteen she awakened to the misery of her position, and begged to be sent away to school. She devoted herself to the study of English and manners more faithfully than anyone does to Latin or Greek, and finally achieved success. When she married and had little "Snowballs" of her own to rear, no one was more careful to start the best of language and the most refined of courtesy in her home than did this captain's daughter. She had learned bitterly to appreciate what these needs were.

Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Our splendid English speech is the crystallization of our Aryan origin. Everybody should be studying English. I heard a German remark that it was strange how much better English was spoken by educated foreigners than by the Americans. I was sorry to have to agree with him. Hardly were the words out of my mouth, when a female voice screamed out, "By gosh, ye got the best o' me." The owner of the voice was a musician who played finely on the piano. She was arrayed in a white gown. Her husband was cashier in a prominent bank in Oakland, or San Francisco, I forget which. The house of my friend where we were invited for the evening to enjoy choice music and the companionship of refined people was a dream of beauty. But everything was spoiled in that moment. I was told afterwards that

this uncouth heing had a strain of negro blood in her, and I believe it.

But the poor little children pick up every slang expression on the street and bring it into the home as if it were something clever to do. It is not clever; it is very stupid. People are not speaking English when they tell you you are a "Mut," that you have got "nuts," or in response to something they do not wish to do, say "Guess nit." They are talking the lingo of the stables. When they open their mouths, toads and vipers fall out when instead, if only they chose to have it so, they could he have diamonds and pearls. As I said at the beginning of this essay, I have been studying the children of my neighborhood for a year. They have now become little sleuths themselves in going after infractions of English just by starting the thing as one would a new game. They call each other to order when anyone says a hook or a picture is "swell." "You mean splendid," they say in a chorus.

Everybody said "you's" for "you—even our gifted Jewish hoy, who is a good Latin scholar in the high school. Now the seven-year-old little Ark-adian sister sees to it that this had English is reproved at once. "Between you and I" dies hard—they are so used to hearing the grown-ups say that, instead of "Between you and me." They even have hot debates on the subject; but there is always one, endowed with common sense, who comes to the rescue and says, "Why, you wouldn't say 'Between I,' would you?" As for the tough songs of the nickelodeons and coarse words hurtling through the streets, this little home of mine is as safe from them now, as if the magic word, "Taboo," were written upon the threshold. That is a word borrowed from Tahiti, and means "sacred from intrusion."

THE MARVELS OF CHILDHOOD.

In last month's "Native Home Items" I declared that if we would but let the children's minds develop according to the laws of their own natures, by keeping them innocent of evil, that they would give us new thoughts never thought before, and express a creativeness that would fill us with wonder. This is no idle boast. A week ago I showed my children a blue saucer which came from Japan. It contained a very clever picture of the sacred mountain "Fujiyama," which the Japanese have advertised until all the world knows of it. "Why can't you make a design of our Tamalpais Mountain," I said, "and let the world know we have a sleeping-beauty lady to be seen on the horizon in its outline against the West? I'll have it put on a saucer to show what you children can do. Of course we are dunderheads, and they are brilliant geniuses in art, but what's to hinder our doing some original work like this?" Home from a picnic came Lady Agnes, and she brought me a circular piece of cardboard and on it was a sketch of Tamalpais. On the side were odd designs most puzzlingly like Chinese letters, but she laughed and said they were "trees." Every few days the children bring me a new design, and all are original.

By the time the exposition arrives we shall have a little exhibit of our own. We are going to take Shasta next.

We are going to copy the design on the cover of Joaquin Miller's poems, as it is magnificent and just suited to the purpose. Our artist Ark-adian hoy discovered it. He had a surprise awaiting me the other day when I came home from downtown. We had some modeling clay which James D. Phelan had enabled us to get, and he went at this stuff with a certain idea in his head and produced a small model of the Pioneer Mother with the little girl on one side holding an open book, a tiny hoy sitting at the other knee, and a hahe held in her lap with her one hand, while with the other she pointed upward to the heaven above. You may be sure it caused a sensation in our precincts, for every child knew all about it from the photographs which have been made for us on this subject by H. E. Poehlman. Proudly I showed it to the hoy's mother when she called the other evening, and she could hardly believe her eyes. Also I took her outside and exhibited the plaster cast of an eagle placed as a decoration on my house, and which every child had had a hand in producing. But it was her hoy who had gone to the Presidio gates and copied the eagle there, and who had first modeled it in clay for the rest of us to cast into the plaster mould. He had put a very deep U. S. A. into the heart of it all his own, to give my house protection by the use of those magic letters. We now consider ourselves a civic body, standing for law and order in this neighborhood of ours.

Of course, sometimes comical things happen and I am going to tell you one of these. Now that vacation has given the children their freedom from school, many are the quaint expressions I hear from time to time. While playing jacks on the floor the other evening, one small girl remarked languidly,

"No more pencils, no more hooks,
No more teachers' saucy looks.

I am so glad. I just hate my teacher." "Oh, Rosie," objected little Ada Cecelia reprovingly, "you mnstn't say that. God loves—even—the teachers."

AN INTERESTED READER.

San Francisco, May 8th.
Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.—Gentlemen:
Enclosed find \$1.00 for renewal of my subscription. I am a very interested reader of The Grizzly Bear, and have learned a great deal concerning the history of our State and the difficulties encountered by the early Pioneers. Wishing your valued paper every success, I remain,
Yours fraternally,
JOHN M. GLENNAN,
Past Pres., Army & Navy Parlor, N. S. G. W.

Auto means to go alone, therefore a feline that prowls in the dark is an anticat.

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\$300 cash—Minneapolis Marine engine, 1909 model; 45-h. p.; 5-passenger; in good condition.
\$600—Tourist touring car, cost \$2250; sell for \$600 cash; in good condition.
For exchange—Make St. Louis, Model 1907, fully equipped; 4 cylinder, 5-passenger.
\$1500—Auto truck, 2 ton, 2 cylinder; now being overhauled and painted.
\$1800—American roadster, 1909; full equipment; good as new.

ACREAGE

10 acres, El Monte; walnuts; water on premises; \$400 per acre.
Monrovia, 10 acres, \$800; 5 acres, \$600.
Ontario, 10 acres, \$1500; surrounded by orange groves.
Anaheim, 5 acres, \$4200; 200 fruit trees, 200 chickens, incubators, all included in this price.
San Diego, 40 acres, \$3500; fruit ranch, grapes, peaches, apricots, olives.

HOUSES AND LOTS

\$2800—Lot 50x150, in Pasadena; fine 7-room house, modern in every way; bearing fruit trees; a bargain.
\$6500—Crown Hill—Lot 40x90 to 15-ft. alley; 8-room house, modern; ideal location; this is a bargain.
\$8600—West Ninth Street, Wilshire way—Lot 50x135; elegant, strictly modern, 9-room house; beamed ceiling, garage, fruit trees, flowers.

VACANT LOTS

\$800—Eagle Rock Valley—Lot 40x120; terms will be given.
\$2200—North of Second on Virgil st.—Lot 50x150; high, level lot; good houses on both sides.
\$700—Hollywood, Crescent Hts.; lot 50x150.
\$1100—Melrose avenue, north-west; lot 50x145.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Shoe store, Whittier; will sell at invoice; rent \$40 a month.
Tailor shop, \$300; now doing \$60 to \$70 per week; complete equipment for use; rent \$15.
Harness shop, Pasadena, \$300 cash; doing \$200 per month and can be increased; rent \$6.
Shoemaker shop, \$300 cash; doing good business; rent \$15.
Butter, eggs, coffee, etc. business; now clearing from \$18 to \$20 per week; price \$200.

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LIVE STOCK

Horse for sale—\$150 cash; dark bay; weight 1050 lbs.; 4 years old; perfectly gentle.
Horses and mules—2 horses, one 6 and one 7 years old; 2 mules, 5 years old.
\$350—Mare, bay, 3½ years old; gentle, fast, standard bred; weight about 1000 pounds.
One work team, weight 2400 lbs.; one black, city broke; one bay, 2 years old, broken double; one business buggy with shafts or tongue; one set of double driving harness.
Cows—5 cows, \$55 to \$85; cash or will trade for horse and wagon.

MISCELLANEOUS

Polygraph, \$75; original cost \$110; has been used very little; has two fonts of type; a letter copying machine; acts the same as typewriter, and cannot be told from same.
Books, \$51.75 set of World's Best Literature, 46 volumes, cost \$103.50.
Victor Talking Machine, \$30 cash; 1 stand, large horn, 22 12-in. records; almost new machine.
Cornet, \$25; silver plated, with case; in good condition; cost originally \$55.
National Cash Register, \$25 cash.
Gasoline range, \$10; in good condition.
Canary birds, singers, \$2.50.
Eggs for setting, all breeds, \$1.25 per dozen.

With Our Western Books and Writers

CONDUCTED BY NETTIE S. GAINES

THE ARTEMESIA BINDERY.



JUST WHAT LIFE MEANS TO US is the measure of our power to use those shapeless masses of material which lie about our daily path. The poet tells us:

"What we need

Is the celestial fire to change the flint

Into transparent crystal bright and clear.

That fire is genius."

On the outskirts of Los Angeles lies what is known as the "artists' colony." Here have gathered artists, writers, musicians, who are pleased to feel that they stand a little apart from the main traveled road. Needless to say, they keep a watchful eye on the passing train and record in song, verse, story, or picture those events which seem most worthy to survive.

Turn from the quiet street up the sycamore-guarded path, and pull the bell of the Artemesia Bindery. Here you will be met by Ida Meacham Strowbridge's welcoming hand and smile. The place speaks eloquently of home and work and love. Within call of those she loves best, Mrs. Strowbridge pursues her labor of love. Not only does she give us the soul of a book, but she can clothe that soul in a fitting body. One branch of her work is suitable binding, illustrating and illuminating. "Do not despise the day of small things," has found its truest interpretation here, for no task is so small, no detail so unimportant but that it receives her most careful attention. She modestly disclaims artistic power and straightway presents us with those gems of desert life in which, if we look with a seeing eye beneath the mere lines and binding, we can see the great pulsing heart of the Gray Sage Land.

"There in that land set apart for Silence and Space and the Great Winds, Fate—a grim, still figure—sat at her loom weaving the destinies of desert men and women. The shuttles shot to and fro without ceasing, and into the strange web were woven the threads of Light and Joy and Love; but more often were they those of Sorrow or Death or Sin. From the wide Gray Waste the Weaver had drawn the color and design, and so the fabric's warp and woof were of the desert's tone." The genius who has given us this transmuted treasure is the mistress of the Artemesia Bindery.

Mrs. Strowbridge has a collection of more than a hundred paintings by Western artists—pictures she has chosen thoughtfully, as she does all things, and which reflect most vividly the land she loves so well. Here is said to be the largest and best collection of Western paintings yet made.

From the Artemesia workshop have come three exquisite volumes: "In the Miners' Mirage Land," "The Loom of the Desert," and "The Land of Purple Shadows." Of Mrs. Strowbridge's work, George Hamlin Fitch, our greatest Western critic, writes appreciatively: "It is the simple emotion that charges words with a strange potency and makes them move the sympathetic reader like a strain of fine music haunting the memory long

after the sound has died upon the ear. To those whose senses have not been blunted and whose mind is open to the sweet influences of the stars and the great silences, these sketches will appeal with unusual force."

Through Mrs. Strowbridge's pen those who have never known the desert have been made to feel its lure, and the hands of old friendship have been drawn closer. All look forward eagerly for another story drawn from the same source.

CALIFORNIA THE GOLDEN.

California's history has, within the last few years, attracted the attention of many of its leading educators. The last one to give this theme earnest consideration is Rockwell D. Hunt of the University of Southern California. Mr. Hunt, in his preface, says: "I have had constantly in mind the needs of that great army of boys and girls in our public and private schools, whose lives should be enriched and ennobled by intelligent instruction in the history of our great and sovereign State."

While the book is designed for use as a textbook, or as a supplementary reader in the upper grades of the grammar schools, yet the general reader will find it most interesting. Scenes of the past as well as those of the present give to the volume an added interest. Boards of education throughout California would do well to give this volume more than a passing interest. Supplementary books are almost without number, but those Californian should be given preference when they are worthy of it.

ADVENTURE.

The setting of Jack London's late book, "Adventure," is in the Solomon Islands. Beranda plantation is the scene of the story. Through misrepresentation, David Sheldon, the hero of the story, and his partner, are led to buy this plantation, which is operated by woolly-headed man-eaters. Owing to the death of his partner, Sheldon is left to the mercy of these cannibals and it is only by his assuming a vast amount of courage that he is able to hold them in abeyance. At a critical moment, when he is sick almost unto death, a shipwrecked woman, Joan Lackland, comes to his rescue, and so from this time on the reader is made to see the application of the title of the book, for the heroine is fully capable of meeting all situations. She is the type of young womanhood one likes to think about, even though the reader may not endorse all that she does.

A love story, for a time, is made possible by the arrival of another man on the island, but the strength of the story lies in the excellent portrayal of conditions to be found in these far-away cannibal isles.

"The Cruise of the Snark," London's latest book, will appear early in July.

A SENATOR OF THE FIFTIES.

David C. Broderick, who was killed by David S. Terry in a duel in 1859, is the senator of whom Jeremiah Lynch writes in his late book, "A Senator of the Fifties."

This book is a valuable addition to California's

history, not alone for the excellent biography of David C. Broderick, but for the lasting impression it leaves concerning the political issues here in the early days. At times, excitement ran so high that people must have suffered severely from the strain under which they were living.

The first chapter has to do with "Early Days," and is a most concise and comprehensive bit of history, dealing with the discovery and exploration of California, the planting of the missions, and the discovery of gold. From this time on most of it is devoted to the life and work of David C. Broderick. In following his career, one is reminded of the words of a well-known writer:

"Do what thy manhood bids thee do,

From none but self expect applause.

He noblest lives and noblest dies,

Who makes and keeps his self-made laws."

At the close of the book is an oration which Colonel E. D. Baker delivered over the dead body of David C. Broderick, from which is quoted these words: "Never, in the history of the State, has there been a citizen who has borne public relations, more stainless in all respects than he. * * * As in life, no other voice among us rung its trumpet blast upon the ear of freemen, so in death its echoes will reverberate amid our mountains and valleys, until truth and valor cease to appeal to the human heart."

"A Senator of the Fifties" is a book which should be in every school library of our State. Our children should know of the deeds, and reverence the memory of one who fought so valiantly for the upbuilding of our State.

STAR WATCH.

(By Katherine Pall Pettet.)

A lazy line of foothills leaning back against the sky;

Snowy clouds all edged with gold are swimming slowly by.

Streams of amber sunshine lave the desert's tawny breast—

A brilliant lizard flashes home—'tis evening in the West.

Along the sandy washes, where the water willows sway,

The birds are voicing roll call—'tis the closing of the day.

The silent gates of evening block the streams of golden sun—

The velvet throne of night awaits—and star watch has begun.

—From June West Coast.

NOTES OF CALIFORNIA WRITERS.

Marian Polk Angellotti, another California writer, has selected Italy as the setting for her story entitled, "Sir John Hawkwood," a tale of the White company in Italy.

John Swett, one of the founders of the San Francisco public school system, has written a volume entitled, "Public Education in California."

John Muir has lately given us a new book, "My First Summer in the Sierra."

Mrs. Fremont Older's latest novel is entitled, "Esther Damon."

Some husbands fear the wife's no, and some stand in awe of her know.

The horse is known by its years, but the mule is better known by its ears.

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SANTA ROSA ARRANGING FOR ADMISSION DAY GUESTS.

The Admission Day celebration for this year having been awarded by the recent N. S. G. W. Grand Parlor to Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, N. S. G. W., is getting things in shape to provide many attractive features for the thousands of members of the Order who will be in attendance to fittingly celebrate the State's natal day.

Special committees of Santa Rosa Parlor have been doing considerable preliminary work, such as locating and securing all available halls for headquarters of the various Parlors, and accommodations for the visitors. A finance committee has secured a very flattering list of subscriptions, which assures the success of the celebration, beyond a question.

J. C. Smith, Grand Marshal of the N. S. G. W., will have charge of the Admission Day parade, and committees will soon be in charge of the various details of the celebration.

THE OLD CARRETA.

Once you rocked your way
A long gone mission day,
Sometimes piled with hides and tallow,

Fording streams and washes shallow
Through a western solitude
Where a wilderness did brood
Over routes obscure and lonely
Haunted by red demons only,
Or perhaps you paused in light
Of the dog-star's mellowed light
Watching senoritas pass
From your stronghold to the mass.

Every dawning morrow
Brings to you a silent sorrow
And a spell that ever binds
Your heart to mission chimies—
And all the lovely things
Their memory ever brings—
But still this mad desire
Consuming you like fire,
For shadowy, unbroken—
With accents softly spoken
Are spirits of days dead
Resting in your bed.

—Charlotte Morton.

Los Angeles, California.

If you are on the down-hill line make haste to get a transfer.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

GRAND PARLORS ARE WELL ENTERTAINED AT SANTA CRUZ



ANY ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES were provided for the delegates to the Native Sons and Native Daughters Grand Parlor, while in Santa Cruz the week of June 12th. The local entertainment committees provided some of the features, while members of the Order planned others. All were greatly enjoyed, as they broke the monotony incident to the work which the delegates had been called together to transact in behalf of their respective Orders. The members of both Grand Parlor were presented with suitable badges which will serve, in future, to remind them of their pleasant visit to Santa Cruz in 1911.

Guests of James D. Phelan.

From 4 to 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, James D. Phelan of San Francisco, a member of Pacific

ception, and Mayor T. W. Drullard extended the city's welcome. Grand President Mamie G. Peyton responded on behalf of the Native Daughters, and Grand President Daniel A. Ryan, on behalf of the Native Sons. Dancing followed until after midnight.

Excursion to Big Trees.

At 9:45 Wednesday morning, all the delegates, as guests of the Santa Cruz Parlor of Native Sons and Native Daughters, boarded special trains that conveyed them to the Santa Cruz Mountains where, in the shade of the mighty redwoods, a picnic was held. Arrived at the Big Tree Grove, the excursionists proceeded to view the forest giants, and at noon each guest was given a basket lunch and cup of coffee. The delegates then gathered in friendly groups and proceeded to enjoy the contents of the baskets. And they were well satisfied,

ginia Reed Murphy of San Jose, both members of the Reed-Donner Party of Pioneers, and daughters of James Frazier Reed, one of the State's earliest Pioneers. The reception was held in Hackley Hall, and the guests of honor were royally received. During the reception, the members of Santa Cruz Parlor served refreshments.

Mrs. Lewis entertained those assembled with an interesting account of her early-day experiences, and exhibited many relics of the historic past that aroused the interest of all present. Mrs. Reed is a delightful talker, and impresses one with the truth of what she relates. She was hut 8 years old when she arrived in California in 1846 as a member of the famous Reed-Donner Party, and is a human encyclopedia of the events that transpired during that party's trip to California, as well as of other historic events in the days immediately preceding and following California's admission to the Union.

Banquet for Native Sons.

At the adjournment of the N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor, Thursday evening, the Grand Officers, delegates and members of Santa Cruz Parlor, N. S. G. W., were guests of the latter at an excellent banquet served in the Casino. Carl C. Kratzenstein of Santa Cruz Parlor made a pleasing toastmaster, and after the inner-man of the banqueters had been satisfied, introduced the following speakers, who responded to these toasts: "United States," P. G. P. Joseph R. Knowland; "Our State," P.G.P. Charles E. McLaughlin; "Our Order," Jr. P.G.P. Daniel A. Ryan; "Panama Pacific Exposition," Grand Trustee John F. Davis; "Past Grand Officers," P.G.P. Frank L. Coombs; "Grand Parlor," Grand President Herman C. Lichtenberger; "Santa Cruz Parlor," P.G.P. Frank Mattison; "Native Sons Home," P.G.P. Charles M. Belshaw. After repeated demands, Mr. Belshaw, at the close of his address, sang that famous ballad, "Buck Billy Goat," in his inimitable way.

Grand President Lichtenberger, at the conclusion of his remarks, presented Jr. P.G.P. Daniel A. Ryan with a handsome emblematic badge. Mr. Ryan, "our Dan," was received with tumultuous applause, while all the speakers were greeted with, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." In his address, the Grand President espoke the support of all members of the Order throughout the State in building up the fraternity, and asked that they pay special heed outside their respective Parlor, as well as in the meetings, to those things for which the Order stands and to which the Grand Parlor, through resolution, has given its special endorsement.

GRAND PRESIDENT IS GUEST

OF HONOR AT PARLOR'S BANQUET.

Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger was given a rousing reception at Hephurn & Terry's, Redondo Beach, Saturday evening, June 24th, on the dual occasion of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, N. S. G. W.'s twenty-fourth annual banquet and its reception to one of its number who has been elevated to the head of the Order. The banquet table was in the shape of the map of California, and was arranged by A. E. Eckstrom. It was beautifully decorated in golden-colored flowers and Bear flags, while at each plate was a small Bear flag as a favor. Every historic spot in California was marked on the table, while El Camino Real was outlined with small Mission Bell sign-posts. Even the Owens River aqueduct, that will convey water to Los Angeles, was cleverly pictured on the table cover. Every city in the State that boasts a Native Sons Parlor was indicated in its proper geographical place on the table-map by a card bearing its name, while miniature boats were afloat in San Francisco Bay, at which location the toastmaster, guest of honor and speakers were given seats at the banquet-board.

Invitations were sent to all Grand Officers and Past Grand Presidents, all of whom, being unable to appear in person, sent regrets in the shape of letters or telegrams, which were read amid great applause. Over 200 members of the Order were seated at the banquet table and enjoyed the excellent menu, and listened with pleasure to the several toasts.

Harry G. Folsom, president of Ramona Parlor, presided as toastmaster, and the following responded to toasts: "California Pioneers," Frank G. Tyrell; "Our Honored Guest, a Californian," Fred A. Stephenson; "California's Order, the Native Sons of the Golden West," Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger; "California's Great Men," W. J. Hunsaker.

At the close of the toasts, all arose and gave three rousing cheers for Ramona Parlor and the Grand President. During the evening, silent toasts were drunk to the memory of Stephen M. White, J. N. O. Reeh and Frank Sabichi, honored and active members of Ramona Parlor who have passed to the great beyond.

The average boy thinks better of the cuff on his sleeve than of the one his teacher gives him.



ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE SANTA CRUZ PARLOR, N.S.G.W.

Top row—T. C. Wilson, J. R. Williamson, Enoch Alzina, C. C. Kratzenstein, G. C. Staffler.
Bottom row—H. H. Miller, Willett Ware, J. J. Roney, F. J. Hoffman.

Parlor, No. 10, N.S.G.W., extended his open-handed hospitality to the delegates of both Orders, at his delightful country home that stands on a cliff overlooking Monterey Bay, at Santa Cruz. Mr. Phelan provided autos and carryalls to convey his guests to and from Phelan Park, and was on hand to greet and welcome each delegate. A band provided music and under a shading tree, a corps of waiters served sandwiches, ice-cream, cake and punch. Cigars were also provided for the Native Sons. Upon their departure, Mr. Phelan's guests declared him an excellent host.

Phelan Park is an ideal place for such a gathering. Winding walks lead through large and expansive stretches of green lawns, bordered with choice flowers and shrubbery, while now and then, in well-chosen spots, are pieces of statuary which add a classic aspect to the surroundings. The summer cottages are clad with rare selections of climbing vines, and fronting them are the blue and shimmering waters of Monterey Bay. Skirting the confines of these waters are mountains rising first in foothills and then to towering peaks, from Loma Prieta to the San Gabriel range, on the Monterey side.

Grand Ball and Reception.

As if to have the Native Sons and Native Daughters become better acquainted, the local committees prepared a grand hall and reception for the evening of Tuesday, which was attended by the largest crowd that ever assembled in the Casino Auditorium. In fact, the guests numbered so many that dancing was indulged in with difficulty. P.G.P. Stella Finkeldey of Santa Cruz presided at the re-

for the lunch was not only abundant in quantity but excellent in quality.

Following lunch, all assembled around the dancing platform, where interesting speeches were listened to from Junior Past Grand President J. R. Knowland of Alameda, Grand President Daniel A. Ryan of San Francisco, Past Grand President Maurice T. Dooling of San Benito, Grand President Mamie Peyton of Stockton, Mrs. Higgins of Santa Cruz, Grand Trustee Anna Dempsey of Los Angeles and P.G.P. Emma Gett of Sacramento. The excursion train returned to Santa Cruz at 5 p. m.

Lecture on California History.

Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, many delegates attended a lecture on early California history, arranged for by the Past Presidents Association, N.S. G. W., of San Francisco. Dan Q. Troy presided, and introduced as the evening's entertainer George Wharton James of Pasadena, who has made a careful and comprehensive study of California's early history, and has written several books and newspaper and magazine articles on the subject. The speaker was well received, and held the close attention of his audience throughout the evening.

Mr. James spoke of the early history of California, its Pioneers and its writers, and combined all into a very interesting story. He said California had more to inspire a writer than any other State, and in this connection he mentioned those who had made California prominent in the literary world.

Reception to Noted Pioneers.

Thursday afternoon, from 4 to 6, Santa Cruz Parlor of Native Daughters gave a reception to Mrs. Patty Reed Lewis of Capitola and Mrs. Vir-

N. D. G. W. GRAND PARLOR ACCOMPLISHES VERY LITTLE



THE CLOCK IN THE BELL-TOWER of the Santa Cruz County Court House registered 4:30 Sunday morning ere the Grand President's gavel fell on the sine die adjournment of the Twenty-fifth Grand Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. The Grand Parlor had been in session continually—excepting an hour for lunch and an hour for supper—since 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

Every day's meeting was unreasonably long, but even with these prolonged and wearying sessions, the work of the Grand Parlor, at least insofar as the consideration of all the recommendations of the Grand President went, was not completed when the final adjournment was taken.

The question as to "Who discharged that firecracker?" had not been satisfactorily answered, either, and will no doubt be the theme for several

anniversaries. Each Past Grand President was presented by P. G. P. Stella Finkeldey of Santa Cruz with a bouquet of orchids and ferns, and Grand Trustee Anna Dempsey of Los Angeles was given a bouquet of carnations in token of a poem dedicated to Santa Cruz, and which appeared in the June Grizzly Bear.

Members of the Home Industry League of California were presented and made addresses, and Maude Younger was given a hearing on the question of woman's suffrage.

Laura J. Frakes, who has been grand secretary for many years, but retired at this session, was made a permanent member of the Grand Parlor with all voting privileges.

Historic Landmarks.

The report of the Committee on State of the Order consumed a great deal of time in consideration, as every recommendation of every report was considered separately, and involved a detailed expression of many differences of opinion.

In her report for the Historic Landmarks Committee, P. G. P. Genevieve Watson Baker stated that

POPPY LAND.

(Dedicated to Grand Parlor, N. D. G. W.)
Elysian fields, O Poppy Land,
Gold gleamed from farthest summit high!
With golden glow green banks of stream
Are strewn 'neath western, azure sky!

O, azure sky and Poppy Land!
Bonnie gifts of blue and gold!
A land so fair 'mid balmy clime
Where hope grows never, never cold!

In this our own dear Poppy Land,
Betwixt wide seas and mountain's chain,
Lie verdant valleys, vales and hills
Bedecked with gold in sun or rain.

And nature's planter, by His might,
Does show the pow'r of His own hand
Whene'er He broadcasts poppy seed
O'er western slope—our Poppy Land!
—Martha Jane Garvin, in the Sentinel.
Santa Cruz, California.

the Dardanelle Parlor of Tuolumne has done much to save from destruction St. Anne's Church, which, though not a mission, has been a landmark since 1858; that Laurel Parlor of Nevada City had petitioned President Taft to grant no more Hammon contracts, as the contracts involved the tapping of Lake Tahoe and the ultimate destruction of that landmark. On recommendation of this committee, \$50 was voted toward the restoration work at Santa Ynez Mission.

The Order went on record as in favor of a sane Fourth of July, and as endorsing the sale of Red Cross stamps to aid in the campaign against tuberculosis.

The officers of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, exemplified the initiatory ritual in a highly satisfactory manner at I. O. O. F. Hall, Friday night.

A bill for \$213.50 presented by an accountant for expediting the Grand Secretary's books at the request of Laura J. Frakes was, after a long and hot debate, rejected by the Grand Parlor.

The per capita tax was fixed at \$1.00, payable in equal semi-annual installments.

GRAND OFFICERS' LIST SHOWS MANY NEW FACES.

The Grand Parlor chose the following officers for the ensuing term, and they were duly installed prior to the sine die adjournment:

Grand President—Anna F. Lacy of Las Lunas Parlor, No. 72, San Francisco.

Grand Vice-President—Olive V. Bedford of Camellia Parlor, No. 41, Anderson.

Grand Secretary—Alice Dougherty of Angelita Parlor, No. 32, Livermore.

Grand Treasurer—Susie K. Christ of Yosemite Parlor, No. 83, San Francisco.



Olive V. Bedford of Anderson,
Grand Vice-President-Elect.



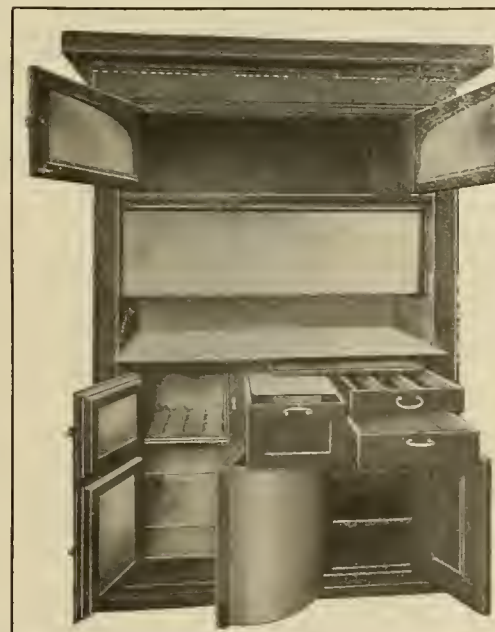
Mamie Pierce Carmichael of San Jose,
Grand Marshal-Elect.

days' discussion at the 1912 Grand Parlor which, although awarded to Fresno on the official ballot, was finally given to San Francisco. But the firecracker story—it added a bit of levity to an otherwise extremely inharmonious meeting. At about 2 a. m. Sunday, a Past Grand President had the floor, telling the delegates why they should support a resolution that aimed to require each Subordinate Parlor, at every meeting, to devote five minutes to silent prayer—perhaps in the hope of getting the dove of harmony to guide future Grand Parlors. Be that as it may, however, when the speaker had just about reached the pinnacle of her oratorical efforts, an explosion shook the meeting place, awakened the delegates, and caused feminine confusion. An examination to ascertain the cause and the culprit, revealed the smoking remains of a firecracker, but the guilty party's name is still a mystery—at least to the official Grand Parlor.

The Grizzly Bear was readopted as the official organ of the Order, and as such would enjoy giving to its readers a complete synopsis of what the Grand Parlor accomplished, but owing to the policy of the Grand President, who was and is opposed to publicity for the Order except that which is censored by the Grand President, we are enabled to relate just those things which usually came to our attention, including the firecracker story.

The Trunk Mystery.

Grand President Mamie G. Peyton of Stockton called the Grand Parlor to order, but little was done owing to a trunk mystery. For some reason, the trunk of Grand Secretary Laura J. Frakes, containing all the papers of the Grand Parlor, etc., was taken to Santa Barbara, and so only informal business was transacted until it was returned. During the interim, the local Native Daughters served ice-cream and cake, and Miss Alice Witney delivered a welcoming speech to which Mrs. Peyton responded. P. G. P. Carrie Roesch Durham of Stockton, who has attended every one of the twenty-five Grand Parlors, was presented with a handsome case of silver, in token of the Grand Parlor's silver



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Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

WHEREIN A FEW PLAIN WORDS, CHARITABLY WRITTEN, SHOULD NOT GO AMISS

"What is to become of the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West, if the very marked internal dissension continues," is the question that is uppermost in the minds of those members of the fraternity who want to see the Order progress. This dissension is apparent to all who come in contact with the Grand Parlor sessions, and at the recent Santa Cruz session was the foundation upon which the daily press of Santa Cruz and San Francisco has decided unfavourable, but at the same time well deserved, comment.

Asked as to what was accomplished at the Grand Parlor session, the delegates almost unanimously answer "NOTHING," and many go even further and, in expressing their disgust at the time consumed in wrangling between the factions, say they never again will attend a Grand Parlor session—or, at least, will not consent to having their names enrolled as delegates unless the Grand Parlor devotes some of its time to a consideration of those things for which it is really assembled.

To be perfectly frank, the trouble in the Native Daughters Grand Parlor is that nearly all Past Grand Presidents are about equally divided into two factions, who annually gather to renew old difficulties, and who apparently devote their time between the sessions in an endeavor to rake up matters that will tend to cast discredit upon their opposing faction. The delegates from the Subordinate Parlors—the life and sinew of the Order—are not recognized, the time of the sessions being given up to the Past Grands, every one of whom must speak upon every question, no matter how grave it is, or how little she knows about the point at issue. As one delegate at Santa Cruz aptly put it: "The main purpose of the Grand Parlor is to see how often the Past Grands can get their names in the proceedings."

It is high time that those who are really interested in the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West should take the Grand Parlor sessions out of the control of the Past Grands and hold the governmental reins themselves. Indeed, it is known by every delegate who has attended recent Grand Parlor sessions, that such action is immediately necessary, for the ship of the Order is now sailing in a dangerous course, bound straight ahead at full

speed for the Rock of Dissolution, and unless that course is promptly changed and different methods adopted for the ship's future guidance, the Order will at an early date go to pieces through dissension.

It is unjust to the several Subordinate Parlors to yearly tax them to pay the expenses and mileage incident to Grand Parlors, when the sessions barely consider their needs. If each annual gathering is to be devoted almost entirely to a renewal of factional difficulties, as has been the case at recent Grand Parlors, why not make the Grand Parlor what it really has become, a "college" of Past Grands, and thereby materially reduce the per capita tax, as only mileage for about twenty-five would then be necessary, whereas at present the Subordinate Parlors are taxed for the mileage of nearly 300 delegates. The Subordinate Parlors should stand upon their great American privilege, and refuse to be further taxed unless their delegates are allowed a hearing.

Considering that NOTHING was accomplished by the Grand Parlor at Santa Cruz, the record for time consumed in doing it is a disgrace to the Order, and casts a decidedly unfavorable light upon those responsible for it. The delegates were kept in almost continuous session, being given barely time for meals, and the last session continued until 4:30 Sunday morning. And in all that time absolutely NOTHING was accomplished for the good of the Order. It is true, many Past Grands were very much in evidence, but the delegates wearied of daily hearing a heated discussion because Past Grand President Sister Scrapper had her name in the previous day's proceedings oftener than did Past Grand President Sister Wrangle.

No wonder the Grand President at Santa Cruz recommended that no account of the proceedings be made public, except under signature of the Grand President, for it will unquestionably be agreed that had all the wrangling at Santa Cruz been put in the daily press it would have lost thousands of members to the Order. We trust, however, that the rejection of that recommendation does not forecast continued factionalism and its attendant wrangling.

The Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West is founded upon principles which have en-

listed, and will continue to enlist the hearty support of eligibles. A great percentage of its membership is made up of the best women of California, who want to do their share in carrying out those ideals for which the ritual of the Order stands. But many of these, having attended recent Grand Parlor sessions, have become thoroughly disgusted with the proceedings there witnessed, and have departed for their homes worn and weary, and with less love for their Order. There are also many of the brightest minds in California represented among the Past Grand Presidents, and it is a shame that, instead of trying to uplift the Order and place it in the position it should occupy and is entitled to among the fraternal societies of the State, they almost to a woman devote their time and talents to keeping old sores unhealed and in promoting inharmonious and dissension.

We feel that, being interested in the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West, and fully appreciating and endorsing all the commendable work it has accomplished, and will continue to perform if given a just opportunity, that it is necessary that the truth regarding Grand Parlor affairs should be made known to those who are in the fraternity for its best interests. We know that those Grand Parlor attendants who have been personal witnesses to what has occurred will appreciate and give their approval to what is here set forth. We have no desire to belittle the Order, or any of its members, but feel that we would be doing the Order, as well as ourselves, an injustice to let continue unheeded those things which are certain to wreck the organization.

These are plain words, but the time has arrived when, if the Order is to be perpetuated, the cover of secrecy must be torn aside and real conditions exposed to the great majority of members who know little of what actually transpires at Grand Parlor sessions. This comment may not be well received in certain quarters, but we believe it will be fully appreciated by those to whom the Order owes its past successes and to whom it must look for further advancement. If what is here, with the best of intent, set forth shall serve to put the Grand Parlor in the course it should rightfully follow, then we shall be fully repaid, and will gladly bear the brunt of any unfavorable comment that may follow.

Every member of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West should feel proud of the record made by that Order at the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor. Not only were the needs of the Subordinate Parlors carefully looked after, but, as well, attention was given those things which tend to the advancement of California.

At no other Grand Parlor session has so much careful consideration been given to the preservation of our State's early history and landmarks, and the Order has gone on record as favoring not alone moral, but financial support to aid in this work.

The proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Grand Parlor, as fully set forth in this issue, make up an unanswerable argument as to why every native Californian should affiliate with the Order. Every act of the Grand Parlor, as it relates to the quasi-public question of preserving the State's early history and landmarks, is to be commended, and proves conclusively that the Order has laid aside its childhood clothes and has entered upon the career mapped out for it, and by following which nothing but success can accrue.

Many of the State papers have become sadly mixed as to where the 1912 Grand Parlors will be held, even a Fresno paper stating that that city had not secured the N.S.G.W. meeting. For the benefit of the press generally, and others, therefore, this information is set forth: The 1912 N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor will meet at Fresno the fourth Monday in April; the 1912 N.D.G.W. Grand Parlor will meet at San Francisco the second Tuesday in June.

Those who heard the masterly address of Judge Maurice T. Dooling, P.G.P., of Hollister, during the

exercises at the Big Tree Grove in connection with the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor, will be overjoyed to know that The Grizzly Bear has arranged to publish the full text of the same in the August issue. Whenever Judge Dooling speaks, he commands attention and his words carry great weight. His latest effort, however, was generally conceded to be the greatest address ever delivered by this eminent jurist and scholar, who is beloved by every Native

Son for his sterling qualities. Many delegates requested that Judge Dooling's Santa Cruz address be published, and thereby preserved, and we are glad to say that these requests will be complied with with pleasure.

Had the same Fourth been put into effect when many of our present men and women were youngsters, we'll bet a red-head that young America would not now be compelled, by ordinance, to celebrate the great National Holiday sans bombs, sans double-headed dutchmen, and sans every other noise-producer.

The proposition advanced by the Monterey County Chamber of Commerce, to have that portion of the proposed \$18,000,000 State highway from San Francisco to San Diego follow old El Camino Real, is an excellent one and, we trust, will receive the favorable consideration of the State Highway Commission.

The eight-hour workday for women is an excellent statute and should have been invoked in behalf of the suffering delegates to the Santa Cruz N.D.G.W. Grand Parlor. When women themselves violate laws made in their behalf, how can they expect mere man to obey them?

The class motto adopted by the Santa Rosa High School graduates—"Be not simply good; be good for something"—is one which should be their guiding star through life. And it is a motto, also, which all of us might adopt and put into actual practice.

CONTENTS, JULY, 1911

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

	Page.
"Hard Scabble Mining Camp".....	1
"Kit" Carson, Early-Day Guide".....	2
"California Fifty Years Ago".....	3
N. S. G. W. Grand Parlor.....	4
"Native Home Items".....	6
"With Our Western Books and Writers".....	7
Santa Cruzans Entertain.....	8
N. D. G. W. Grand Parlor.....	9
Editorial Page.....	10
"Native Daughters of Golden West".....	12
"A California Kitchen" (poem).....	13
"Dramatic and Musical".....	14
"Mining Department".....	16
"Sporting Page".....	18
"Native Sons of Golden West".....	20
Building Page.....	22
"Feminine World's Fads and Fancies".....	26
Official Page Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W.....	28
"The Passing of the Pioneer".....	30

GENERAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION.

N. S. G. W. Grand Parlor

(Continued from Page 5, Column 3.)

the Sierra Nevada Mountains into California. The committee has also been working in cooperation with the Secretary of State towards the consummation of a plan having for its object the preparation of a roster of the Pioneers of California. The work done thus far by the committee has been confined principally to an endeavor to obtain reliable sources of information concerning the emigrant roads and the Pioneers, in order to carry out the plan outlined in the last report of the committee. Inasmuch as the work outlined for the committee is at this time incomplete and that State legislation will probably be required to carry on the work necessary to perfect the plan outlined in the last report, the committee recommends that it be continued in existence until the next annual session of the Grand Parlor. The report was signed by Will A. Dower, Jos. Scherer, H. C. Lichtenberger, D. J. Beban, Chas. Dappner, and was adopted.

ADDITIONAL FELLOWSHIP VOTED

FOR STATE UNIVERSITY.

In its report to the Grand Parlor, the History Fellowship Committee, composed of John F. Davis, E. A. Cutler, E. Myron Wolf, Clyde Abbott and Philip M. Carey, submitted the following data and recommendation, in addition to that printed in The Grizzly Bear for June:

"Your committee desires to congratulate the Order upon the successful establishment of this Fellowship, and to commend to its keeping the faithful performance of the obligation for its permanent maintenance and support. Your committee also warmly urges the carrying out at this time of the original plan for the creation of a second fellowship, the studies and research of which shall cover the American period since the discovery of gold, January 28, 1848. To these ends your committee respectfully recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a special per capita tax of seven and one-half cents be levied to support the Fellowship in Pacific Coast History at the University of California created pursuant to the resolution of the Grand Parlor of 1910;

"Resolved further, That a further special per capita tax of seven and one-half cents be levied to create a second Fellowship in Pacific Coast History, for research covering the period since the discovery of gold, January 28, 1848."

The report of the committee was adopted and the additional Fellowship created.

GRAND PARLOR'S OFFICERS

ELECTED AND INSTALLED.

The following officers were declared elected for the ensuing year:

Junior Past Grand President—Daniel A. Ryan of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, San Francisco.

Grand President—Herman C. Lichtenberger of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, Los Angeles.

Grand First Vice-President—Clarence E. Jarvis of Amador Parlor, No. 17, Sutter Creek.

Grand Second Vice-President—Thomas Monahan of San Jose Parlor, No. 22, San Jose.

Grand Third Vice-President—Louis H. Mooser of Presidio Parlor, No. 194, San Francisco.

Grand Secretary—Fred H. Jung of Stanford Parlor, No. 76, San Francisco.

Grand Treasurer—John E. McDougald of California Parlor, No. 1, San Francisco.

Grand Marshal—J. C. Smith of Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, Santa Rosa.

Grand Inside Sentinel—Thomas J. Curtin of Dolores Parlor, No. 208, San Francisco.

Grand Outside Sentinel—A. S. Groth of Mission Parlor, No. 38, San Francisco.

Grand Trustees—John F. Davis (chairman) of Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, Jackson; Ted C. Atwood of Placerville Parlor, No. 9, Placerville; Wm. P. Canbu of South San Francisco Parlor, No. 157, San Francisco; Robert M. Clarke of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 116, Ventura; George F. Welch of Precita Parlor, No. 187, San Francisco; J. J. McElroy of Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, Oakland; John Stranb of Sunset Parlor, No. 26, Sacramento.

Grand President Lichtenberger appointed Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel of Bay City Parlor, No. 104, San Francisco, Grand Organist, and Dan Q. Troy of Mission Parlor, No. 58, San Francisco, Grand Historiographer.

Immediately preceding the adjournment of the Thirty-fourth Grand Parlor sine die, Joseph R. Knowland, Senior Past Grand President, assumed charge of the Grand Parlor and installed the above officers with the following assistants: P. G. P. Lewis F. Byington, as Acting Junior Past Grand

President; G. P. Mough, of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, as Acting Grand President; Fairfax Wheelan of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, as Acting Grand First Vice-President; J. Tattle of Dolores Parlor, No. 208, as Acting Grand Second Vice-President; J. Emmet Hayden of Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, No. 64, as Acting Grand Third Vice-President; J. W. Keegan of

Pacific Parlor, No. 10, as Acting Grand Outside Sentinel, and Philip Werner of Presidio Parlor, No. 194, as Acting Grand Trustee.

WHERE THE MONEY FROM

PER CAPITA TAX WILL GO.

The per capita tax for 1911-1912 was fixed by the Grand Parlor at one dollar, the lowest for many years, and is payable in two equal installments in June 1911, and December 1911. The budget, upon which the per capita is based, carries the following appropriations, nearly \$5,000 of which is for historical and landmarks work:

Black Book, card index.....	\$ 600.00
Mileage, Santa Cruz delegates.....	3,000.00
Mileage, Grand Officers meeting.....	200.00
Mileage, Visiting Board.....	1,000.00
Mileage Expenses of Grand President...	500.00
Mileage Expenses for Grand Secretary...	100.00
Past Presidents' Association refund.....	140.00
Grand secretary and assistant salary....	4,020.00
Rent.....	900.00
Grand Presidents' Badge.....	140.00
Grand Parlor proceedings and postage...	500.00
Grand Parlor meeting and expenses....	300.00
Grand Parlor Constitutions.....	100.00
Emergency items, including expert.....	500.00
Grizzly Bear advertising.....	1,000.00
Two Fellowship State University.....	3,023.53
Hall Stock subscription.....	1,218.90
Historiographer.....	500.00
Grand Organizer.....	3,000.00
Bonds and insurance.....	50.00
Coloma Home.....	200.00
Board of Relief.....	1,600.00
Landmarks Fund.....	1,000.00

Total\$24,052.43

MANY PAST GRANDS IN

ATTENDANCE UPON SESSION.

The Past Grand Presidents of the Order held their annual supper, June 14th, and related reminiscences around the banquet board. Those who were present included: John H. Grady of San Francisco, Major A. F. Jones of Oroville, Dr. Charles W. Decker of San Francisco, Thomas Flint, Jr. of San Juan, George D. Clark of San Francisco, Judge William M. Conley of Madera, Frank Mattison of Santa Cruz, Frank L. Combs of Napa, Lewis F. Byington of San Francisco, C. E. McLaughlin of Sacramento, Judge Maurice T. Dooling of Hollister and Charles M. Belshaw of Antioch.

THANKS EXTENDED TO THE

PRESS AND CITIZENS OF SANTA CRUZ.

By a unanimous rising vote, the thanks of the Grand Parlor were extended to the officers, members and committee of arrangements of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, N.S.G.W., to the officers and members of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., to the citizens of the city of Santa Cruz, and to the press of Santa Cruz for courtesies shown to the members of the Grand Parlor and the friends accompanying them, during the Thirty-fourth session of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

NEW APPOINTIVE OFFICE CREATED.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Constitution of the Grand Parlor be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto a new section to be known and numbered as Section 11 of Article VI, as follows:

"Sec. 11. The Historiographer shall collate all possible information in reference to the early history of our State and our Order, and shall collect such records, pamphlets and books as he may have knowledge of, and care for same in the name of the Grand Parlor. He shall be allowed such sum for expenses and purchase of materials as shall be authorized by the Grand President and Finance Committee."

Constitutional Amendments and Resolutions.

Several important changes in the Constitutions of the Grand Parlor and Subordinate Parlors were made at the session just closed, all of which, as amended, will be found among the official communications of the Grand Secretary, on another page of this issue. Also, several resolutions, pertaining to the State's welfare, were adopted, and will be found on the Grand Parlor's official pages in this issue.

WHAT THE GRAND PARLOR DID.

Named Fresno as the 1912 Grand Parlor City. Gave the franchise to all Past Grand Presidents. Made the Board of Appeals members of the Grand Parlor.

Selected Santa Rosa for this year's Admission Day celebration.

Purchased \$1318.90 more stock in the N.S.G.W. Hall Association of San Francisco.

(Continued on Page 32, Column 1.)



CLARENCE E. JARVIS, of Sutter Creek,
Grand First Vice-President-elect.

El Dorado Parlor, No. 52, as Acting Grand Secretary; John Rose of Marshall Parlor, No. 202, as Acting Grand Treasurer; H. Fred Suhr, Jr., of Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29, as Acting Grand Marshal; George Oakes of Eden Parlor, No. 113, as Acting Grand Inside Sentinel; F. I. Gonzalez of

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Native Daughters of The Golden West



New Parlor Instituted.

Roseville—La Rosa Parlor, No. 191, was instituted here recently with twenty-five charter members, Ema Gett, P.G.P., of Sacramento acting as instituting officer. A social session followed the exemplification of the ritual. The Parlor's officers comprise: Past president, Mrs. Bertha O. Burns; first vice-president, Miss Mabel E. Fiddymint; second vice-president, Mrs. Alice Broyer; third vice-president, Miss Anna King; recording secretary, Mrs. Mabel V. Gilman; financial secretary, Mrs. Nora Burke; treasurer, Miss Della Rokey; marshal, Miss Myrtle Jurgens; trustees, Mrs. Amanda Gregory, Mrs. Lena Etzel, Mrs. Mary Curran; inside sentinel, Mrs. Minnie Beckwith; outside sentinel, Miss Mabel Ferrell; organist, Miss Laura Campbell.

In Charge of Fourth of July Celebration.

Georgetown—Following are the newly elected officers of El Dorado Parlor, No. 186: Lizzie Irish, president; Annie Thorson, first vice-president; Louise Schmeder, second vice-president; Edith Hume, third vice-president; Maude A. Horn, recording secretary; Margaret Roberts, financial secretary; Lena Buchler, treasurer; Marie Guidici, marshal; Lizzie Murdock, organist; Hattie Heindel, outside sentinel; Ida Childress inside sentinel; Nellie Kelley, Mary Rhodes and Metta Boehler, trustees. The Native Sons and Native Daughters of Georgetown have charge of the Fourth of July celebration here this year.

Reception to Retiring President.

Oakdale—Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, tendered its retiring president, Miss Gertrude Crawford, a reception on May 31st, from 6 to 9 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Abby Carmichael. As the hostess was soon to become a bride, she was given a linen shower and received many beautiful tokens of the esteem in which she is held by all. An impromptu program was rendered during the evening. The Parlor colors, white and gold, were carried out, both in the decorations and in the dainty refreshments which were served on the lawn. Bouquets of poppies decorated the tables. It was truly a delightful affair, as are all the efforts of this efficient hand.

New Officers Chosen.

San Luis Obispo—San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Past president, Maybelle K. Logan; president, Mary E. Danini; first vice-president, Ella C. Nixon; second vice-president, Charlotte Nuller; third vice-president, Dicie McFadden; recording secretary, Agnes M. Lee; financial secretary, Callie M. John; treasurer, Almira Fiedler; marshal, Martha M. Booker; trustees—Annie Shipsey, Ida Farmer, Vivian Grove; inside sentinel, Mary Fogarty; outside sentinel, Rosanna Taylor; organist, Ida C. Stalnaker; physicians—Dr. W. M. Stover and Dr. P. K. Jackson.

GRAND PARLOR ACCOMPLISHED LITTLE

(Continued from Page 9, Column 3)

Grand Organist—Edith V. Trabucco of Mariposa Parlor, No. 63, Mariposa.

Grand Trustees—Anna Dempsey of Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, Los Angeles; May C. Boldemann of

Fred H. Bixby, Pres. L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy. Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr. Fred Zucker W. E. Brock, Supt.
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La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, San Francisco; Annie McCaughey of Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, Santa Barbara; Margaret Grote Hill of Alta Parlor, No. 3, San Francisco; Hattie E. Roberts of Oneonta Parlor, No. 71, Ferndale; Alice Witney of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, Santa Cruz; Emma Boarman Wright of Ursula Parlor, No. 1, Jackson.

GRAND PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS NOT WELL RECEIVED.

A considerable part of the session was taken up in reading, by the Grand President herself, of her recommendations, and their consideration by the Grand Parlor. Each recommendation, as it came up for discussion, was warmly debated and at times the feeling between the Grand Parlor factions was at high tide. The recommendations were not printed in the advance proceedings, Mrs. Peyton evidently fearing their publicity would not be to the Order's best interests, but a few "leaks" revealed to public gaze some of her pet measures, and still other "leaks" disclosed the action thereon. It may be, however, that the Grand President gave out the information herself, for the matters below mentioned were fully discussed in the daily press:

The recommendation that the name of P.G.P. Ella Caminetti of Jackson be hereafter eliminated from the "Caminetti Death Benefit Fund" was rejected by the delegates, and the fund will continue under its original name.

The recommendation that the \$300 annual appropriation for The Grizzly Bear be not continued was adopted by a margin of 17 votes. (Mrs. Peyton, as mentioned heretofore, does not believe in publicity, hence her consistent opposition to financial support for an official organ.—Editor.)



Anna Dempsey of Los Angeles,
Re-elected Grand Trustee by Highest Vote.

The recommendation providing that no news matter be made public, except under signature of the Grand President, was rejected.

The recommendation that all Subordinate Parlors of less than twenty members should have their charters summarily forfeited, did not come before the Grand Parlor for action, the delegates evidencing such opposition when it was read that it was withdrawn.

DELEGATES THANKFUL TO ALL SANTA CRUZ CITIZENS.

The Grand Parlor unanimously adopted the following vote of thanks, submitted by a committee composed of Past Grand Presidents C. K. Wittenmeyer, Julia A. Steinbach and Ariana W. Stirling: "The Grand President, and member of the Twenty-fifth Grand Parlor, N. D. G. W., take pleasure in expressing their sincere thanks to Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N. D. G. W., for their general courtesy and special interest at all times during the



Annie McCaughey of Santa Barbara,
Re-elected Grand Trustee.

The recommendation that the manner of forming the 1915 Committee and the Homeless Children's Agency Committee be changed in such manner as to make it possible to form new committees with each administration, was rejected, and both committees will remain as constituted at the Santa Barbara Grand Parlor last year.

The recommendation that no Subordinate Parlor hereafter appear in parade on foot, was adopted.

The recommendation that the Native Daughters' home in San Francisco be rehabilitated, and that the Parlors delinquent in their contributions to the home be forced to make up their deficit, did not come before the Grand Parlor for final consideration, owing, it is said, to the strong opposition against it from those who claim that the home never was under the control of the Grand Parlor, and that since the Grand Parlor never had any word in the management, it should not be responsible for the debts of the institution.

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session; to the local Parlor for their exemplary showing of the business methods and floor work of Subordinate Parlors; to P.G.P. Stella Finkeldey and her committee, for their untiring efforts and thoughtful provisions in every way for the comfort of the members during the daily session, for the reception, and rest room placed at the disposal of the Grand President, and for many other courtesies.

"We further express our thanks to the joint committee of Native Sons and Native Daughters, of the Santa Cruz Parlors, for the delightful picnic enjoyed among the wonderful big trees of this attractive section of our State; to the Santa Cruz Parlor, N.S.G.W., for the enjoyable reception and ball tendered at the Casino; to the Hon. James D. Phelan for the privilege of enjoying the beauty and hospitality of the Phelan villa grounds; to the press of Santa Cruz and San Francisco, for the daily reports of proceedings; to the janitress of Mackley Hall, who so cheerfully performed the many extra duties necessarily imposed upon her by this Grand Parlor and its committees, and the conductors of street cars for uniform service, we hereby express our sincere thanks.

"Citizens of Santa Cruz, we thank you, each and all."

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Red roses grow outside the door.

Long windows look upon a lawn
Where sun peeps in at break of dawn;
One corner has a winding stair,
And an old fashioned rocking-chair.

There's a table white with folding leaves
Where one may sit and see the trees,
That grow, near the lovely garden wall
With ivy creeping over all.

The ceiling is low and very white,
Fine pantry tins are always bright;
The stove is old but bakes good bread
And the hearth-rug has a dash of red.

The cubbard has a homelike look
With bacon hanging on a hook;
Clear apple jelly lines one shelf
From which a friend may help himself.

Sometimes when company comes to stay
Or it is a special holiday,
Lemon pies and marshmallow cakes
Prove what the dear, old oven bakes.

Christmas time no kitchen in town
Can boast a turkey quite so brown;
With cranberry sauce, plum pudding fine
And California's rare old wine.

Ah, yes, it seems, as I remember,
From early May until December,
No kitchen ever was before
So cosy as the one next door.

Full well I know though I may roam
Far, far away from hearth and home,
For me a welcome ere will be
In that dear kitchen by the sea.

—Mabel Elinor Phillips.

San Francisco, California.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

ALAMEDA.

Enclinal Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Flin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec., 1413 Carolins St.

ANDERSON.

Camellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammons, Flin. Sec.

ANGELS.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Flin. Sec.

BAKERSFIELD.

Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at I. O. O. F. Hall. Marcella Moritz, Pres.; Frances Willow, Rec. Sec.; Annie C. Foran, Flin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lella C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517 1/2 Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Flin. Sec.

Beauregard Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Lincoln Hall, South Berkeley. Adele Socker, Pres.; Kate Hartley, Flin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

CAMACHE.

Geneva Parlor, No. 107, N. D. G. W., meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 p. m., in Duffy Bldg. Mrs. Nellie Morrow, Pres.; Miss Mary Duffy, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Rose C. Walter, Flin. Sec.

ETNA MILLS.

Escholtz Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Willard, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Crandal, Flin. Sec.

FERNDALE.

Oneonta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Flin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Flin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.

Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, I St. Pres., Mamie G. Victor; Rec. Sec., Cora B. Van Meter; Flin. Sec., Leota I. Zapp.

HALF MOON BAY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ruby Hatch, Pres.; Irene Simpson, Rec. Sec.; Lottie Shoults, Flin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Flin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Bertha M. Brisco, Pres.; Emma F. Boardman Wright, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Flin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Flin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.

Anona Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amella Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Flin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Esther R. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Flin. Sec.

NAPA.

Escholtz Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Planagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.

Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OAKLAND.

Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Miss Hazel Cohen, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.; Rose Neddemmen, Flin. Sec., 512 E. 15th St.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph Ave. Dorothy Flemming, Pres.; Ida Oellerich, Flin. Sec.; Erminis Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

RED BLUFF.

Berendos Parlor, No. 23, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Woodman's Hall. Nellie Worthington, Pres.; Maude E. Knhn, Rec. Sec.; Mame Beady, Flin. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Boaita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ellen Mero, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mamie Kay, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Flin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 801 Q street.

SALINAS.

Alci Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256 1/2 Main Street. Marian Silva, Pres.; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Flin. Sec., Ahhott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duhoce Ave. Grace Magner, Pres.; Anna A. Gruher, Rec. Sec.

Alta Parlor, No. 3, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., at B'nai B'rith Bldg., 149 Eddy St. Clara L. Faulkner, Rec. Sec., 1309 Hayes St.; Elizabeth F. Douglass, Flin. Sec., 137 Beulah Street.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Flin. Sec.

Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St. Mamie E. Neely, Pres.; Anna A. Gruher, Rec. Sec.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 53, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp streets. Louise Litter, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 59, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Asmus, Flin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Lena Schreimer, Pres., 922 Union st.; Mary L. Krogh, Rec. Sec., 5 Newell st., off Lombard and Montgomery ave.; Jennie A. Ohlerich, Flin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Fausser, Pres.; Brance Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1528 South 11th Ave.; Nora Scheffin, Flin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N. D. G. W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Mrs. E. Graham, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Flin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mas Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Helen M. McCloskey, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Craut streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticolet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Flin. Sec., 377 Filbert St.

Goidea Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Mrs. C. Strommeier, Pres.; Miss Minnie Barthold, Flin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss Anna Van Nostrand, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Flin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barhoni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Flin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faher, Rec. Sec., 358 Vine St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Flin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Reina del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Alken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec., 329 W. Cota St.; Rose Cavalleri, Flin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Alice Witney, Pres.; Anna M. Lincoett, Flin. Sec.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.

Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Alice De Witt, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucia Lewis, Flin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Saffershill, Flin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Amapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Kate Burress, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Flin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.

El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Flin. Sec.

VENTURA.

Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Flin. Sec.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

AMATEUR

Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Russell Sage Foundation, a report has been made public in which the moral and intellectual tone of the New York theaters is severely arraigned. The vaudeville and burlesque shows are especially criticised. Of the burlesque houses, five-sixths are rated as "demoralizing" and one-sixth "lowering." Of the vaudeville houses, three-fourths are "not objectionable," one-fifth are "lowering" and only five per cent are "of positive value." The deductions from the data set forth in the report are in part as follows: "The most striking characteristic of vaudeville is simple stupidity. The burlesque is the most undesirable type of show, although it rarely sinks to the level of immorality or suggestiveness attained by occasional plays at high-priced theaters. The vaudeville mentality of the 'out-of-towner' and hotel dweller sets a standard above which the theatrical manager cannot pass without endangering his hold upon this sort of patronage. In a word, the high-priced theater is not offering to the well-to-do residents of New York what that clientele has a right to demand."

The report gives the total number of theaters in Greater New York as 497. Those in Manhattan number 275, of which only thirty are rated as "first-class houses." The average weekly attendance at the 275 theaters is 1,750,000, only 160,000 of which represent visitors at the first-class houses. A total of nearly \$575,000 is spent weekly on theaters in New York City.

New Los Angeles Orpheum Opens.

The handsome new \$500,000 Orpheum at Los Angeles was opened to the public the night of June 26th, and here will be found the attractions of this circuit in future. The new theater is said to be one of the finest in the country, and has every modern convenience for the pleasure of its patrons. The house contains a spacious auditorium, two balconies and thirty-nine boxes, with a total seating capacity of 2,000. Twenty-two exits are provided for use in case of fire or panic, and an entrance separate from the main lobby is provided for balcony patrons.

The general color scheme is a warm roseate old-gold and ivory, high-lighted with bronze and burnished gold, which contrast most successfully with the gendarme blue draperies and old-rose centaurs. The lighting effects are novel and excellent. The building is of steel and concrete, the outside finishing being of terra cotta, which was made at the Gladding, McBean pottery in Lincoln, Placer County. The opening night, the seats in the auditorium, loges and boxes were turned over to the Associated Charities, and auctioned off at good prices. Many society people witnessed the initial performance, the house being filled to capacity.

Form Big Syndicate.

Klaw & Erlanger have formed a syndicate of theaters in the southern part of the State, which includes the Mason at Los Angeles, Potter at Santa Barbara, Wyatt at Redlands, Loring at Riverside, Grand at San Bernardino and Fraternal Aid at Pomona. These houses are owned or leased by the syndicate. In addition to them, the following will be booked: Lagomarsino at Ventura, Opera House at Oxnard, Work at Monterey, Pavilion at San Luis Obispo, Grand at Santa Ana, and Clune's at Pasadena. Will Wyatt of Los Angeles will be the syndicate's general manager, and R. R. Deming, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

New Stock for Los Angeles.

The Auditorium, in Los Angeles, is to have a stock company under the management of William Stoerner, well-known in local theatrical circles, after July 10th. Sedley Brown will be stage manager, and Joseph Galbraith leading man, while Mar-

jorie Rambeau will be the leading woman. The opening play will be "California," an adaptation of Luderman's "The Fires of St. John." McKee Rankin stands sponsor for the English form of the play, and he will appear in the cast as the father. Manager Stoerner expects to change his bill weekly, and at intervals purposes to stage big dramatic spectacles.

Eastern Notes With California Interest.

Five companies will dispense "Madame Sherry" next season.

"Gypsy Love" is a new Franz Lehar opera for next season.

It looks like war between the White Rats Actors' Union and the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association.

Charles Frohman returned to New York from London recently, with many new plays for fall production.

John Cort's first new play for next season will be "Sadie," and it will be produced in New York the latter part of October.

Sarah Bernhardt's share of the profits in her recent "farewell" tour of 285 performances, was \$200,000—enough for another farewell.

Geo. M. Cohan's comedy, "Get-Rich Quick Wallingford," holds the season's record for plays in New York City, as it ran for forty consecutive weeks, during which 318 performances were given.

"The follies of 1911" had its premier at Atlanta City recently. It is in three acts and sixteen scenes, one of which depicts "Barbary Coast" night life in San Francisco. This latest revue of F. Ziegfeld, Jr., will run during the summer in New York at the Jardin de Paris.

State Notes of Interest.

San Francisco is to have a new half-million-dollar theater, at Eddy and Mason streets.

Mrs. Fiske will tour the State in Harry James Smith's comedy "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," this month.

Many of the world's greatest musical artists have been booked for appearance in California next season.

Rumor has it that Broadway, Los Angeles, is to have another \$100,000 vaudeville theater, to seat over 2000 people.

Chas. Kenyon, a San Francisco playwright, has written a new play, "Kindling," in which Margaret Illington will appear next season.

Ethel Barrymore, in the double bill, "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and "The Twelve Pound (\$60) Look" will play the principal cities of the State this month.

Empress Now, Instead of Los Angeles.

Another recent change in the Los Angeles theatrical world has been the change in the name of the Sullivan & Considine "home of twentieth century vaudeville" to the Empress. The location is the same, and the same unexcelled quality of performance is billed each week, as in the past. The house has been supplied with the latest cooling devices, so that it is justly termed the coolest theater in Los Angeles. "A Night in an English Music Hall" headed the bill for the week of June 26th, while Sadie Sherman, "the American Maid," comical juggler Charles D. Webber, and Jack Goldie, the lyrical lad, supplied some of the features for an excellent bill.

The bill at the Empress the week of July 3rd will include: The Venetian Gondolier band, the musical sensation of the century, with Gennaro, the "eccentric," as the leader, and including twenty musicians, who will present "A Night in Venice," a musical treat; Frank Graham and Edith Randall, in a comedy dramatic satire, "A Gay Old Boy;" Edward Barto and Florence Clarke, "A little fun on the second floor back;" the Nellos, in balancing and juggling feats; the singing marvel, Phenomena, with five distinctly different voices; Frank and Nellie Ellison, presenting "The Village Smithy Shop," a pretty musical classic; La Vili, in mid-air gymnastics; also, the laugh-o-scope.

Thais Magrane to Return.

The Los Angeles Belasco stage was occupied the week of June 26th with Hartley Manners' successful drama, "The House Next Door," which had not been previously seen in Los Angeles. Lewis S. Stone appeared to advantage in the role of Cots-

wood, impoverished British nobleman, and was given the usual excellent support of the Belasco company. Mr. Manners himself supervised the final rehearsals for the play.

Following "The House Next Door," Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco company will give the first production on any stage of James Montgomery's new comedy, "Ready Money." It is described as one laugh divided into three acts.

The announcement that Thais Magrane is to be the Belasco's leading woman, commencing July 10th, has been received with much pleasure by the patrons of that house. She will choose one of three pieces—"The White Sister," "A Woman's Way" or "The Melting Pot"—for her reappearance. Miss Magrane needs no introduction to Los Angeles theater-goers, her past work being of such a high character as to assure success to herself and managers, and delight to her audiences.

Los Angeles' New Amusement Park.

Never was there such a gathering of amusement-seekers as that of June 11th, at Luna Park, in Los Angeles, where there assembled considerable more than 30,000 men, women and children representing all of the big city's social sorts. Such was the press of numbers long before the scheduled time for opening the gates of the rejuvenated and beautified pleasure grounds that the management was compelled to give the early crowds entrance in order to prevent a mammoth blockade of the streets. And that this vast army of merry-makers enjoyed themselves was decidedly apparent. There was nothing but words of praise to be heard on all sides, especially for the numerous and expensive free attractions and entertainments provided by the Thompson-Snow Amusement Company, the new owners of Luna Park.

Thompson's \$75,000 scenic railroad—"Nemo's Trip to Slumberland"—the largest and most beautiful of its kind in the world, is now in operation, as also is "Shooting the Rapids," the latest of the New York Coney Island attractions. The park is filled with amusements of all sorts, and promises to be the center of attraction throughout the summer vacation season.

News of the State

Tracy—This city has voted \$50,000 bonds for a sewer system.

Walnut Creek—Bonds of \$20,000 have been voted for a modern schoolhouse.

Winters—The voters have authorized \$25,000 bonds for a complete sewer system.

Sacramento—The people of this city have voted \$800,000 bonds for improved school facilities.

Lindsay—To acquire its own water works and build a sewer system, \$130,000 bonds have been voted.

Los Angeles—Bonds to the amount of \$1,720,000 have been voted for new school buildings and grounds.

Sacramento—Governor Hiram Johnson announces a special session of the Legislature will be called for November.

FIRST BOOK DONATED FOR HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

During the Grand Parlor session of N. S. G. W., in Santa Cruz, E. V. Moody presented to the Order the diary of his grandfather, Colonel Wm. Lindley, who left Henderson County, Illinois, on the 25th day of April, 1845, for California. Colonel Lindley had thirty-five men in his party and his diary shows day by day the trials and tribulations of the earliest Pioneers.

The donor, E. V. Moody, is a charter member of Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, N. S. G. W. (San Francisco), and the presentation was made through the efforts of John M. Glennan and James Morgan, delegates from that Parlor to the Grand Parlor. The book is the first of a collection of such works that the N. S. G. W. plan to secure and preserve through the newly-created position of Grand Historiographer, who has just been appointed in the person of Dan Q. Troy of Mission Parlor, No. 38, San Francisco, by Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger.

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Where headlands jut and bays recede;
Brown battlements of hills that boast
The height of mountains, all untreaded.
Valleys that mock the wide expanse
Of western prairie,—save that far
Along the sinuous skyline, glance
Sierra's fields of crystal spar.
Forests whose endless colonnades

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Skirt the great peaks or flank the shore,
Wild, dark, interminable shades,
Fern scented, sun sought never more.

A land of largeness and of light,
Men who possess and men who know
With soul-empiriling modern might
Bound by the spells of long ago.

Spells of her legends and her song,
Of Padre's zeal and Don's wide hold,
Passion and romance, sloth and wrong,
Invasion, conquest, blood and gold.
Blood that still flows a gushing stream
When the new vintage stains her feet,
And gold that glows when sunset's gleam
Across her fields of ripening wheat.

Strong, hopeful, glad and unafraid,
Bride of the wilds, the sun, the sea;
Mother of men who will have made
The Empire of the Days to Be!

—E. G. Dexter.

Santa Clara, California.

EXCELLENT HISTORICAL WORK.

"California Under Spain and Mexico," is the title of a book by Irving Berdine Richman, which deals with the State's history from 1535 to 1847. It is designed both for the general reader and for the special student. Although the Atlantic coast of North America has been dealt with elaborately and minutely, the Pacific Coast, it must be remembered, has been but sparingly touched upon. Consequently the material in this work is large in manuscript form, and the fact that Mr. Richman has made exhaustive researches in the original manuscripts which are only to be found among the archives of Spain at Madrid and Seville, and the archives of Mexico at Mexico City, makes his work the first authoritative history of California.

The narrative begins with a sketch of California physiography; then gives an account of the galleon trade on the Pacific Ocean, with its vicissitudes of peril from tempests and from war with the Dutch and English. Chapter III outlines the rise of the institution of the Mission. Chapter IV tells of explorations by the distinguished Jesuit, Eusebio Francisco Kino. Chapter V presents from an entirely different viewpoint the expedition of Jose de Galvez in 1769, known as the Portola Expedition. Chapter VI deals with the great expeditions of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774 and 1775-76, which resulted in the founding of San Francisco. Later chapters unfold events in the Mexican regime, and finally there is given a concise account of the whole Western movement for the occupation of California from the United States, with new light upon the career and motives of John C. Fremont. Among special topics considered are "The origin and application of the name California"; "The probability of a discovery of Monterey Bay antedating that of Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602," and "The significance of such Spanish institutions as the Custodia and Intendencia." "Secularization" (1822-1847) is presented in tabulated form rendering the movement more intelligible. The book contains many maps—some of them never before published. One of the most interesting (an original compilation) shows twenty-two important Spanish and American trails which affected California from the years 1694 to 1849.

"California Under Spain and Mexico" should find a ready place in the library of every student of California history. The book is neatly bound, well printed, and contains a mass of information affecting the early history of our native State never before made public.

Houghton, Mifflin Co., 4 Park street, Boston, Massachusetts, are the publishers, and the price for the book, complete with maps, charts and plans, is \$4.00 net. It will be sent postpaid to any address for \$4.30.

Native Son Parlors in San Francisco and vicinity are making great preparations to invade Santa Rosa on Admission Day, September 9th. The following have already secured headquarters, where they will entertain in their usual lavish manner:

Pacific Parlor, San Francisco—I. O. O. F. Home, Mendocino street (the old Riley residence and grounds).

Twin Peaks Parlor, San Francisco—Red Men's Hall, Fourth street.
California Parlor, San Francisco—Woodmen's Hall, Third street.

Precita Parlor, San Francisco—The Knights of Pythias Hall, Fourth street.

Piedmont Parlor, Oakland—I. O. O. F. Hall, Third street and Exchange avenue.

Presidio Parlor, San Francisco—The Masonic Hall, Fourth and D streets.

Rincon Parlor, San Francisco—The Knights Templar Hall, Fourth and D streets.

Olympus Parlor, San Francisco—Vitale's Hall, Fourth street.

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Mining Department

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Y A DECISION RENDERED JUNE 19th in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, Judge Morrow has decreed that the smelter of the Balakala Consolidated Copper Company at Coram, Shasta County, must close down within thirty-five days. The smelter was allowed that grace in order that it may melt the 10,000 tons of ore on hand. The company must pay the Shasta County farmers \$4000 costs of the suit. The smelter plant represents an investment of \$1,000,000. The matter of the damaging fumes from the smelter seriously affecting vegetation has been in the courts for some time, and the farmers secured an injunction to prohibit further operations of the plant until such time as some device could be erected to take care of the deadly sulphur smoke.

Recently the smelter people did erect a fume consuming device, and began operating its smelter, but the farmers complained that it did not do the work satisfactorily. Through their attorney, they recently presented twenty-six affidavits to Judge Morrow, each affiant farmer saying that the copper company was still violating the decree of July 8, 1910, in four essentials: 1. In not eliminating from the smelter smoke all free sulphuric acid before it enters the Cottrell process. 2. The Cottrell process does not eliminate from the smoke all the solid particles. 3. More than 75-hundredths per cent of sulphur dioxide, by volume, is permitted to pass into the atmosphere. 4. The sulphur dioxide so permitted to pass into the atmosphere is injuring the crops of the affiants and adding to their discomfort and inconvenience in violation of the terms of the decree.

Both parties were in court June 19th, and after hearing the contentions of the smelter people and the farmers, Judge Morrow granted a permanent injunction against the Balakala Company, and the plant will close the latter part of July.

STATE MINERALOGIST AFTER BOGUS MINING PROMOTERS.

A great number of letters received lately from the East, in all of which complaints have been made by purchasers of stock from James E. Kerr, is enough evidence to show State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury, so he says, that Kerr, whose operations in the Pacific Coast states have been interfered with largely by Aubury's expose of his methods, is still using the mails actively in other parts of the United States; and that he is accumulating money from the pockets of the unwary and the uninformed by means of representations included in prospectuses that lead victims to believe that they will reap large profits by buying Kerr shares. "I have decided," so Aubury says in a signed statement "to make a showing relating to Kerr's operations, that no one may claim that the State of California has not manifested due diligence in protecting its good name and in giving assurances of good faith that shall strengthen confidence everywhere in the solidity of California investments and prevent it from being destroyed by men of the Kerr type."

The letters received, which include complaints against Kerr and his prospectus representations, and his methods relating to the levying of assessments on his stocks, are an object lesson of striking proportions. Copies of the information in Aubury's possession will be sent to all financial mining and oil publications in the country and many will also be mailed abroad to give notices to the readers in Europe and elsewhere, who look to the press to notify them of what is going on in relation to California investment properties, especially those connected with the mining and oil producing industries. Copies will also be sent to American consuls abroad and to foreign consuls residing in the United States. These measures, in connection with the aid that the United States postal authorities may give, are supposed to be the best that can be adopted to protect stock buyers and to give California a clean bill of health.

Aubury has a long and detailed statement concerning Kerr, which is summarized as follows: "Kerr has promoted the following companies: High Gravity United Oil Co. capitalized at \$2,000,000; American Duquesne Oil Co., \$2,000,000; Illinois Oil Bond Co., \$2,000,000; Paxton Gold Bond Oil Co., \$500,000; Wisconsin Gold Bond Oil Co., \$1,

000,000; Debenture Surety Co., organized under the laws of the State of California; Queen Regent Copper and Gold Co.; Bullfrog Extension Mining Co.; Bullfrog Big C Mining Co., capitalized at \$1,000,000. Kerr has been operating in California, selling stocks, for eight years. Investors have been persuaded by his representations to part with hundreds of thousands of dollars. Briefly, one of his plans has been to incorporate a company and, by statements of what certain legitimate companies have earned in dividends and profits, to persuade the public to buy large quantities of his stocks, at from five cents to twenty-five cents a share. After selling the stocks, assessments have been levied, and, by this means, he has gathered in additional harvests of dollars. When stockholders rebelled at paying assessments, Kerr would start a new company and allow the stockholders in the original company to take stock in the new company, equal to their holdings in the old company, by paying an additional sum of money, whereupon assessments would begin in the new company.

"Kerr is now operating the so-called High Gravity Oil Company. In the stock of this company, prior to February 18, 1911, several assessments were levied, notwithstanding that under Section 231 of the Civil Code of California, it is necessary that one-fourth of the entire capital stock must be issued before an assessment can be legally levied. On the date mentioned, less than one-fourth of the shares of the High Gravity Oil Company had been issued, according to a statement issued by Kerr, who represented that 493,214 shares had been issued. The total number of shares included in the capitalization was 2,000,000. Either the assessments

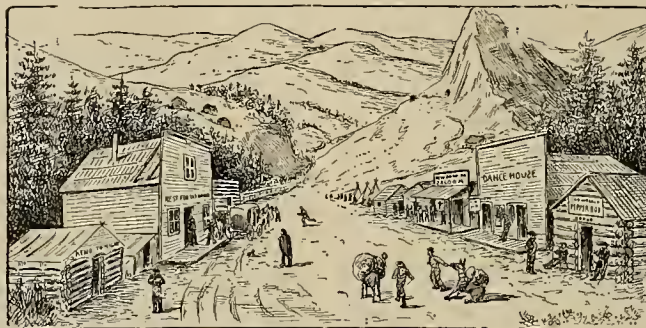
to add its total to the production of each county, as it will be published, the State Mining Bureau asks the co-operation of all interested in furnishing the names of firms and individuals (with their postoffice addresses) who are engaged in mining, quarrying, the production of petroleum, of gems, of materials employed in structural works, of mineral waters, and all other substances of mineral nature.

RECENT MINING DECISIONS.

MINERAL PATENT—A patent to government land transfers to the patentee all veins, lodes, or other minerals within its boundaries, unless such mineral deposits were known to exist at the time of the issuance of the patent, in which case the known mineral deposits do not pass by the patent. —Loney v. Scott, Supreme Court of Oregon, 112 Pacific 172.

MINING CORPORATIONS—A subscriber to stock of a mining corporation gave the corporation an option on mining property and put in his own work for a season against the capital of his associates and received for his work only ordinary wages. Held, that he was entitled to have the stock subscribed for issued to him after his failure to pay an assessment thereon, on payment of a sum in proportion to that paid and advanced on the stock by other stockholders with a credit for the option and his season's work less cash drawn from the corporation, with interest from the date of the assessment.—Anthony v. Hillsboro Gold Mining Co., Supreme Court of Oregon, 113 Pacific 442.

ASSESSMENT OF MINING CLAIMS—A locator of an unpatented mining claim was informed by



A Typical Early-day Mining Camp in California.

are void, or false and fraudulent representations were made.

"Statements made in the press of a pipeline to convey the oil to the Ocean Shore Railroad from the wells in San Mateo County, would lead investors to believe that large quantities of oil were to be transported, when the fact is that a one-horse cart could transport easily all the oil ever produced by the Kerr companies in that county. The average output of the wells from June, 1907, to September, 1909, did not aggregate over two barrels per day. The last royalty paid to the owners of the land in August, 1910, for a period of many months, was \$1.13. This represented one-eighth of the selling price of the oil."

ASSISTANCE WANTED TO SECURE FULL REPORT FOR 1910.

The State Mining Bureau at San Francisco is now engaged in the annual collection of statistics regarding the mineral production of California in 1910. It is hardly necessary to point out that it is highly desirable that each and every part of California shall be fully represented in the published reports that will go out to all parts of the world in a few months. To make certain that no mineral industry in any vicinity is deprived of opportunity

the chairman of the board of county commissioners that a notice would be sent to him requiring him to show cause why the claim should not be assessed. He used the ground for town-site and building purposes. He waived notice, and on the hearing the board ordered the ground assessed for town-site purposes, over the locator's objection that title was not in him. Held, that the assessment of the ground was on its use for townsite and building purposes, and not on an unpatented mining claim as such.—Cobban v. Meagher, County Treasurer, Supreme Court of Montana, 113 Pacific 290.

POWER TO MORTGAGE MINING GROUND—Under St. 1880, c. 118, as amended by St. 1897, c. 92, prohibiting the directors of any mining corporation from mortgaging any mining ground, unless ratified by the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding stock, which ratification may be made either in writing or by resolution, the directors of a mining corporation have no power to mortgage the mining ground without the consent of the holders of two-thirds of the stock given in the manner prescribed.—Bennett v. Red Cloud Mining Co., Court of Appeal, Second District, California, 113 Pacific 118.

LOCATION OF CLAIMS—To obtain the exclusive possession of a mining claim, there must be

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a location completed in conformity with the Federal statutes providing the mode for acquiring title to mineral lands and with the State statutes supplemental thereto and not inconsistent therewith, making the boundaries, doing the preliminary development work within the prescribed time, and making the record of a declaratory statement under oath, containing the required recitals.—Street v. Delta Mining Co., Supreme Court of Montana, 112 Pacific 701.

HARD SCRABBLE MINING CAMP

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3)

The following Sunday, only distinguished from other days by a cessation of work, a poker game of more than usual interest was in progress between Cowboy Jack and Texas Ranger. The others left their games and glasses to watch those two, and excitement was high when the Ranger accused the Cowboy of cheating. In a moment the lie had been given, and each man's hand went to his pistol. Big Joe was between them in a jiffy. "Yer can't do no shootin' in this shanty; jest yer step outside and have it out," he said quietly. As they stepped outside, there was wafted to them on the air, fragrant with spring blossoms, a hymn sung in a sweet soprano voice:

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll
And the tempest still is high."

They stopped, the pistols were readjusted in their belts, and each man raised his hat and listened:

"Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on Thee;
Leave, oh leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me;
Hide me oh my Savior hide,
Till the storms of life are past;
Safe into Thy haven guide—
Oh receive my soul at last."

The Cowboy brushed his sleeve across his eyes and tried to speak, but failed, and Texas Ranger gulped as he said, "Boys, my mother uster sing that song and I ain't goin' ter kill anybody if I know it." And then and there another meeting was called to order in that bar-room and, without one dissenting voice, a vote was carried that a bonfire be started with those resolutions previously adopted and Bunker invited back to the fold. Big Joe himself went in search of Bill and brought him to the bar, and so many bumpers were consumed in the way of celebration that there wasn't much work done in Hard Scrabble next day.

That week a stranger came to the camp. He was a mere hoy in looks, though past twenty in years, and Mrs. Bunker's heart went out to him at once. In less than a week there was not a man in camp but who would have fought for the "Kid," as they dubbed him. Mrs. Bunker insisted on his making his bed in a cabin near theirs and taking his meals with them. Windy Jim vowed "He'd be bum-fuzzled if that warn't the likeliest lad he'd seen in quite a spell," and Seedy Sam reckoned he was about right. Dandy was a little jealous on the start and began to poke fun, but Big Joe calculated that "This yer camp warn't hig enough to hold the feller that poked fun at the Kid. That rails were pretty plentiful round these here diggin's," so henceforth Dandy was one of the Kid's most ardent admirers.

One day as the men were taking their morning drink at the bar, Bunker appeared with the news

that the Kid was ailing and his wife thought him a pretty sick boy and he believed they best have a doctor. Dandy did not wait for more, but mounted Big Joe's horse without asking leave or license and was off like a streak. No one worked much that morning and when the doctor arrived work was abandoned altogether and the men stood around in little groups and awaited his verdict. Cowboy Jack "reckoned they'd take turns setting up nights with the Kid," and Texas Ranger talked of a trip to Frisco to procure delicacies during his convalescence.

The doctor appeared at last and told them that the Kid had the then almost fatal malady of small-pox, and explained how they must exercise great care that it should not spread. It must then be decided who should be the nurse. Those who had been so eager to nurse him before, now wondered if they could give their lives for this "Kid."

(Continued on Page 25, Column 3)



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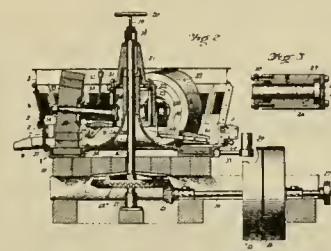
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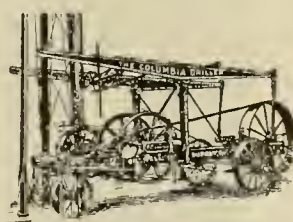
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PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

EDITED BY HARRY J. LELANDE

AMATEUR



THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE GENERALLY, and particularly the owners of automobiles, are displaying considerable interest in the route to be selected for the \$18,000,000 State highway for which the people recently voted bonds. The Monterey County Chamber of Commerce has advanced the idea of having the old El Camino Real route selected for that portion of the highway between San Francisco and San Diego.

This suggestion seems to be meeting with much favor, and has been endorsed by other Chambers of Commerce. To create interest and enlist support in the movement, the following is being widely circulated by those interested in El Camino Real route:

"To the State Highway Commissioners, Sacramento, California—Gentlemen: As California has appropriated \$18,000,000 for a State highway, and as this highway is intended to be the best in the world for travelers and pleasure-seekers by reason of its excellence as a road, its scenic qualities and historical lore; and as from Dolores Mission, in San Francisco, to the San Diego Mission the Franciscan Friars established a chain of missions connected by El Camino Real; and, as El Camino Real is the most picturesque road in California; and, as, by following El Camino Real, travelers would come in touch with historical California, as well as the most diversified and picturesque route along the ocean shore, deep canyons, high rocky crags and mountains and broad, fertile valleys; it is hereby

"Resolved, That we, representing the county containing California's first capitol, place ourselves on record as recommending and urging the adoption of this route as the one from which the State as a whole will derive the most benefit and travelers the most pleasure. Be it

"Resolved, That the Monterey County Chamber of Commerce request the Commission to fully consider El Camino Real as the route from San Francisco to San Diego, knowing if this route is inspected it will justify our encomiums."

Deer and Doves This Month.

The last Legislature, in amending the fish and

game laws, divided the State into six districts, and established open and closed seasons to apply to same. The districts include the following counties:

First—Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama and Shasta.

Second—Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Solano, Marin and Yolo.

Third—Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa and Mono.

Fourth—San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Madera and Kern.

Fifth—Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey and San Luis Obispo.

Sixth—Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino and Inyo.

Deer can be killed, commencing July 1st, in districts 2, 4 and 5 only. The limit is two bucks in one season to one individual. Doves can be killed from July 15th, in districts 1 and 3 only. Bag limit, twenty doves in one day. These dates—July 1st for deer and July 15th for doves—are the earliest at which hunters can become active, and then only in a portion of the State.

Golden trout can be caught, commencing July 1st, in all districts. Basket limit, twenty fish per day, none less than five inches in length. The catfish season opens in all districts July 15th, and the abalone season opens July 1st.

Approves Exposition Athletics.

Word has been received in San Francisco from the American Athletic Union in New York, that the International Olympic Committee has gone on record as approving the world's championship games to be held in San Francisco in connection with the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition and in recognizing them as world's championships. The International Olympic Committee at its meeting pledged a gold medal for the 1915 meet for the Pentathlon, the Grecian all-around test of athletic skill. The Pentathlon is to be introduced for the first time in the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, next year. It consists of five events, and is similar to the all-around championship here, but is less extensive. The points in the Pentathlon will be scored according to the place in each event, one for first, two for second, and three for third. The competitor with the least number of points will be declared the winner.

Pastor Defends Baseball.

Prefacing his sermon with a recitation of "Casey at the Bat," the Rev. Franklin Baker, pastor of the First Unitarian Church at Sacramento, spoke to a crowded house in that city at his Sunday evening sermon, June 25th, in defense of Sunday baseball, declaring that the \$15,000,000 spent for baseball last season was better expended than the same sum in foreign missions, and that the game is "America's mental shower bath." Dr. Baker called attention to the large salaries paid to league players and the enormous sums spent annually by the American people in witnessing their source of amusement. He is an enthusiastic fan and ball player, and his discourse lacked none of the modern baseball vernacular. He traced the evolution of the game for the past fifty years until its international recognition as America's national sport, and how the game has gripped itself in the lives of the American youth of today.

State Wide Auto Race.

In order to arouse interest in the coming State Fair at Sacramento, August 26th to September 2nd, it is proposed by the directors of the State Agricultural Society to have automobile races from every corner of the State toward Sacramento for the opening day.

Three prizes will likely be offered for the autoists who make the best time in reaching the Capital City, from their home cities, distance and other

things, of course, being taken into consideration. It is believed that thousands of autos will take part in such a contest and so time their departure as to arrive in Sacramento the afternoon of the opening day of the State Fair. A big auto parade, made up of visiting and local vehicles, would then be formed and proceed to the exposition grounds.

State Association to Meet.

The California Fish and Game Protective Association will hold its annual meeting at Capitola, near Santa Cruz, September 15th, 16th and 17th. The Santa Cruz sportsmen are preparing a royal welcome for the delegates.

Baseball Club Standings.

The standing of the clubs in the major leagues, including games played June 25th, is as follows:

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
San Francisco	88	48	40	.545
Portland	81	44	37	.543
Oakland	89	48	41	.539
Vernon	87	44	43	.506
Sacramento	84	40	44	.476
Los Angeles	87	34	53	.391

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Detroit	62	42	20	.677
Philadelphia	58	38	20	.655
New York	57	33	24	.579
Chicago	54	30	24	.556
Boston	60	32	28	.533
Cleveland	64	27	37	.422
Washington	60	20	40	.333
St. Louis	61	16	45	.262

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Chicago	60	37	23	.617
New York	60	37	23	.617
Philadelphia	60	36	24	.600
Pittsburgh	60	35	25	.583
St. Louis	60	33	27	.550
Cincinnati	61	27	34	.443
Brooklyn	59	21	38	.356
Boston	60	14	46	.233

Pacific Coast League Items.

Happy Hogan regards the Eastern invasion of Henry Berry with a deal of joy. "I sent him East," roared Hogan, "and will send him out again when he returns."

Harry Wolverton is of the opinion that the race in the Coast League this season will be much closer than last year. According to Harry's version, the Sacramento Club has strengthened, and with Los Angeles bolstering up, the teams will be evenly matched.

Cal Ewing is strongly in favor of the old ball and Ewing takes the same stand as many supporters of the game. "This new ball is ruining our sport," said Cal recently. "A number of the patrons have kicked to me on the exhibitions taking place and I intend to see that a less lively ball is put into play."

Cutshaw is not only the flashiest ball player in the league, but he is the best second baseman cavorting in the territory governed by the honorable Judge Graham. Cutty is a tower of strength to the Oakland club. He is a sure felder and bits timely. In addition to these tendencies Cutty is the best base stealer in the league.

Harry Ables, the Oaks' hefty southsider, says Chase is a success as a manager. "The fans are all for him," remarked Ables. "He has a good club and will be heard from. The players are working hard for Hal, and Chase is an appreciative fellow." California fans will be glad to hear this, as Hal has a legion of admirers in the Golden State.

Hark, ye baseball managers, and listen to what one Happy Hogan has to say as an incentive for

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his club to win the pennant. Many baseball managers have promised their team a bonus to win and others automobiles, but Hogan has a novel idea which he intends to put into action should his club conquer in the race. "If my team wins the pennant," said Hogan, wiping the perspiration from his brow, after toiling with his pitchers for half an hour, "I will take them on a trip around the world and foot all expenses. How does that hit you? All my men are well educated and instead of playing ball on the trip we will give lectures on various phases in life. This is no kidding proposition, either." Hogan is certainly after the old flag, and will spare no pains to capture it.

At the next meeting of the Pacific Coast League directors in December, J. Cal Ewing intends to put a law up to the directors prohibiting the selling of ball players in the Coast League during or after the termination of the pennant race. It is Ewing's contention that there is too much commercialism in the present game and not enough sport. The San Francisco club owner is right. Why should the major league, the supreme body in the East, be entitled to offer large sums of money for players in the minor leagues and have the minor league magnates sell them regardless of the outcome on the pennant race? The fans are entitled to protection. One season they have a winner and the next season a loser because the star players are sold every season. Let them draft them, is Ewing's saying. The San Francisco Club has adopted a policy not to sell any of its players and the other magnates would do well to follow the example.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

"California Resources and Possibilities" is the title of an eighty-page book that has just come off the press. This book has been in the making for the five months since the first of the year and is the twenty-first annual report of the California Development Board, giving the growth and development of California by population, by manufactures, by agricultural industries, and by trade. The cover is in colors, the design being a relief map of California with a red arrow showing the "Exposition City 1915" and bears the legend in another space, "California Welcomes the World to the Exposition City." The inside cover is devoted to a formal invitation from the State of California to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.

The book is prefaced by a statement of the past results and future undertakings of the California Development Board. Then follows the official report of the vice-president and manager, Robert Newton Lynch of the California Development Board. The real subject of the book "California Resources and Possibilities" is told in statistical articles under the subheads: "Growth and Development of the State," "Density and Distribution of Population," "Financial Conditions in California," "Trade" and "Exports by Rail and by Sea." Other features are taken up under "Orchard and Vineyard," "Wine and Brandy," "Canning Industry," "Dairying and Poultry," "Livestock" and so on, covering the broad range of California's industries and productions.

The appendix contains articles furnished by writers of recognized standing which are of great benefit to homeseekers, including "The Climate of California," "Irrigated Agriculture—The Dominant Industry of California," "Educational Facilities," and "The Call to the Immigrant." Inside the back cover is a large folded map of the State arranged to show the products of each section. This book has a first edition of 25,000 copies and will doubtless be followed by a second edition, as the demand for it is ever increasing, due to the fact that it is reliable and is distributed to interested parties without charge.

JUNIOR ORDER OF NATIVE SONS TO FORM GRAND PARLOR.

The committee on Junior Order of Native Sons will call a joint meeting during the month of July for the purpose of forming a Grand Parlor to conduct the affairs of the Junior Order. Six applications for the establishing of new Parlors throughout the State will be brought before the committee for approval. The board of grand officers will be composed of members of the N. S. G. W., and will consist of a grand treasurer, grand secretary, grand organizer and a board of trustees. A resolution will be presented by W. C. Eisenschimel to file articles of incorporation for the Junior Order of Native Sons.

Outing at Shasta's Foot.

Redding—McLeod Parlor, No. 149, N. S. G. W., plans a big outing July 16th at the foot of Mt.

Shasta. The Native Sons and Native Daughters of Red Bluff, Sisson and Anderson will be invited to participate, the idea being to get all the Shasta and Tehama Counties Parlors together, so that interest in both Orders may be enlivened and the members

get better acquainted.

An excursion train will convey the members to Sisson, and, at the foot of old Shasta, as the guests of Sisson Parlor, N. S. G. W., will enjoy lunch together and spend the day in social intercourse.

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Native Sons of The Golden West

Presents Bear Flag to City.

Sonoma—Sequoia Parlor, No. 160, of San Francisco held its annual outing in this historic old city, June 3rd. The members and women friends arrived by special train, and after enjoying a picnic at Lawrence Villa Park, the visitors inspected the various points of interest throughout the city, including the original Bear Flag pole, the ancient Mission San Francisco de Solano, the adobe barracks facing the plaza where were quartered in the early fifties "Fighting Joe Hooker of Lookout Mountain" fame and other U. S. army officers who afterward became famous generals in the Civil War, the home place of the illustrious General Vallejo, the old adobe building on Spain street where the first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons ever met in Sonoma County, and other places intimately associated with the early history of California.

In the afternoon the Parlor, headed by President S. Westfall, visited the city hall where, on behalf of Sequoia Parlor, Richard D. Barton, the recording secretary, presented to the city of Sonoma an elegant Bear Flag. Mayor M. E. Cummings accepted the gift, on behalf of the city, and extended the visitors a hearty welcome. The halyards on the old Bear flag pole being out of gear, the handsome new State flag, 6x10 feet in size, was unfurled to the breeze from the city hall flagstaff by President Westfall, amid great enthusiasm.

Celebrates Anniversary.

San Francisco—California Parlor, No. 1, celebrated its thirty-sixth birthday anniversary, June 7th, at a banquet. Henry F. Pernau presided as toastmaster. Among the speakers were George A. McGowan, Charles A. Adams, E. Myron Wolf, John E. McDougald, Charles A. Boldemann, John L. Herget and others. The California Quartet enlivened the evening with popular vocal selections.

Entertains Native Daughters.

Hayward—Eden Parlor, No. 113, entertained the members of Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., recently, with a musical program followed by refreshments and dancing. Visitors were also present from Piedmont, Sequoia and Fruitvale Parlors, N.S.G.W. The musical program follows: Vocal solo, Miss Helen Cutting; selection, Riggs' Orchestra; reading, poem, Frank Carr; selection, Piedmont Orchestra; vocal solo, Walter Ellis.

Observatory Elects.

San Jose—Observatory Parlor, No. 177, has elected the following officers: Lloyd Pinard, president; Joseph Maloy, first vice-president; W. H. Horwarth, second vice-president; Charles Deitz, third vice-president; R. I. Knapp, marshal; Ben Johnson, inside sentinel; Max Wassman, Jr., outside sentinel; J. A. Desimone, recording secretary; E. W. Gill, financial secretary; A. O. Kayser, treasurer; W. H. Compton, trustee; Drs. E. F. Holbrook, J. J. Kocher, P. H. Stice, surgeons.

Spirited Meeting at Stockton.

Stockton—Stockton Parlor, No. 7, had a rousing meeting, June 5th, when several candidates were initiated and a social session held. The election of officers resulted in a spirited but friendly contest for third vice-president, in which Frank Fitzgerald was the victor. E. A. Simard was elected president, and A. J. Turner, who has for years been the faithful recording secretary, was re-elected.

To Turn Out on Fourth.

Santa Barbara—M. A. Botello has been chosen chairman of the Fourth of July committee of Santa Barbara Parlor, No. 116, and the Parlor decided to turn out in the National holiday parade as a cavalcade. Distinctive and appropriate uniforms will add to the attractiveness of the display.

Early in the Field.

Eureka—Humboldt Parlor, No. 14, at a meeting held May 29th, adopted a resolution favoring holding the Grand Parlor session in Eureka in 1914. A former Grand Parlor session was held here, and the delegates had such a good time that the members of Humboldt Parlor feel that Eureka will be unanimously chosen as the 1914 meeting place at the 1913 session of the Grand Parlor.

To Form Social Club.

Martinez—Mt. Diablo Parlor, No. 101, elected officers June 5th. James F. Hoey being chosen presi-



SILVER STAR PARLOR IN MEMORIAL DAY PARADE.

Sunday, May 28th, Silver Star Parlor, No. 63, N.S.G.W., jointly with Placer Parlor, No. 138, N.D.G.W., observed Memorial Day with appropriate exercises at True Blue hall. All the orders of Lincoln were tendered an invitation to be present and join in the parade to the cemetery.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, by President Barney Barry; following a selection by the Lincoln concert band, Past President C. E. Maloney delivered a prayer, after which all present joined in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." President Barry then introduced Miss Norma Williamson, who rendered a vocal solo. The roll call of the dead by Robert P. Dixon, recording secretary, followed. His desk was decorated with Old Glory and five lighted candles; as the name of each departed brother was called three times, the outside sentinel responded "absent," and the secretary blew out a candle.

P. W. Smith of Auburn Parlor, No. 59, N. S. G. W., delivered the memorial oration, after which the program was continued, as follows: Song, "Rock of Ages," Native Daughters; remarks, R. P. Dixon; solo, Mrs. Walter Jansen; closing hymn, Native Daughters.

A parade to the cemetery was then formed by Ed. Snell, grand marshal, and John J. Bauquer, chief aid, as follows: Lincoln concert band; Pioneers; Grand Army; Silver Star Parlor, No. 63, N. S. G. W.; Placer Parlor, No. 138, N.D.G.W., Valley Lodge, No. 107, I.O.O.F.; Citrus Rebekah Lodge, No. 129, I.O.O.F.; Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 86, K. of P.; Portola Lodge, No. 713, O.F.B.; Y. P. E. C., and citizens. Arriving at the cemetery, the graves of the deceased members were decorated with American and Bear flags and flowers, after which the line was reformed and proceeded back to the city.



MISSION PARLOR'S DRILL TEAM WILL BE AT SANTA ROSA.

Mission Parlor drill team, an adjunct of Mission Parlor, No. 38, was organized for, and took part in the 1910 Admission Day Celebration in San Francisco in conjunction with Calaveras drill team of Native Daughters. After the celebration the members organized as a permanent drill team and have taken part in all the carnivals held in San Francisco, winning a silver cup in the Mission Carnival. They will take part in the coming Admission Day celebration at Santa Rosa, September 9th. The officers are: W. B. Nye, president; E. H. Bear, vice-president; M. M. London, secretary; F. W. Beers, captain; E. R. Groome, first lieutenant.

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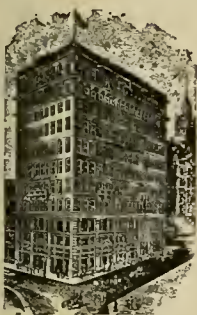
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dent. Plans were formulated for the organization of a Native Sons' Social Club which, with a small monthly fee, will give social times for the members of the club after each meeting. Already a large membership has been enrolled and the committee, composed of James F. Hoey and Alex Bonzagui, is meeting with pleasing success in organizing the club.

Decides for Sutter.

Nevada City—The last debate of Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, was upon the question, "Resolved, That General Sutter did more for the early development of California than James W. Marshall." The affirmative side was handled by Leslie T. Solaro and Harry Odgers, while the negative debaters were Everett Hartung, Melvin White and Walter MeLeod. The judges, W. B. Celio, E. L. Tomassi and Jo V. Snyder, unanimously gave a verdict in favor of the affirmative. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, W. B. Simmons being elected president, while W. M. Richards was re-elected recording secretary.

Olympus at Santa Rosa.

San Francisco—At its meeting June 14th, Olympus Parlor, No. 189, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Past president, Phillip J. Vandro; president, Randall S. Dunn; first vice-president, John B. Jell; second vice-president, Louis J. Kerrigan; third vice-president, Joseph E. Isaacs; marshal, Herman Joost; inside sentinel, R. Earl Denmon; outside sentinel, Wm. Puckhaber; recording secretary, Frank I. Butler; financial secretary, George McCormick; treasurer, Emil G. Klopfer; trustee, Thomas B. Lynch; surgeons, Thomas P. Bodkin and John M. Quigley, M. D.; organist, Fredk. Wm. Petri. The Parlor's drum and piccolo corps will hold their family reunion and picnic at Fairfax Park on July 2nd, and are prepared to receive and entertain a very large gathering, as all the arrangements have been completed by the committee. The Parlor has secured headquarters at Santa Rosa and will entertain its friends and hold open house during the coming celebration of Admission Day, September 9th.

Election at Santa Rosa.

Santa Rosa—Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, has chosen the following officers for the ensuing term: Past president, Jackson Temple; president, Thos. J. Proctor; first vice-president, R. A. Long; second vice-president, Russell J. Birch; third vice-president, Harry E. Morrow; recording secretary, W. W. Skaggs; financial secretary, J. C. Smith; treasurer, Geo. H. Priudle; marshal, Marvin T. Vaughan; surgeon, Jackson Temple; inside sentinel, C. E. Hunt; outside sentinel, Fred King; trustee (eighteen months), Sidney Kurlander; holdover trustees—F. E. Dowd, H. G. Hewitt.

To Hold First Picnic.

Oakland—June 13th, Claremont Parlor, No. 210, elected the following officers: Past president, W. B. Murden; president, E. N. Thienger; first vice-president, Fred De Costa; second vice-president, A. Cappuro; third vice-president, Wm. O'Connor; marshal, A. Stokes; inside sentinel, B. A. Stone; outside sentinel, J. McGuire; recording secretary, Chas. Clark; financial secretary, K. W. Ingraham; treasurer, A. E. O'Connor; trustees—Geo. Phillips, E. Torney, B. A. Stone. Installation will be held on the second Tuesday in July.

On July 16th, Claremont Parlor will launch its first annual picnic, at East Shore Park, Richmond. An invitation is extended to all Parlors to be represented, for a good time is assured. There will be games of all sorts, among the most prominent of which will be a hobble skirt race for women. There will also be many valuable gate and game prizes.

Officers Elected.

Lincoln—At the regular meeting of Silver Star Parlor, No. 63, June 6th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Barney Barry; first vice-president, Edward H. Sander-son; second vice-president, Chas. Mureh; third vice-president, Geo. B. Heyford; recording secretary, R. P. Dixon; financial secretary, Thomas H. McKenny; treasurer, L. E. Brown; marshal, Geo. S. Wallace; inside sentinel, Peter Crogh; outside sentinel, Albert Cate; trustee for eighteen months, Frank A. Dillon. After election, the members enjoyed a social hour for the good of the Order.

Election at Placerville.

Placerville—Placerville Parlor, No. 9, has elected the following officers for the six months commencing July 1st: President, Clarence E. Curren; first vice-president, Clarence Rosier; second vice-president, Ted C. Atwood; third vice-president, J. E.

(Continued on Page 25, Column 3)

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A huge pillar extends from the floor of the main hall to the roof of the house, which has three stories. All the bed-rooms open off a circular hall on the second floor, and the third floor, instead of being an old-fashioned "cobwebby garret," is paneled, and a high banuister extends clear

around, directly above the banuister around the base below, the whole having the appearance of a steamer deck. A skylight sheds its clear light down through this "well," as it were, to the main hall below.

H. Clay Kellogg of Santa Ana, Orange County, is too much of a native Californian—as the grizzlies on the front steps will testify—not to have some redwood utilized in the construction of his home. The hall parlors and stairway are of this wood, while the dining-room, library and kitchen are finished in pine, with maplewood floors and inlaid walnut borders.

An eight-foot cement basement underlies the entire house. The wide cement front porch is mostly glass, inlaid where it serves to light the billiard-room, which is located in the basement.

MANY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO HALL.

The Native Sons Hall in San Francisco is going along nicely in construction, and it is believed that it will be ready for occupancy the first of the new year. The Pacific Rolling Mills of San Francisco has completed the steel work, which is now in place. Contracts have been let for the terra cotta to the Gladding, McBean Co. of Lincoln, Placer County, and contracts have also been placed for the plumbing, heating system and electrical work.

Sufficient stock subscriptions were obtained at the recent Grand Parlor meeting to bring the subscribed capital to \$200,500. This is sufficient to cover the cost of all building contracts, and leaves but about \$25,000 to be raised for furnishings. It is the intention to have the building ready for occupancy free of all debt, so that the stockholders will realize dividends on their investment immediately.

There is absolutely no doubt but that the building will be a money-maker, and that a good rate of interest will be netted on the total investment. If you want some of this stock, both as a financial and sentimental investment, write to Adolph Eberhart, secretary, 183 Carl street, San Francisco. Don't wait too long, however, as the subscription list will soon close.

MANY HALLS IN PROSPECT.

There is a desire in many cities, on the part of the N.S.G.W., to own their own homes, and building operations are now being considered in Fort Jones,

Kelseyville, Napa, San Jose, Sacramento, Stockton and Oakland. Many Parlors already own their own meeting-places, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when every city and town in the State will boast a N.S.G.W. hall.

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LOS ANGELES HALL COMPLETED.

The Los Angeles Native Sons Hall has been completed and is now being occupied by the five local Parlors of N. S. G. W., and two Parlors of N. D. G. W. The building was formally dedicated June 30th with a joint social affair, which was largely attended. The building is of two stories, well furnished, and will provide accommodations for the Order in the southern city for some time.

MOTHER OF "LOU" MAYER**HAS JOINED SILENT MAJORITY.**

Johanna S. Mayer, a native of Philadelphia, aged 78, died Sunday, June 25th, at her home in San Francisco. She had been ill for half a year, and was faithfully nursed by her devoted daughter, Tress Mayer. Mrs. Mayer was one of the early California settlers, and was the widow of the late Lewis W. Mayer, a Mexican War Veteran and California Pioneer. The couple spent some time in the mining regions and then settled in Sonoma County, at Pioneer Grove. A son, Lewis B. Mayer, who died near Los Angeles, in 1909, was a Past President of El Dorado Parlor, N. S. G. W., of San Francisco, and had extensive experience as a circulation manager of the San Francisco Call and Bulletin, and The Grizzly Bear. Mrs. Mayer is survived by three children and several grandchildren. She was noted for her hospitality and genial nature. Her good deeds will ever cherish her in their thoughts.

"GRATUITOUS INSULT"

Edward F. Cahill of the San Francisco Call, familiarly called "Pop" by his friends, is a genial soul; but sometimes he permits his humorous proclivities to lead him astray. In the Sunday Call of May 7th, he gibes at the Marshall Monument, this wise: "Not so many years past the State Legislature had a superfluous statue on its hands, an effigy of John Marshall, who discovered gold in California. Nobody in the Legislature cared a button about Marshall or his memory, but there was a very active sculptor on the ground who wanted the job, and he contrived to get the appropriation. None of the cities asked for the statue, so the Legislature ordered that it should be put in the middle of a grain field at Coloma, and appointed a guardian under salary to see that the cows didn't bite it."

This might be funny if it did not lack all the elements of fun; but it is false in fact, and a gratuitous insult to the Native Sons of the Golden West, who have done much to preserve the landmarks of California. The piece of land at Coloma overlooking the site of Sutter's Mill, where James W. Marshall made the first available discovery of gold in this State, and where he was buried, was purchased from the heirs of Marshall after his death in 1885 by Placerville Parlor, No. 9, N. S. G. W., and donated to the State, and at the request of that Order the Legislature appropriated \$5000 to erect a monument over his grave, and directed the Governor to appoint a commission to procure such monument. (Stats, 1887, p. 50.)

This committee employed a sculptor of distinction to carve the monument, which was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies May 3, 1890; and it should no more be scoffed at by the irreverent than Bunker Hill monument. A guardian is employed by the State to protect the monument from vandal visitors; it is a pity his jurisdiction does not extend to vandal penny-a-liners. It marks the spot where the discovery was made that changed California from the dolce far niente of Mexican life to its thrifty and enterprising condition today; and made possible, among more important things, the San Francisco Call and Edward F. Cahill.

A labored facetiousness is far from being wit, and such a pasquinade is unworthy of its author. "How fearful 'tis in thinking, false to think."—Placerville Democrat.

SAN FRANCISCO BANK NOTICES

SECURITY Savings Bank, 316 Montgomery st., San Francisco.—For the half year ending June 30, 1911, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1911. FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

BANK OF ITALY, S. E. corner Montgomery and Clay sts.; Market st. branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason sts., San Francisco; San Jose branch, S. E. corner Santa Clara and Lightfoot sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after July 1, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from July 1, 1911. Money deposited on or before July 10th will earn interest from July 1st. L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

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Official Directory of Parlors of the N. S. G. W.

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Alameda, No. 47—Richard L. Werner, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 1413 Caroline St., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Oakland, No. 50—James A. Plunkett, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 323 23d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Castle Hall, 377 12th St.
Las Positas, No. 96—A. M. Bowles, Pres.; J. M. Beazell, Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
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Wisteria, No. 127—A. J. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandepier, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Halcyon, No. 146—Gustav Horst, Pres.; L. E. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—Wm. J. deBlas, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathiesen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Leon H. Rewig, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 916 Chestnut St., Oakland; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St.
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Escudillo, No. 223—J. L. Donovan, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 434, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Bay View, No. 238—T. J. Nunan, Pres.; L. E. Slocote, Sec., 864 Willow St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
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Pleasanton, No. 244—W. F. Sylvia, Pres.; Peter C. Madison, Sec., Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
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Chico, No. 21—Frank M. Moore, Pres.; A. J. Kesselring, Sec., Box 505, Chico; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Chispa, No. 139—Tom Malaapina, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphy; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Williams, No. 164—R. W. Camper, Pres.; O. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen. Winn, No. 32—H. Waldie, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2d and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.
Mt. Diablo, No. 101—W. R. Sharkey, Pres.; J. A. Schwellnitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Byron, No. 170—H. G. Krumland, Pres.; W. J. Livingston, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
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Selma, No. 107—H. C. Wilson, Pres.; L. J. Price, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Monterey, No. 72—P. H. Goncalves, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
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Alcalde, No. 154—Chas. N. Banfield, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

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Precita, No. 187—Benj. J. McKinley, Pres.; Harry E. Curtis, Sec., 438A Tehama St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Phillip J. Vander, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec., 1362 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 321 Devisadero St.

Presidio, No. 194—James M. Greery, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 324 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steimke Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Jacob Graf, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec., 1416 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia.

Army and Navy, No. 207—John W. Mackey, Pres.; J. J. Morgan, Sec., 2011 Green St., San Francisco; Wednesdays; Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

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Twin Peaks, No. 214—Matt Hecker, Pres.; Thos. J. Vendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—James Hanna, Pres.; E. Cahn, Sec., 1640 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—Geo. Westfield, Pres.; Thos. F. McCarthy, Sec., 1120 Page Street, San Francisco; Fridays; Franklin Hall, 1858-1881 Fillmore St.

Guadalupe, No. 231—Paul Hischer, Pres.; Geo. Buehn, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—Jas. A. McKide, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—Geo. E. Strohmeier, Pres.; Robert Cochran, Sec., 801 Clement St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

Jamea Lick, No. 242—Clarence J. Dunnigan, Pres.; Thos. J. Fahey, Sec., 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—J. W. Fitzgerald, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec., 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.

Lodi, No. 18—John A. Stein, Pres.; John M. McMahon, Sec., City Hall, Lodi; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—D. J. Looney, Pres.; Harry J. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Fred Kluever, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 794 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec., Nipomo; Saturday; Runnels Hall.

San Marcos, No. 150—John C. Curtin, Jr., Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Joseph Suza, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

San Mateo, No. 23—Vernon Early, Pres.; Geo. W. Hall, Sec., San Mateo; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Redwood, No. 66—Albert Mansfield, Pres.; A. S. Liguori, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Redmen's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—Frank Campbell, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec., Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 185—Thos. F. Maloney, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec., Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

Pebble Beach, No. 230—Frank George, Pres.; A. T. Enos, Sec., Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

El Carmelo, No. 256—Thos. Callan, Pres.; W. J. Bracken, Sec., Vista Grande; 2nd and 4th Mondays, Colma Hall, Colma.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—J. H. Stewart, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—W. Ivy Allen, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, 430 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—Walter L. Chrisman, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—Robt. T. Oastro, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec., Box 485, Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—J. M. Waterman, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Temple.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—James Farmer, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec., Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—W. A. East, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—R. H. Rountree, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SHASTA COUNTY.

McCloud Parlor, No. 149—J. J. Bartosh, Pres.; J. Francis Hoadley, Sec., Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays, Jacobson Hall.

Anderson, No. 253—E. M. Downing, Pres.; Fred C. Smith, Sec., Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downieville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Thibbey, Sec., Downieville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Bottling, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Parker, Pres.; John G. Curtis, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Fred E. Evans, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—Chas. D. Quigley, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 195, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Milton R. Dunphy, Pres.; Theodore H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—James C. Crowley, Jr., Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Werner B. Hallin, Pres.; T. J. O'Hara, Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—A. W. Parent, Pres.; Ivan M. McAllister, Sec., 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesdays; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Dr. Jackson Temple, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—C. O. Howard, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg, Wednesday; Redmen's Hall, Healdsburg.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—George P. Cobb, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—Fred McFarlane, Pres.; Tony A. Ronseimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Lewell Gum, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec., Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—T. R. Walton, Pres.; C. L. Rodgers, Sec., Red Bluff; Mondays; W. O. W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—D. E. Ryan, Pres.; I. A. Wallace, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—E. Volquards, Pres.; Simon Levy, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dinuba, No. 248—Clarence Wilson, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec., Dinuba; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Elton Shine, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—F. G. Niceley, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—John Braunigan, Pres.; Ed. P. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Eddie Graf, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 40—C. Anderson, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

N. S. G. W. ITEMS

(Continued from Page 21, Column 2.)

Lombardo; marshal, Henry Pascoe; inside sentinel, Walter H. Woodson; outside sentinel, Joseph Skinner; recording secretary, Don H. Goodrich; financial secretary, Thomas F. Lewis; trustee, Fred Irwin; treasurer, Max Mierson; surgeon, Dr. S. H. Rantz.

Mooser Honored by Parlor.

San Francisco—Presidio Parlor, No. 194, formed a procession at its meeting hall, June 19th, and marched to the residence of Louis H. Mooser, recently elected to the office of Grand Third Vice-President, and with its drum and piccolo corps escorted Brother Mooser to the meeting, where members of many parlors of this city were gathered. An extremely interesting meeting was held, and much rejoicing was had over the triumph of Presidio Parlor. Speeches were made by Grand Trustee W. P. Canbu, John H. Nelson, Frank Monaghan, James Toohy, Harry House, Phil Werner, Frank Powers, Joe Rose and Harry Mulerevy. Songs were sung by W. Randolph, Ed. Nolan, Harry Monaghan and others. The meeting closed with three cheers for Brother Mooser and Presidio Parlor.

EACH MONTH'S ISSUE A PLEASURE.

Oakland, May 4th.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Dear Sirs: Enclosed find one dollar for another year's subscription to The Grizzly Bear. Reading the magazine each month is always a source of pleasure to me, and my father is always interested in the happenings of fifty years ago, many of which events he can bring to mind, as he is a Pioneer, having crossed the plains as a child in 1852 and later witnessing many of the occurrences which are again brought to light in each month's edition of the magazine.

Wishing you a prosperous gathering of new subscriptions and advertisements at the Grand Parlor session next month, I am,

Yours very respectfully,
FRANK C. MERRITT,
Brooklyn Parlor, N. S. G. W.

HARD SCRABBLE MINING CAMP

(Continued from Page 17, Column 2.)

While they hesitated, Bunker came and announced that his wife was already there and refused to let anyone else enter the cabin.

Every man dropped his head, ashamed to face his fellow-man—ashamed, not only that he had shown less bravery than this woman, but because he should ever have thought her plain, or have been one of those who had schemed to keep her from among them. Then with one accord they ordered glasses filled and drank to "Mrs. Bunker, the bravest feller in camp," and each man was eager for his turn at carrying wood and water and other essentials to the cabin, where were the idols of the camp.

The doctor made daily visits and it was learned through him, on the tenth day, that death was near. The men gathered around the cabin and, with bowed heads, waited for the end. As the sun went down behind the snow-capped Sierras they again heard the notes of that loved song, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and when it ended with, "Oh receive my soul at last," there was not a dry eye and all knew that their "Kid" was no more.

But little they thought that what they all feared had already come to pass. Ere the song had died away, Bunker's wife sank upon the bed, never again to arise. The doctor, but a gruff miner himself, had been touched by the woman's heroism and could only shake his head, and those rough men knew that the "critter in petticoats," who had proven such a blessing to Hard Scrabble mining camp, must soon be laid to rest on the hillside beside the "kid."

Many a man who is calling loudly for justice, would be in the county jail if he got it.

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Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFANT



EY, HO! ISN'T THIS GRAND? NO more books until next September," sang a merry high school lass after the recent eventful 23rd. "And how very appropriate that date was, too," she added with a happy laugh. "You said 'no more books'?" I queried. "What do you propose to do with your vacation?" "Well, I'm going to the mountains where my aunt and uncle and jolly cousins galore will all help

to pass the time in climbing and other sports, then mother and the rest of us will take jaunts to different points of interest for the rest of vacation time." "And no books?" I again queried. "Take a few on 'Nature's Studies' to help you understand the greatest of all things, that big open book of nature, that teaches us the thousand and one things we cannot find in the printed volumes. They will help to interest, as well as rest you, when tired of active sport. Try it and see," I urged.

This timely suggestion will apply to anyone contemplating such an outing. Teachers and scholars alike will be benefited, as well as the parents. This broad "out-of-doors" of ours, especially by the rolling Pacific, or high up on some mountain where the "earth and sky seem to meet," affords delightful explorations and camping places. We must never be so foolish though as to think of such an outing with our every-day city apparel, for the "comfy" new

Khaki Suits

are what we must have. There are a few new ideas. One is called the "patent combination suit," where the waist, skirt and bloomers are all in one, and so easily adjusted that it is a real blessing. This suit buttons straight down the front, with a deep inverted pleat in the back of the skirt, to allow for bicycling or horseback riding. The suit also has big, roomy outside pockets that take in articles needed on short jaunts.

The blouse two-piece khaki suits are very smart, and some prefer them, as the skirt has a wide front panel that buttons on one side. Two rows of buttons allow for the change from an ordinary walking skirt, when the panel is in place, to a divided skirt, when the panel can be buttoned over on the other side and the garment instantly converted into a divided skirt. The Norfolk two-piece jacket suit is another smart outing garment. One can either wear the khaki blouse underneath the coat, or use same pretty color that goes well with the khaki, or white. The buttons are all self-covered, and a natty divided skirt, with the front panel effect, completes a nifty costume.

One must also have shoes, hat and gloves to correspond with outing clothes. The latest in shoes is the extreme high buttoned with cuff and buckle tops. The round toe, not the "stub" of last year, but the medium round toe, is now correct. Where one prefers the lace shoe, it comes with the same cuff and buckle top and bellows tongue. The button boot comes in elk-skin, while the lace shoe is of willow calf. The half-Cuban heel affords greater ease in walking, so the shoe-men tell us now, than the old "common-sense" of a year or so ago. In gloves, we find the gauntlet, or the ordinary chamois for good service. There is something extremely smart and new in the late models for midsummer outing hats. These are made of soft, light weight felt, and trimmed with soft folds of silk or velvet with the high "stick-up" effects in bows or fancies. The crowns are medium and brims rolling, so that one can adjust them to most any angle, rakish or otherwise. The khaki hat is our old standby, and needs no description. Now, in regard to the latest in

Lingerie Suits and Gowns.

For the beaches, at home, or for the street, we see many new and dainty models. In the lingerie, the midsummer styles are so fine and sheer it would almost seem as though they were spun from a cobweb instead of firm material on regular looms. Seemingly frail, they are good for at least one season of careful wear. One gown of fine white mull, with Irish and val lace combined, made in empire style and tunic effect, was beautiful as a dream. The foundation was of fine white net with Irish lace medallions set in around the hem. The over-dress of the mull was edged with three frills

of narrow val lace around large shallow scallops. Last, but not least, the tunic of mull was trimmed with crocheted roses, from which were suspended crocheted balls on cord, creating a very unique gown. Large bow-knots of val lace were inserted in the waist and tunic. The short kimono sleeves were piped with black velvet to finish the elbow.

Another mull of sea-shell pink, and with pink messaline underdress, was covered with fine white net trimmed with dainty Swiss embroidery, which was finished with tiny crocheted balls. The tunic of fine allover Swiss embroidery extended about half-way down the skirt, making a three-in-one gown, which is quite a feature this season. They come in many combinations, and each one seems



A Couplet of
"Ideal Patent Khaki Suits."
—Design from Bullock's, Los Angeles.

just a little daintier than the one before. Low Dutch necks, either round or square, predominate on these models. Sometimes just a touch of net across the shoulder, where the net is combined in the gown, gives it a dainty and chic appearance. Wide satin ribbon is used very much for folded girdles, with the folded flat military bow at the side back, or side front, from which the long ends fall nearly to the hem. Tiny crocheted balls finished the ends of the ribbon on this sea-shell pink mull gown.

Just one more of these dainty lingerie frocks I wish to describe, as when the wealth of a French-room is displayed for inspection it is very hard to pick and choose from among so many ideal gowns. This one of cream white hand-embroidered fine linen, had a wide band of point Venise lace inserted in the skirt. (By the way, it is pronounced "Ven-eece," with a strong accent on the last syllable.) The embroidery was in scroll design, to simulate beadwork—and this is used in colors on many a dainty waist or frock. The waist also had the Venice lace inserted below the embroidery, and just above the high empire effect. A corn silk folded girdle, with the flat military bow, finished the side back. Narrow side panels were inset and edged with long pendants of Venise lace, which were in turn finished with several strings of crocheted fringe. These came right to the bottom

of the skirt. A low Dutch neck and elbow kimono sleeves completed about as chic a costume for an afternoon or informal affair as one could wish for.

In Linen Suits

for most any occasion, from the severe tailored styles right through the gamut of soft, dainty materials—all linen, remember,—there is a great variety to choose from, both in texture and design. A white Irish linen one-piece gown was very elaborate in hand embroidery on the waist and skirt. The neck was a low square Dutch, with the entire bodice hand embroidered in eyelet work. The closing was at the side back, or rather on the left shoulder, so as not to destroy the perfect line of the embroidery at the back. The sleeves were elbow length with the cluny and eyelet finishing. A white satin folded girdle, with the flat military bow at the back, gave a pretty touch to the linen and embroidery, as all satin girdles generally do. The skirt had the inverted side pleats and a row of tiny crocheted buttons up each side. This model conforms very readily with the straight lines we most affect at this season.

Just a word or two, to call attention to the extreme ways that we are using all kinds of crocheted work this summer. This is such dainty work that one may spend many a morning or afternoon very profitably doing some part of a pretty gown, and as it promises to be popular for some time yet, your time will not be wasted. These dainty linens come in many shades and combinations.

The high-waist line or empire mode is used on nearly all gowns, though some few Princess models are shown. The wide back and front gores with narrow sides, or the very narrow back and front gores with wide sides are used, on which many pretty and unique designs in trimming are seen. A narrow front gore may be almost entirely of the embroidery or lace the gown is combined with, while wide bands of the same can be used as trimming on the side gores.

A military blue linen was particularly chic, with a double-breasted front to the waist and two rows of white pearl buttons to close. The sailor collar was very narrow and deep, extending to the waist-line at the back. A folded blue satin girdle closed at the side front with a large rosette of same. A fine dotted net dicky, with blue satin binding at the upper edge, was worn with this frock. A charming feature was the very large white linen medallions that trimmed the deep sailor collar, placed so as to form a band all around it. They were of different designs placed to alternate, and every other one was square and oblong. The skirt was stitched up in innumerable rows to about ten inches, when the linen medallions formed a wide band as trimming around the whole. The front gore, very narrow, had the medallions up each side. This would be particularly swell for a yachting frock. The sleeves were three-quarter length, with one large medallion at the finishing on each cuff. As our outing season is now in full swing, these gowns will be appropriate for many occasions, while the new

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Two-piece Linen Suits,

will fill another want. Austrian art linen is very much used in the high-grade suits, as it does not wrinkle like the cheaper grades and keeps its shape and launders much nicer. So many innovations are seen now, in combination with the different materials, that one is given a wide range in selecting different gowns and suits. Black satin is used very much for the sailor or round collar and deep cuffs.

The narrow collar at the back, with wide reverses extending nearly to the waist line of the coat in front, is a newer feature than the long roll in front, though that is still very popular. Cretonne is very much used for collars with reverses, and inserted in the cuffs. Tapestry is another nice

material to combine with satin of any shade, to contrast with the linen upon which it is used. If the garment is of a light brown linen, a very dark seal brown satin with which to edge the cretonne or tapestry collar and cuffs will be effective and show up to good advantage. Large buttons still continue in favor for closing short coats, one to four being used, according to the mode. Another natty idea is the wide white military braid used with the satin collar and having tiny gilt buttons inserted between the rows of the braid. The narrow braid with the gilt buttons is used on the cuffs, and brightens up the dark satin wonderfully. Maize linen, combined with black satin for collar and cuffs, with tapestry used as a band to finish the collar or inserted with the satin on the edge as a band, and black satin covered buttons to close the coat, form a pretty combination. Many skirts have the inverted side pleats, and the hack gore is stitched in narrow pleats from the waist line to the bottom of the skirt. A plain wide front panel is the mode for this style. There are also severe tailored models in this Austrian art linen that have not a particle of trimming.

White with narrow black stripes, and vice versa, is displayed with just the stitching to finish. There are also many other different shades, to suit one's fancy. For the more elaborate models, Wistaria linen, with a darker shade of velvet for collar and cuffs, and buttons of smoked pearl with velvet button holes, is a very chic model. Irish lace collars are worn over the velvet ones, if desired. Foot-pleats are also used in the side gores of many skirts. Light blues, tans, browns and apricot shades are all in vogue now. In the line of

New Ideas in Millinery.

we find one wafted over from "Merrie England," called the "Coronation Hood." It is really very pretty and will probably survive the momentous event it suggests. Velvet or satin is used for the full puffed crown and Yedda straw for the brim. Extra large milans, with low crowns, are trimmed in ostrich bands of both black and white, or most any color one desires.

Those soft felt hats I spoke of in connection with khaki suits, come in all the delicate shades to match the linen suits.

In Memoriam**WILLIAM J. BLATTNER.**

William J. Blattner, chief deputy assessor of San Francisco, died in that city, May 27th, aged 55 years. He was a member of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, N.S.G.W., and is survived by a widow. For many years he had occupied responsible positions in San Francisco's municipal government.

JAMES E. ISAACS.

James E. Isaacs, a prominent attorney of Redding, passed suddenly away at Redding, June 8th. He was a native of Shasta—being the third white child born in Shasta County—aged 56 years. For many years he was District Attorney of Shasta County. Isaacs was an old-time member of McCloud Parlor,

No. 149, N.S.G.W., Redding, and in the Order's younger days, was a frequent attendant at the Grand Parlor sessions, at one time being elected a Grand Trustee.

You will never reach the right place on the wrong road.

What two letters aptly describe the condition of the man who is taken in by sharpers? E. Z.

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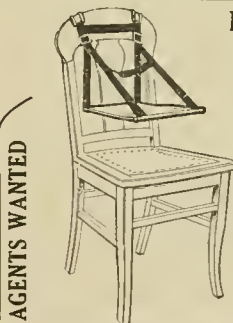
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Official Pages of Grand Parlor N. S. G. W.

GRAND PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL NOTICE.

No. 1.

Los Angeles, July 1, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the Subordinate Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: As Grand President, I send greetings to each and every member of our fraternity, and thank you for the honor conferred upon me as well as the trust reposed in me, by selecting me as the head of this greatest of fraternal associations.

It shall be my endeavor to increase the membership of our Order by strengthening Parlors now in existence, rather than by attempting to multiply the number of Parlors, and I call for the assistance of all members of our Order to make an individual effort to improve conditions either in their own Parlor or Parlors in their vicinity.

I sincerely believe that the greatest success of our Order depends upon an unselfish policy on the part of all members to live up to the principles of our Order and put into practice those things for which our Order, through the endorsement given by the Grand Parlor, stands, and which are impressed upon us at our altars.

I trust that all Parlors will devote their time and talents to preserving the historic landmarks in their respective sections, and in doing commendable work along the broad lines of carrying out the sentimental purposes of our beloved Order.

Let us all work during the coming year, shoulder to shoulder, with the common aim of placing our Order in the very first place of fraternalism in our native State. California needs our best endeavors, and I bespeak the assistance of all members in carrying out those things which tend to its uplift and commercial development.

Respectfully and fraternally,



Grand President.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICIAL NOTICE NO. 14.

San Francisco, June 24, 1911.

To All Subordinate Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Take notice of the appointment by Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger of the following Committees and Deputy Grand Presidents for the year 1911-1912:

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND PARLOR, 1911-1912.

Finance—J. C. Bates, Jr., Halcyon Parlor, No. 146; J. C. Allan, Pacific Parlor, No. 10; C. W. Heyer, National Parlor, No. 118.

Board of Appeals—Fred. A. Stephenson, Ramona Parlor, No. 109; Frank R. Wehe, Downville Parlor, No. 92; T. I. Fitzpatrick, Stanford Parlor, No. 76; Chas. P. Pritchard, San Diego Parlor, No. 108; P.G.P. M. T. Doelling.

Petitions—Harry I. Mulcrevy, Olympus Parlor, No. 189; Wm. J. Morris, Quartz Parlor, No. 58; Samuel J. McKnight, Vallejo Parlor, No. 77.

Returns—W. A. Gaston, Observatory Parlor, No. 177; Jos. Rose, Marshall Parlor, No. 202; Geo. P. Clough, Oakland Parlor, No. 50.

State of the Order—Bismarck Bruck, St. Helena Parlor, No. 53; W. Neumiller, Stockton Parlor, No. 7; Hilliard E. Welch, Lodi Parlor, No. 18; W. C. Eisen-schimmel, Balboa Parlor, No. 234; W. G. H. Croxon, Diamond Parlor, No. 246.

Legislation—Frank Rutherford, Donner Parlor, No. 162; George Beebe, Ramona Parlor, No. 109; T. W. H. Shanahan, McCloud Parlor, No. 149; Ruel A. Laird, Alturas Parlor, No. 134; J. F. Rosenberg, Healdsburg Parlor, No. 68.

Ritual—P.G.P. Frank L. Coombs, P.G.P. Frank Mattison, P.G.P. John H. Grady, P.G.P. Charles W. Decker, P.G.P. Charles E. McLaughlin.

Printings and Supplies—Wm. T. Calderwood, La Fiesta Parlor, No. 236; Frank L. McNally, National Parlor, No. 118; P.G.P. Chas. M. Belshaw.

Laws and Supervision—Emmett Seawell, Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28; Ray Howard, Sierra Madre Parlor, No. 235; H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, Bay City Parlor, No. 104; P.G.P. Wm. M. Conley; P. G. P. A. F. Jones.

Transportation—G. W. Lippman, Yerba Buena Parlor, No. 84; Geo. H. Dryden, Rincon Parlor, No. 72; Harry J. Leland, Ramona Parlor, No. 109.

Employment Committee (District No. 1, Jurisdiction of San Francisco)—B. F. Nelson, Bay City Parlor, No. 104; Chas. A. Meinert, South San Francisco Parlor, No. 157; Herbert Dalton, El Capitan Parlor, No. 222. (District No. 2, Jurisdiction of Sacramento)—Percy G. West, Sunset Parlor, No. 26; Charles E. Dosch, Sacramento Parlor, No. 3; Leo K. Lobner, Sutter Fort Parlor, No. 241. (District No. 3, Jurisdiction of Los Angeles)—W. C. Allen, Corona Parlor, No. 196; Lee Payne, Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45; J. B. Coffey, La Fiesta Parlor, No. 236.

Laws of Subordinates—J. J. Van Nostrand, Stanford Parlor, No. 76; A. Mansfield, Redwood Parlor, No. 66; John P. Coghlan, Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29.

Development of Resources of the State of California—Fairfax Whelan, Pacific Parlor, No. 10; Jr. P. G. P. Daniel A. Ryan, Clarence M. Hunt, Sacramento Parlor, No. 3; P. K. Frankenheimer, Riverside Parlor, No. 251; R. G. Lawson, Woodland Parlor, No. 30; W. W. Black, Fremont Parlor, No. 44; O. W. Sheata, Santiago Parlor,



No. 74; John Anderson, Jr., Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110; George E. Catts, Stockton Parlor, No. 7; Ahnsee Newhouse, Fresno Parlor, No. 25.

Homeless Children—P.G.P. Chas. M. Belshaw; P.G.P. Lewis F. Byington; Arthur M. Free, Mountain View Parlor, No. 215.

Mileage—Angelo J. Rossi, Eldorado Parlor, No. 52; H. N. Shersamsky, Alameda Parlor, No. 47; W. G. Muntz, Estudillo Parlor, No. 223.

State Board of Relief—E. F. Garrison, Athens Parlor, No. 195; J. A. Belloli, Jr., San Jose Parlor, No. 22; Henry Lichtenstein, Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145; Louis F. Erb, Alcalde Parlor, No. 154; Cal. W. Grayson, Corona Parlor, No. 196; R. J. Sanders, Humboldt Parlor, No. 14; W. H. Hibbard, Argonaut Parlor, No. 8; J. P. Connor, Broderick Parlor, No. 117; Edw. E. Reese, Sunset Parlor, No. 26.

Donner Monument—C. W. Chapman, Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56; F. M. Rutherford, Donner Parlor, No. 162; Grand Trustee John F. Davis; P.G.P. Chas. M. Belshaw; P.G.P. C. E. McLaughlin; P.G.P. Lewis F. Byington; P.G.P. Frank Mattison; Grand First Vice-President Clarence E. Jarvis.

Historic Landmarks—P.G.P. Jos. R. Knowland; P. G. P. Lewis F. Byington; Wm. F. Bryant, Ramona Parlor, No. 109; W. H. Maris, Santa Barbara Parlor, No. 116; H. B. Shaw, Sonoma Parlor, No. 111; J. Emmet Hayden, Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, No. 64; Alphonse Sutter, Pacific Parlor, No. 16.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation—Grand First Vice-President Clarence E. Jarvis; H. Clay Kellogg, Santiago Parlor, No. 74; Will A. Dower, Calaveras Parlor, No. 67; J. M. Light, Arcata Parlor, No. 20; Willet Ware, Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90; Ben Carlow, Angels Parlor, No. 80.

Committee to Co-operate with Secretary of State in Matter of Marking Old Emigrant Roads in California and Preparing Roster of Pioneers—A. Caminetti, Excelsior Parlor, No. 31; P. K. Bradford, Elk Grove Parlor, No. 41; Jos. Scherrer, Placerville Parlor, No. 9; John M. Glennan, Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207; Chas. H. Guy, Concord Parlor, No. 245.

Camp Far West Monument Committee (to act in Conjunction with Historic Landmarks Committee)—L. L. Kimmer, Rainbow Parlor, No. 40; J. M. Morrissette, Marysville Parlor, No. 6; Barney Barry, Silver Star Parlor, No. 132.

Native Sons Home (to Care for Property under Direction of Grand Trustees)—Abe Darlington, Placerville Parlor, No. 9; George A. Burns, Sacramento Parlor, No. 3; James F. Flynn, Georgetown Parlor, No. 91; Ed. H. Whyte, Sutter Fort Parlor, No. 241; P. A. Castro, Gabilan Parlor, No. 132.

Committee on Fellowship in California History at University of California—Grand Trustee John F. Davis; Philip M. Carey, Berkeley Parlor, No. 210; E. Myron Wolf, California Parlor, No. 1; Clyde Abbott, Berkeley Parlor, No. 210; P.G.P. Walter D. Wagner.

Tahoe as a National Park—E. F. Garrison, Athens Parlor, No. 195; Frank Rutherford, Donner Parlor, No. 162; Jo V. Snyder, Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56; P.G.P. Jos. R. Knowland; Chas. P. Mosconi, Seaside Parlor, No. 95.

Committee to Recommend Revision of Articles of Incorporation to Grand Officers—Grand Trustee John F. Davis, Jr. P.G.P. Daniel A. Ryan, Grand Trustee Wm. P. Cauba.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND PRESIDENTS, 1911-1912.

No. 1, Del Norte—Yontockett, No. 156. B. C. Endert, Yontockett, No. 156, Crescent City.

No. 2, Siskiyou—Liberty, No. 193. Harry K. Tonkin, Liberty, No. 193, Sawyers Bar.

No. 3, Siskiyou—Siskiyou, No. 183. Etna, No. 192. Harry L. Wayne, Siskiyou, No. 188, Fort Jones.

No. 4, Siskiyou—Sisson, No. 220. C. C. Metcalf, Sisson, No. 220, Sisson.

No. 5, Shasta—McClond, No. 149, Iron Canyon, No. 254, Anderson, No. 253. M. D. Lack, McClond, No. 149, Redding.

No. 6, Trinity—Mt. Baldy, No. 87. James W. Bartlett, Mt. Baldy, No. 87, Westerville.

No. 7, Humboldt—Humboldt, No. 14, Arcata, No. 20, Golden Star, No. 88, Ferndale, No. 93, Fortuna, No. 218.

No. 8, Mendocino—Broderick, No. 117, Alder Glen, No. 200. Chester Balfour, Alder Glen, No. 200, Fort Bragg.

No. 9, Lassen—Lassen, No. 99, Honey Lake, No. 198. F. P. Cady, Lassen, No. 99, Snsanville.

No. 10, Lassen—Big Valley, No. 211. A. G. Loomis, Big Valley, No. 211, Bear.

No. 11, Modoc—Alturas, No. 134. John Stile, Alturas, No. 134, Alturas.

No. 12, Plumas—Quincy, No. 131. Plumas, No. 228. J. A. Donnerwirth, Plumas, No. 228, Taylorville.

No. 13, Plumas—Golden Anchor, No. 182. A. G. Quigley, Golden Anchor, No. 192, La Porte.

No. 14, Butte—Argonaut, No. 8, Chico, No. 21. Frank M. Moore, Chico, No. 21, Chico.

No. 15, Colusa—Colusa, No. 69, Williams, No. 164, Willows, No. 255. C. L. Schaad, Willows, No. 164, Willows.

No. 16, Yolo—Woodland, No. 30, Winters, No. 163. E. B. Hayward, Woodland, No. 30, Woodland.

No. 17, Sierra—Downville, No. 92, Golden Nugget, No. 94. F. D. Rodgers, Downville, No. 92, Downville.

No. 18, Sierra—Loyalton, No. 226. W. A. Schroeder, Loyalton, No. 226, Loyalton.

No. 19, Nevada—Yuba—Hydraulic, No. 56, Quartz, No. 58, Friendship, No. 78. Thos. G. Richards, Hydraulic, No. 56, Nevada City.

No. 20, Placer and Nevada—Mountain, No. 126, Donner, No. 162. W. E. Perry, Mountain, No. 126, Dutch Flat.

No. 21, Placer—Auburn, No. 56, Sierra, No. 85, Rocklin, No. 233. L. F. Morgan, Auburn, No. 56, East Auburn.

No. 22, Yuba and Placer—Marysville, No. 8, Rainbow, No. 40, Silver Star, No. 63. Robert P. Dixon, Silver Star, No. 63, Lincoln.

No. 23, Lake—Lakeport, No. 147, Lower Lake, No. 159, Kelseyville, No. 219. H. C. Knauer, Lower Lake, No. 159, Lower Lake.

No. 24, Sonoma—Petaluma, No. 27, Santa Rosa, No. 28, Healdsburg, No. 68, Sebastopol, No. 143. Thos. F. Meagher, Sebastopol, No. 143, Sebastopol.

No. 25, Sonoma—Glen Ellen, No. 102, Sonoma, No. 111, Wm. D. Rambo, Sonoma, No. 111, Sonoma City.

No. 26, Marin—Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64, Sea Point, No. 158, Nicasio, No. 183. H. J. Thomas, Sea Point, No. 158, Sausalito.

No. 27, Contra Costa—Gen. Winn, No. 32, Mt. Diablo, No. 101, Byron, No. 170, Concord, No. 245. Jas. F. Hoey, Mt. Diablo, No. 101, Martinez.

No. 28, Contra Costa—Carguine, No. 205, Richmond, No. 217, Diamond, No. 246, San Ramon Valley, No. 249. E. B. Read, San Ramon Valley, No. 249.

No. 29, Solano and Napa—Solano, No. 39, St. Helena, No. 53, Napa, No. 62, Vallejo, No. 77, Calistoga, No. 86. J. McCarron, Solano, No. 39, Suisun.

No. 30, Sacramento—Sacramento, No. 3, Elk Grove, No. 41, Granite, No. 83, Galt, No. 243. Dr. Geo. E. Hesser, Granite, No. 83, Folsom.

No. 31, Sacramento—Sunset, No. 26, Courtland, No. 106, Oak Park, No. 213, Sutter Fort, No. 241. Ed. H. Krans, Sacramento, No. 3, Sacramento.

No. 32, El Dorado—Placerville, No. 9, Georgetown, No. 91. G. F. Heindell, Georgetown, No. 91, Georgetown.

No. 33, Amador—Amador, No. 17, Excelsior, No. 31, Ione, No. 33, Plymouth, No. 48, Keystone, No. 173. Dr. J. F. Wilson, Excelsior, No. 31, Jackson.

No. 34, Calaveras—Calaveras, No. 67, Angels, No. 80, Chispa, No. 139, Geo. F. Pache, Angels, No. 80, Angels.

No. 35, Tuolumne—Tuolumne, No. 144, Jefferson Walton, Tuolumne, No. 144, Sonora.

No. 36, San Joaquin and Stanislaus—Stockton, No. 7, Modesto, No. 11, Lodi, No. 18, Oakdale, No. 142, Tracy, No. 186, Orestimba, No. 247. Walter E. Garrison, Modesto, No. 11, Modesto.

No. 37, Alameda—Alameda, No. 47, Oakland, No. 50, Eden, No. 113. R. J. Silva, Fruitvale, No. 252.

No. 38, Alameda—Piedmont, No. 120, Berkeley, No. 210, Bay View, No. 238. Dr. Jas. A. Plunkett, Oakland, No. 50, 1309 Fifteenth ave., Oakland.

No. 39, Alameda—Las Positas, No. 96, Wisteria, No. 127, Washington, No. 169, Pleasanton, No. 244. T. H. Silver, Pleasanton, No. 244, Pleasanton.

No. 40, Alameda—Halcyon, No. 146, Athens, No. 195, Niles, No. 250. E. J. Hoerst, Estudillo, No. 223, San Leandro.

No. 41, Alameda—Brooklyn, No. 151, Estudillo, No. 223, Claremont, No. 240, Fruitvale, No. 252. John L. Flynn, Athens, No. 195, Oakland.

No. 42, Santa Clara—San Jose, No. 22, Garden City, No. 82, Observatory, No. 177. Geo. M. Kelly, Garden City, No. 82, San Jose.

No. 43, Santa Clara—Santa Clara, No. 100, Mt. View, No. 215, Palo Alto, No. 216. James Farmin, Palo Alto, No. 216.

No. 44, San Mateo—San Mateo, No. 23, Redwood, No. 66, Menlo, No. 185. Chas. H. Smith, Menlo, No. 185, Menlo Park.

No. 45, San Mateo—Seaside, No. 95, Pebble Beach, No. 230. C. P. Mosconi, Seaside, No. 95, Halfmoon Bay.

No. 46, San Benito and Santa Cruz—Fremont, No. 44, Watsonville, No. 65, Santa Cruz, No. 90. J. W. Herbert, Watsonville, No. 65, Watsonville.

No. 47, Monterey—Monterey, No. 75, Santa Lucia, No. 97, San Lucas, No. 115, Gabilan, No. 132. R. H. Martin, Gabilan, No. 132, Castroville.

No. 48, San Luis Obispo—Los Osos, No. 61, Nipomo, No. 123. J. P. Freeman, Auburn, No. 59, San Luis Obispo.

No. 49, San Luis Obispo—San Marcos, No. 150. C. J. Metzler, San Marcos, No. 150, San Miguel.

No. 50, San Luis Obispo—Cambria, No. 152. W. J. Lemingwell, Cambria, No. 152, Cambria.

No. 51, Merced and Madera—Yosemite, No. 24, Madera, No. 130. Henry Pitzer, Yosemite, No. 24, Merced.

No. 52, Mariposa—Hornitos, No. 138. C. B. Cavagnaro, Hornitos, No. 138, Hornitos.

No. 53, Fresno—Fresno, No. 25, Selma, No. 107. W. F. Toomey, Fresno, No. 25, Fresno.

No. 54, Tulare, Kern and Kings—Visalia, No. 19, Hanford, No. 37, Exeter, No. 42, Dinuba, No. 248. Clarence Wilson, Dinuba, No. 248, Dinuba.

No. 55, Ventura and Santa Barbara—Cabrillo, No. 114, Santa Barbara, No. 116, Santa Paula, No. 191. Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Cabrillo, No. 114, Ventura.

No. 56, Los Angeles—Los Angeles, No. 45, Corona, No. 196, La Fiesta, No. 236, Sierra Madre, No. 235. H. Olaf Kellogg, Santiago Parlor, No. 74, Santa Ana.

No. 57, Orange and Los Angeles—Santiago, No. 74, Ramona, No. 109, Santa Monica, No. 237, Grizzly Bear, No. 239, Ray, Santa Monica, No. 235, Los Angeles.

No. 58, San Bernardino and Riverside—Arrowhead, No. 110, Redlands, No. 168, Riverside, No. 251. F. L. Isbell, Redlands, No. 168, Redlands.

No. 59, San Diego—San Diego, No. 108. E. E. Muller, San Diego, No. 108, San Diego.

No. 60, San Francisco—California, No. 1, Sequoia, No. 160. A. J. Falvey, National, No. 118, 132 Clayton street.

No. 61, San Francisco—Pacific, No. 10, Marshall, No. 202. J. L. Sax, Jr., Yerba Buena, No. 84, Sausalito.

No. 62, San Francisco—Golden Gate, No. 29, Stanford, No. 76. Edgar C. Levey, El Dorado, No. 52, Pacific Building.

No. 63, San Francisco—Mission, No. 38, Balboa, No. 234. E. P. McAuliffe, Twin Peaks, No. 214, 1045 Noe street.

No. 64, San Francisco—San Francisco, No. 49, Russian Hill, No. 229. Frank Vivian, Rincon, No. 72, 530 Duboce avenue.

No. 65, San Francisco—El Dorado, No. 52, Yerba Buena, No. 84. Jos. B. Dryden, Stanford, No. 76, 831 Oak street.

No. 66, San Francisco—Rincon, No. 72, El Capitan, No. 222. Jos. Taaffe, Dolores, No. 208, 106 Casselli avenue.

No. 67, San Francisco—Bay City, No. 104, Hesperian, No. 137. John M. Glennan, Army and Navy, No. 207, 1108 Taylor street.

No. 68, San Francisco—Niantic, No. 105, National, No. 118. Louis F. Erb, Alcalde, No. 154, 578 Seventh ave (Rich. Dis.)

No. 69, San Francisco—Aleatraz No. 145, Presidio No. 194, F. Wm. Kutter, Golden Gate No. 29, San Francisco.
No. 70, San Francisco—South San Francisco No. 157, James Lick No. 212, E. Tietjen, Precita No. 187, 310 Sansome street.
No. 71, San Francisco—Olympus No. 189, Guadalupe No. 231, H. Lichtenstein, Aleatraz No. 145.
No. 72, San Francisco—Precita No. 187, Army and Navy No. 207, A. Senmanini, Marshall No. 207, Twin Peaks No. 73, San Francisco—Dolores No. 209, 229 Wood street.
No. 74, San Francisco—Alcalde No. 154, Castro No. 232, W. P. Garfield, Balboa No. 234, 215 Second avenue.

DEPUTY GRAND PRESIDENTS AT LARGE.

Clarence M. Hunt, Sacramento, No. 3; R. J. Sanders, Humboldt, No. 11; J. Emmet Hayden, Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64; W. L. Crisman, Garden City, No. 82; N. D. Dutcher, Las Positas, No. 96; M. E. Licht, Bay City, No. 104; Wm. Kier, Arrowhead, No. 110; J. J. Dignan, Piedmont, No. 120; J. J. Ryan, Precita, No. 187; Roy Gossett, Athens, No. 195; J. G. Beatty, Berkeley, No. 210; L. D. Ruskina, Hill, No. 222; P. A. Dugan, Sierra Madre, No. 235; Wm. C. Leavitt, Riucon No. 72; George Oakes, Jr., Eden Parlor, No. 113.

All Parlor are reminded that the foregoing Deputy Grand Presidents are the personal representatives of the Worthy Grand President, and Parlor are directed to receive them accordingly.

By order of the Grand President,

Fred H. Jung

Grand Secretary, N.S.G.W.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICIAL NOTICE No. 16.

San Francisco, June 30, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of all Subordinate Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: You are hereby officially notified of the following amended sections of the Constitutions of the Grand and Subordinate Parlor, to become effective July 1, 1911, as per amendments adopted at the session of the Grand Parlor held at Santa Cruz, from June 12th to June 15, 1911.

GRAND CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE III.

How Composed.

Section 1. This Grand Parlor shall be composed of all Past Grand Presidents, all Grand Officers of the expiring term, the members of the Board of Appeals, and all delegates duly elected by the various Subordinate Parlor.

Provided: That in case a Past Grand President is expelled from the Order, or in case he resigns therefrom, his membership shall cease.

None but elected delegates and Grand Officers of the expiring term shall have the privilege of voting at the election of Grand Officers; but all members of any Parlor, in good standing, shall be entitled to be present at its meetings, and by consent of three-fourths of the delegates present, shall be allowed to address the Grand Parlor.

All Past Grand Presidents, retaining a continuous membership in the Order, shall be entitled to participate in the deliberations of the Grand Parlor, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of delegates.

ARTICLE V.

Officers and Elections.

Section 1. The elective officers of the Grand Parlor shall be: 1st, Grand President; 2d, Grand First Vice-President; 3d, Grand Second Vice-President; 4th, Grand Third Vice-President; 5th, Grand Secretary; 6th, Grand Treasurer; 7th, Grand Marshal; 8th, Grand Inside Sentinel; 9th, Grand Outside Sentinel; 10th, seven Grand Trustees. A Grand Organist shall be appointed by the incoming Grand President, who shall announce such appointment prior to his installation as Grand President. An Historiographer shall be appointed by the incoming Grand President, who shall announce such appointment prior to his installation as Grand President.

Section 7 1/2 of Article V of the Constitution of the Grand Parlor was eliminated and made Section 10 of Article VI of said Constitution, and Sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 of said Article VI were renumbered to be Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 11. The Historiographer shall collate all possible information in reference to the early history of our State and our Order, and shall collect such records, pamphlets and books as he may have knowledge of, and care for same in the name of the Grand Parlor. He shall be allowed such sum for expenses and purchase of materials as shall be authorized by the Grand President and Finance Committee.

ARTICLE XI.

Sec. 10. Members of a suspended, extinct or dissolved Parlor, and suspended members thereof, may after such suspension, extinction or dissolution, apply for membership in any Parlor of the Order. The member so applying shall first pay to the Grand Secretary the sum due from said member, or such suspended member, at the time of the suspension, extinction or dissolution of said Parlor, and shall thereupon obtain from the Grand Secretary a certificate showing that he was a member, or a suspended member, of such suspended, extinct or dissolved Parlor at the time of such suspension, extinction or dissolution. The Parlor receiving such applicant shall require of the applicant a surgeon's certificate showing that the applicant is in good health, and upon satisfactory proof that the applicant was blameless in the suspension, extinction or dissolution of the Parlor of which he was formerly a member, said applicant shall be admitted to full membership in said Parlor by a majority vote of the members present if the applicant was a member of a suspended, extinct or dissolved Parlor, and by a two-thirds vote of the members present if a suspended member thereof; provided, further, that any member in good standing of a suspended, extinct or dissolved Parlor, who shall be sick and entitled to benefits at the time of the suspension, extinction or dissolution of the Parlor, or who may have been, within one year, previous to the passage of this amendment, sick and entitled to benefits at the time of the suspension, extinction or dissolution of the Parlor, shall, on presenting satisfactory proof to the Board of Grand Officers of such fact, together with proof that the applicant was blameless in the suspension, extinction or dissolution of the Parlor, be entitled to receive the same sick benefits from the Grand Parlor to

which he would have been entitled from such suspended, extinct or dissolved Parlor. Such sick member, during such sickness, shall pay to the Grand Secretary such dues as he would have paid to such suspended, extinct or dissolved Parlor, were such Parlor not suspended, extinct or dissolved; provided, that if the By-Laws of said Parlor contain no provision for the reduction of sick benefits from the maximum sum of benefits allowed, to become effective after a sick member shall have drawn certain specified sick benefits, then in such event this Grand Parlor shall pay the maximum sick benefits allowed by the By-Laws of any such suspended, extinct or dissolved Parlor, until said sick member has received in the aggregate from this Grand Parlor the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and thereafter any sick member having so received the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for sick benefits shall receive the sum of One Dollar per week as sick benefits.

Sec. 15. All Parlor working under a Charter from the Grand Parlor shall enforce a strict adherence to the work of the Order, according to the forms furnished by the Grand Parlor, and they shall neither adopt nor use any other charges, lectures, degrees, forms of initiation, ceremonies or regalias, than those prescribed and provided by the Grand Parlor. Nor shall they permit any person, not a member of the Order, to wear any regalia of the Order at any parade, ceremony or entertainment held under the auspices of the Grand Parlor or any Subordinate Parlor. No Subordinate Parlor shall permit any ritual, side-degree or other ceremonial to be conducted in its meeting hall, or in any other room or hall appurtenant thereto, to be administered to any member of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West or to any candidate for such membership, by any organization or team composed of members or officers of any Subordinate Parlor or of any other Parlor or Parlor, on the night of any regular or special meeting of such Subordinate Parlor, unless the ritual, side-degree or other ceremonial shall have been submitted to the Grand President for examination and by him approved in writing.

CONSTITUTION OF SUBORDINATE PARLORS.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer shall receive, receipt for and disburse all moneys belonging to the Parlor, and keep a regular account thereof. He shall deposit the money in such banks as the Parlor may determine upon. When a check is presented to him properly signed, he shall endorse it, on which the bank will pay, and not otherwise. He shall pay benefits to sick members on warrants properly executed. Prior to his installation he shall file in the office of the Grand Secretary a joint and several bond, in the form prescribed by the Board of Grand Officers, payable to the Trustees, in trust for the Parlor, in such sums as the Parlor may require, with two good and sufficient sureties, none of whom shall be members of such Subordinate Parlor, or a bond in the form prescribed by the Board of Grand Officers, executed by a responsible surety company. At the end of his term, and at the first meeting in each month, he shall make a report showing his receipts, disbursements, and the amount on hand; furnish the Recording Secretary with all necessary information, and shall deliver his books, papers and money to his successor in office within one week after the expiration of his term.

Sec. 18. Any officer required by the By-Laws to furnish a bond shall prior to his installation, file said bond in the office of the Grand Secretary.

ARTICLE VII.

Fees and Dues.

Section 1. The initiation fees and dues shall be fixed in the By-Laws, and payable in advance; provided, that the initiation fee shall not be less than five dollars. Parlor having monthly dues of not less than one dollar may provide in their By-Laws, or by special resolution adopted in the same manner as a by-law, for Social Fund assessments not exceeding one-fifth of the monthly dues.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

20a. Suggestions Upon the Promotion of Home Industry.

Fred H. Jung

Grand Secretary N.S.G.W.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICIAL NOTICE, No. 16.

San Francisco, June 30, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of All Subordinate Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: You will please to take notice of the following Resolutions, of interest to all Parlor and Members of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, adopted at the Thirty-fourth Annual Session of the Grand Parlor, held at Santa Cruz from June 12 to 15, 1911:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be, and he is, hereby instructed to have printed on the leaf opposite the title page of the yearly proceedings of the Grand Parlor a half-tone portrait of the Junior Past Grand President.

Resolved, That the sum of \$1318.90 be appropriated from the General Fund of the Grand Parlor for the purpose of purchasing stock in the Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and be it further resolved, That the Board of Grand Officers be, and they are hereby, authorized to purchase stock in the Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West with the money hereby appropriated.

Resolved, That the incoming Grand President be, and he is hereby directed to appoint a committee of three to investigate and report to the Board of Grand Officers any changes deemed necessary in the articles of incorporation of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and to the Constitution thereof.

Resolved, That the Board of Grand Officers of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West be, and they are hereby directed to accept conveyance of the property offered to the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West by Placerville Parlor, No. 9, and Georgetown Parlor, No. 91, but that owing to the condition of the title to said property the said be and they hereby are directed to accept only an absolute conveyance thereof, in lieu of the trust deed tendered.

Resolved, That a special per capita tax of seven and one-half cents be levied to support the Fellowship in Pacific Coast History at the University of California created pursuant to the resolution of the Grand Parlor of 1910.

Resolved further, That a further special per capita tax of seven and one-half cents be levied to create a second

Fellowship in Pacific Coast History, for research covering the period since the discovery of gold, January 28, 1848.

Resolved, That this Grand Parlor invites the hearty cooperation of all Subordinate Parlor in the laudable work of making up an unimpaired portion of the State Capitol grounds at Sacramento typical of California by planting in said section only trees, vines, flowers and shrubbery peculiar to this State, and to this end the Grand Secretary is hereby instructed to send to each Subordinate Parlor of this Order a circular letter requesting that trees, flowers, plants and shrubs peculiar to the locality in which such Parlor is located, be selected and forwarded to George G. Radcliff, Superintendent of the State Capitol Building and grounds, at Sacramento.

Whereas, The Grizzly Bear Magazine, as the official organ of the Native Sons of the Golden West, has done valiant work for the cause of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in giving general publicity to the cause of our Order;

Now, therefore, be it, by the Thirty-fourth Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in annual session assembled,

Resolved, That the Grizzly Bear Magazine be, and the same is hereby endorsed as the Official Organ of the Native Sons of the Golden West; and further, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Parlor take one page of advertising in the Grizzly Bear Magazine, in which shall be published monthly a directory of the Subordinate Parlor of the Order, with dates and places of meetings, and names of presidents and names and addresses of recording secretaries, and pay for said advertisements the total sum of one thousand dollars in equal monthly installments, commencing June 1, 1911, upon condition that a copy of said magazine is regularly mailed free of other charge to each of the Parlor of this Order, and that said magazine shall also print therein, without other charge, when duly requested, the official announcements of the Grand President and Grand Secretary, upon copy thereof being furnished to the magazine; provided that this endorsement shall determine, and this contract of advertising shall terminate, upon the publication in the editorial or news columns of said magazine of any matter of partisan politics.

Resolved, That this Grand Parlor approves the efforts made by the San Francisco Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West in attempting to have the "Portsmouth" saved for California, to perpetuate and maintain a monument of the early history of this State; and further

Resolved, That we applaud the efforts of California's representatives at Washington in assisting this movement in Congress; and, further

Resolved, That we extend to the chairman of the Naval Committee of the United States Senate, the thanks of this Grand Parlor for introducing and having passed a bill appropriating \$25,000.00 for the repair and fitting for sending to San Francisco of the Portsmouth.

Whereas, To the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, the people of all nations of the globe will journey, largely for the purpose, undoubtedly, of seeing and visiting California as a State—and that this forty-first year sounded a call through every clime where dwelt a heart that could be stirred by the romance of its history, and eye that could lighten at the pictured glories of its scenic beauties, or a mind that could awaken at the tale of the wonders of its wealth or the story of the triumphs of its fertility. In consequence, our State will be upon exhibition in the year 1915 as never before. It may be said with truth, that during that period California's affluence will be the whole world. She must not fail to profit by this glorious opportunity to the full. Every section of our State, east and west, north and south, must gather at the exposition in San Francisco an adequate and a fitting display of its worth, its beauty and all its excellence. To California and to itself it owes such action as a duty. Happily, the last Legislature has provided a way for every county in the State to be represented at the exposition. It has authorized a tax levy of six cents on the hundred for a period of four years. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in Santa Cruz assembled, hereby instructs the delegates of the Subordinate Parlor gathered here, to exert their best endeavors and enlist their full interest, when they have returned to their homes throughout the State, to the end that their respective counties shall respond to the unexampled opportunity offered to them, and to California. And the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West calls with full confidence upon the counties of our State to vie with one another in a laudable contest that will best show wherein our State is great by making evident wherein the county is superior.

Whereas, California stands as an empire upon the Western edge of a vast continent,—and her geographical position places her far remote from the teeming centers of population and far distant from our nation's great marts of trade, and

Whereas, In consequence, she can never attain her full development nor enjoy the prosperity that is rightly hers unless her own people encourage the development of her highest possible activities by faithfully supporting and loyally patronizing her home products and her home industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in session at Santa Cruz assembled, hereby expresses its sympathy with the purposes of the Home Industry Association of California, commends its activity and hopes for its full success;

And Furthermore, We call upon every Native Son to champion its cause to the end that he may, in great things and in small, evidence his loyalty to California, California's products and California's manufactures. In this way will he best perform his duty to his State and to his country. The welfare and safety of our Union, the highest development of the country at large, the best assurance of its stability, and the chief safeguard of its security, demand that here upon the shore of the Great Pacific Ocean,—the sea of destiny, here upon the western frontier of the Great Republic,—there shall be built up a large, numerous and powerful commonwealth,—strong, prosperous, productive and resourceful,—versed in the arts and skilled in manufactures, able to respond at once to the interests of its own immediate population, or, when the occasion arises, to respond to the call of the Nation's need.

Fred H. Jung

Grand Secretary, N.S.G.W.

The Passing of the Pioneer

BUILT THE FIRST HYDRAULIC TUNNEL

Surrounded by his family at his home near Alton, Humboldt County, Rolla Bryant, for fifty-nine years a resident of California, passed to that home whence no traveler returneth, April 9th, respected and honored by all who knew him. He was born July 15, 1828, and was the son of Seth Thomas Bryant and Lodowski Pierce Bryant.

Among the papers of Mr. Bryant was found the following brief and uncompleted autobiographical sketch of his life, in his own handwriting: "I was born in Richmond, Vermont. I lived on the farm of my parents until 20 years of age, and then followed carpentering until the winter of 1852. My eldest brother, Calvin, and I turned our steps westward, sailing from New York City, May 2, 1852. We landed at Aspinwall the 14th day. We went twenty miles on the cars to the Chagres River, then took passage on a fleet of flat boats rowed by the natives, and reached a place called Hobogon the next day at noon. The transportation company had only pack animals to carry the baggage and women. We lay over until the next morning, and took an early start for a forty-mile walk, reaching Panama at sunset. We stayed three days, sailed on the steamboat Northern, arriving at San Francisco June 16th. I went to the North Yuba River, twelve miles below Downieville, and engaged in mining. Here for the first time I met Chris Luther, who was to be a life-long friend and companion. December, 1853, I went to Camptonville, Yuba County.

"In these days all hydraulic mines were worked through an open cut. One company at an adjoining claim had a cut 150 feet deep, in which five men were killed. I organized a company to open a claim and run a cut until it was thirty feet deep. My companion and myself were working in the cut when suddenly we heard the warning shout of Charles Luther. Looking up, we saw the bank caving in, and in making our escape were caught in another slide and buried up to our armpits." Here the narrative suddenly breaks off, Mr. Bryant not living to complete it. Mr. Luther crossed the ridge some distance to get help, and when he returned found Mr. Bryant safe on the wall of the cut. The running water used in the cut for sluicing had been dammed up by the slide and had washed the earth from around him, thus allowing him to escape. His companion was less fortunate, being quite badly hurt.

To Mr. Bryant belongs the distinction and honor of having built the first tunnel for hydraulic mining in California. This tunnel was 500 feet long, and heavily timbered as a precautionary measure against accidents, which were of daily occurrence.

In 1856 Mr. Bryant was married to Elizabeth J. Mallory, in Yuba County. He continued to live there until 1858 when, in company with his wife and child, he sailed from San Francisco for Humboldt County on the steamer Santa Cruz. Owing to a rough sea, the steamer did not enter the bay, but landed her passengers at Trinidad. They went immediately to Eel River Valley, and Mr. Bryant bought the farm which had since been his home. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant were the parents of eleven children, the widow and seven of the children surviving him. The children are Mrs. Chas. Luther of Eureka, Mrs. E. E. Cornell, C. E. Bryant, W. M. Bryant, A. B. Bryant, Rolla Bryant, Jr., and Edna Bryant of Alton. Mr. Bryant also leaves one sister, Mrs. Eliza Drew of Boston, Massachusetts, and three brothers, Geo. E. Bryant of Lowell, Massachusetts, James H. Bryant of Williston, Vermont, and William K. Bryant of Richmond, Vermont.

Rolla Bryant was a splendid type of the pioneers of the State to whom we owe so much. He was kindly in his disposition, charitable in his relations to his fellow-man, and just to all. In his business dealings, he was the soul of honor. He has left a name and memory that will ever be cherished by his family and admired by his friends. Another Pioneer has left us to join the noble band to whom California owes so much; may his sleep be peaceful in the land he loved, in the land he helped to build.—(Communicated.)



Rolla Bryant, Sr.
William Mallory Bryant
Rolla Theodore Bryant
Richard William Bryant

Jasper Jurgens, Sr., who arrived in California in 1849, died recently at Jurgens, El Dorado County. He mined with Marshall at Sutter's sawmill in Coloma, and had resided in El Dorado County for more than sixty years. A widow and three children survive.

Mrs. Sarah Hester Maddock, who came across the plains with her parents in 1849, died in San Francisco, June 1st. She was the daughter of the late Judge Craven Hester, and for many years resided in San Jose. Deceased was a member of the Society of Pioneer California Women, and is survived by a daughter.

Charles D. Lane, one of California's picturesque pioneer mining men, died recently in Palo Alto. He

came across the plains in 1852 and had been interested in several of the State's greatest mines. A widow survives.

Mrs. Rachel Ballard, who as Rachel McNamee crossed the plains with her parents in 1848, died recently at Santa Rosa, where she had resided for more than a quarter-century. In 1849 deceased was married in Santa Clara Valley to J. H. Ballard, who, in addition to four children, survives. Deceased was a native of Canada, aged 73 years.

Truman Stephen Clark, a Pioneer of 1850, died recently in San Francisco. He was a native of New York, aged 82 years. For many years he mined in various parts of the State, but had resided in San Francisco for a number of years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, who came to California in 1849, passed away recently at Lake City. With her parents, she settled at Thompson's Flat in 1849, and was wedded to William Brown at Long's Bar, her maiden name being Elizabeth Thomas. In 1865 the couple moved to Lake County and had since resided there.

Captain John Tennant Wright, who came to California through Mexico in 1849, died recently in Oakland. He was a native of New York, aged 84 years, and was a member of the Society of California Pioneers. For many years he operated boats on the coast.

Abraham B. Montross, one of the founders of Irvington, and a pioneer river navigator, died there recently, aged 89 years. He arrived in El Dorado County in 1849, and in 1851 ran the steamer "Orient" between Sacramento and Colusa. He was the first river-craft navigator to take a boat to Red Bluff, the trip being made in 1852.

Martin Ebbert, a native of Germany, aged 87 years, who came to California in 1849, died recently at White Oak, El Dorado County. In early days he was engaged in freighting between Placerville and Carson City, Nevada, and later mined in Placer County.

Amos Harris, who came to California by the Isthmus in 1851, died recently near Fowler. He was a native of New York, aged 80 years, and is survived by three sons.

Antonio Salgado, aged 115 years, died recently at Moreno, San Bernardino County. His family came to Mexico from Spain two centuries ago, and deceased, being born in 1796, could clearly remember incidents of Mexican history as far back as 1810. Since 1849 Salgado had continuously made his home in San Bernardino County.

Oliver Perry Woodsum, who came to California in 1852, died recently in San Francisco. He was a native of Maine, aged 74 years.

H. E. Ellery, aged 80 years, who came to California in 1852, died recently at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. Frances McNulty, who came muleback across the Isthmus to California in 1852, died recently in San Francisco, aged 87 years.

James L. Weymouth, a Pioneer of 1850, died recently at Placerville, survived by three children. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts, aged 87 years.

Mrs. Mary Glass Foster, who crossed the plains in 1851, passed away recently at Fresno, where she had resided for forty-nine years. She was one of the few survivors of old Fort Miller (now known as Millerton), a government post on the banks of the San Joaquin River, five miles above Pollasky, in the foothills, where soldiers were stationed to suppress uprisings among the Indians, who in the early days outnumbered the white population. Deceased was a native of Missouri, aged 70 years, and is survived by five children, among them Mrs. Ed Vietor, president of Fresno Parlor, N. D. G. W.

Judge John Brown, a survivor of the Mexican War who came to California in 1849, died at the Veterans' Home at Yountville, June 10th. He was a native of Tennessee, aged 86 years, and for many years was prominently associated with civic and political affairs in Santa Rosa. Surviving deceased are a widow and four children.

Mrs. Mary J. Hagan, who came to California in 1852, passed away in San Francisco recently. She was a native of South Carolina, aged 78 years, and is survived by five children.

Samuel Kitto, one of Solano County's oldest Pioneers, died in Vallejo, June 9th, aged 81 years. He came to this State in 1851 and was one of the first mechanics employed in the Mare Island Navy Yard. Four children survive.

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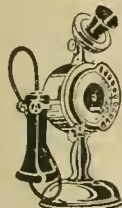
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Howard Overacker, who arrived in San Francisco in 1852, died in Centerville recently, survived by a widow and five children. He was a native of Ohio, aged 83 years.

Mrs. J. Micholzen who, with her husband, in 1848 and 1849, kept a store at the present site of San Francisco, passed away recently, at Windsor, near Petaluma, aged 84 years.

Captain William Henry Lawrence, a pioneer navigator who came around the Horn in 1849, died in Oakland, June 11th. He was a native of Massachusetts, aged 86 years.

Daniel E. Easterbrook, the last of a party of twenty-five who founded Downieville, Sierra County, in 1850, died recently in Oakland, aged 83 years.

J. H. Jewett, a past president of the California Pioneer Society, died near Santa Rosa, June 15th, aged 87 years. He came to this State in 1849 and spent twenty-five years in San Francisco before going to Marysville, where he resided for thirty-five years before removing to Sonoma County, five years ago.

Silas P. Abel, who came to California in 1849, died in Escondido, San Diego County, June 7th. He was a native of Connecticut, aged 83 years, and had resided in San Diego County since 1869. Four children survive.

Thomas Brothers, a native of Kentucky, aged 92 years, died at Santa Clara, June 13th. Accompanied by a brother, in 1850, the deceased started across the plains with mule teams. They encountered many hardships, and were met by a number of others on the plains en route to this coast. They then made the journey together. There were sixteen passenger-wagons in the train, containing 160 persons, and they named their slowly moving vehicles the "St. Louis Express." They had abundance of supplies and all of the necessary equipment for the trip, which consumed six months. On August 15, 1850, they arrived at Ringold, near Hangtown. A few days later the deceased worked his way up to Coloma, and from there to Sacramento, where he nursed his brother through an attack of cholera. In 1851 he went to the Santa Clara Valley, where he engaged in farming and when the city of Santa Clara was founded took up his residence there.

Charles H. Beattge, a native of Denmark, aged 84 years, died recently in Long Beach. He came to California around the Horn in 1850, and surveyed the Spring Valley water works in San Francisco. He was recently appointed city wharfinger at Long Beach.

NEVADA CITY PIONEERS ENTERTAINED BY SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Pioneer men and women who came to California prior to January 1, 1861, and who are residents of Nevada township at the present time, were the guests of Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, N. S. G. W., and Laurel Parlor, No. 6, N. D. G. W., of Nevada City, June 7th, at Odd Fellows' Hall. D. E. Morgan presided and welcomed the guests on behalf of the Native Sons, and Mrs. C. W. Chapman extended the greetings of the Native Daughters. The musical numbers on the program included: Chorus, Laurel Parlor choir; vocal solo, Miss Jeanette Watson; duet, Misses Elsie Hieronimus and Helen Calanan; vocal solo, Miss Mardel Sweeney. Mrs. Lavina Marsh gave a monologue, and Mrs. C. Y. Pare read a paper on Nevada City's early history.

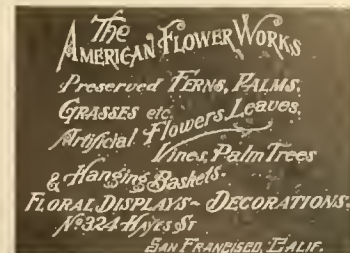
Mrs. Gilbert, who is over 94 years old and has made her home in Nevada City for a long time, probably being one of the oldest Pioneers, recited "Sheridan's Ride." Mrs. M. E. Beedle concluded the program by reading a paper on the early history of California.

The Pioneers were then escorted to the banquet hall, which had been beautifully and appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and flowers, and where 200 were seated. Mrs. Lottie Johnston, president of Laurel Parlor, acted as toastmistress and after delivering a brief address, called upon G. L. Beedle, president of Hydraulic Parlor, to respond to the toast "Bear Flag."

RUINS OF OLD MILL UNCOVERED.

(From the Redlands Facts, June 6th.)

Forest Home has a new attraction. It has been discovered that the resort is located on the site of the old Mormon colony of sixty or more years ago. In doing some work while clearing the property, Mr. Culver unearthed portions of the old mill, bake oven and stone fireplace that were built by the Mormons many years ago. The wall was disclosed to view by the washing of the streams in the canyon. It was early in the thirties that the Mormons settled in Mill Creek canyon and constructed a sawmill on the site of what is now Forest Home. They made lumber which was used in the construction of homes in the valley. The mill was last operated by Judge Willis, father of Attorney H. M. Willis, of Redlands. In 1848 it was washed away by a big freshet and was never rebuilt.

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N. S. G. W. GRAND PARLOR

(Continued from Page 11, Column 3.)

Defeated the proposition to accept non-beneficiary members in Subordinate Parlors.

Remitted fines assessed against San Diego Parlor, No. 108 and Riverside Parlor, No. 251.



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SAN FRANCISCO BANK DIVIDENDS

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts., San Francisco.—For the half year ending June 30, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1911. Dividends not called for will be added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1911. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1911, will earn interest from July 1, 1911.
A. SBARBARO, President.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market street, opposite Third.—For the half year ending June 30, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1911.
GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.
JAMES D. PHELAN, President.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market street, near Fourth, San Francisco.—For the half year ending June 30, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1911.
H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (The German Bank), (Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 526 California st., Mission Branch, 2572 Mission st., near 22nd; Richmond District Branch, 432 Clement st., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.—For the half year ending June 30, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1911.
GEORGE TOURNEY, Manager.

BANK OF ITALY (Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), S. E. corner Montgomery and Clay sts.; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason sts.; San Jose Branch, S. E. corner Santa Clara and Lightston sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after July 1, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from July 1, 1911. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1911, will earn interest from July 1, 1911.
A. PEDRINI, Cashier.
L. SCATENA, President.

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Created an additional Fellowship in Pacific Coast History, and appropriated \$3000 for the purpose.

Permitted Subordinate Parlors to levy assessments of one-fifth of monthly dues for social purposes.

Prohibited certain rituals, side degrees, etc., in Subordinate Parlors without approval of Grand President.

Adopted a resolution extending to Governor Hiram W. Johnson greetings as the Order's most illustrious member.

Refused endorsement to the Junior Order, N. S. G. W., as an auxiliary of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Required all Subordinate Parlors to have their officers' bonds filed with Grand Secretary before installation.

Opposed the diversion of the flood and overflow waters of Lake Tahoe from their natural course down the Truckee River.

Created the appointive position of Historiographer and appropriated \$500 for expenses of work in connection with the office.

Refused permission to Maud Younger of San Francisco to speak on woman's suffrage, holding that it was a political question.

Added new order of business to Subordinate Parlors by adding "Section 20a.—Suggestions Upon the Promotion of Home Industry."

Voted \$500 to the Past Presidents' Association of San Francisco, to reimburse it for moneys lost in defalcation of former Grand Secretary.



THOMAS MONAHAN, of San Jose,
Grand Second Vice-President-elect.

Directed that hereafter a photograph of the Junior Past Grand President shall be printed on the front page of the proceedings as finally prepared for distribution.

Resolved that the "Mammoth" Grove of Big Trees, also known as the "Calaveras" Grove, should be acquired, or the control thereof secured by the Federal Government, to secure their proper protection and preservation.

Confirmed the action of the Grand President in issuing Charters to Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252, Anderson Parlor No. 253, Iron Canyon Parlor No. 254, Willows Parlor No. 255 and El Carmelo Parlor No. 256, and in consolidating Sierraville Parlor, No. 225, with Loyalton Parlor, No. 226.

GRAND OFFICERS ASSIGN

VISITING DISTRICTS FOR YEAR.

The Board of Grand Officers met in Santa Cruz immediately after adjournment of the Grand Parlor, and assigned the visiting districts for the year as follows:

District of Grand First Vice-President Clarence E. Jarvis: County of Lassen—Lassen, 99, Susanville; Honey Lake, 198, Janesville; Big Valley, 211, Bieber. County of Modoc—Alturas, 134. County of Siskiyou—Siskiyou, 188, Fort Jones; Etna, 192, Etna Mills; Liberty, 193, Sawyer's Bar; Sission, 220. County of Plumas—Quincy, 131; Golden Anchor, 182, La Porte; Plumas, 228, Taylorsville. County of Trinity—Mt. Bally, 87, Weaverville. County of Shasta—McCloud, 149, Redding. County of Yuba—Marysville, 6; Rainbow, 40, Wheatland; Friendship, 73, Camptonville.

District of Grand Second Vice-President Thomas Monahan: County of Santa Barbara—Santa Bar-

bara, 116. County of Ventura—Cahrillo, 114, Ventura; Santa Paula, 191. County of Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 45; Ramona, 109, Los Angeles; Corona, 196, Los Angeles; Sierra Madre, 235, Los Angeles; La Fiesta, 236, Los Angeles; Santa Monica, 237; Grizzly Bear, 239, Long Beach. County of Orange—Santiago, 74, Santa Ana. County of San Bernardino—Arrowhead, 110, San Bernardino; Redlands, 168. County of Riverside—Riverside, 251. County of San Diego—San Diego, 108. City and County of San Francisco—Mission, 38; Rincon, 72; Stanford, 76; Yerba Buena, 84; Alcalde, 154; Twin Peaks, 214.

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AUGUST

1911



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AUGUST, 1911

No. 4; Whole No. 52

VOLUME BEGAN WITH MAY NUMBER; ENDS WITH OCTOBER NUMBER.

WEALTH AND POSITION ARE DEARLY BOUGHT AT THE PRICE OF HONOR AND INTEGRITY

(Address Delivered at Santa Cruz Big Tree Grove, June 14th, by Superior Judge MAURICE T. DOOLING of Hollister, Past Grand President, N.S.G.W.)



IN RISING TO SPEAK TO THE SUBJECT that has been assigned me, I do so with the sincere regret that it did not fall to the lot of some one abler than myself; to one more sympathetic, it could not, for all my days I have been a wondering admirer of the history, the marvels, and the glory of our State. The subject, too, is broad, and should be an inspiring one; yet far too comprehensive to permit more than a passing note of some few ideas suggested by it in the limited time proper to be consumed upon an occasion like the present. Nor do I care to dwell particularly upon the fact of material power, and progress, and prosperity, although as to these, no more striking instance may be found in all the world than lies at our own door.

For the Mission system had scarcely fallen a victim to secular interference, when the discovery of gold brought hither that cosmopolitan population which has made of the Californian a distinct type among the people of America. The advent of so many people, in so brief a space of time, to a new country devoid of civil government, and so remote from the centers of civilization, created conditions never before existing—and which may never exist again—and gave rise to that wondrous period whose story seems far better fitted for the tales of romance than for the chronicles of history. Society here was wholly unorganized, and no laws were in existence, save such as were upheld by custom and tradition. The title to property of in calculable value depended for the most part upon local customs, and enterprises of the greatest magnitude were entered into and carried on with no legal machinery in existence to provide for their protection, or even for the enforcement of the simplest contract.

In this distant land, with civilization in its infancy, with population sparse and widely disseminated, with industries few in number, and opportunities for communication with the rest of the country slow and uncertain, the Pioneers worked out their destiny, and while their trials and perils and hardships can never be overlooked or forgotten, yet the great State which they evolved from the chaotic conditions encountered here must ever remain their true and lasting monument. For the time was, within the memory of some here present, when this great territory, so vast in extent, where every variety of climate exists and where now every manner of industry finds a home,—within whose boundaries a constant effort must now be made to reconcile varied and clashing interests,—was a remote wilderness enveloped in solitudes and peopled by savages, and where the waters of the mighty ocean bordering on these extended shores ebbed and flowed with their ceaseless motion, undisturbed by the ships of commerce.

The enterprising and energetic spirit of our Argonauts, however, turned the full tide of immigration hither. The mountains swarmed with the busy gold-seekers, the valleys yielded their hidden stores, cities arose as if by magic, agriculture, mining, mechanic arts, all sprang into being, making California today, in point of wealth and natural resources, an empire in itself; while the Pacific Ocean, whose waters beat forever on our golden shores, is dotted with the ships of all nations and enlivened by the busy commerce of the world. Here on the western limits of the continent whose eastern border was the birthplace of our liberty, a wilderness at that time belonging to a foreign power and

now constitutes our Golden State—a formidable, majestic and wealthy rival, in commercial greatness, of any of the oldest, most enterprising, and most progressive of her sisters.

And these are but few of many phases of our State's unbounded progress. So that upon her greatness and prosperity, in the material order, there is no need to dwell; but I do desire to bring to mind some considerations in the moral order, bearing upon her future welfare, familiar indeed to all, but too frequently overlooked or ignored amidst the cares of life that daily press upon us. Surrounded as we must ever be by the most perplexing questions of Society and State, we must depend for their solution upon the intelligence and morality which are the natural fruits of correct mental and moral training, and which should give to us the undying and enviable power of a just and cultivated people.

And if, in these later years, we have lost sight, for a time, of the lofty ideals which true loyalty demands; if we have dissipated the atmosphere of moral greatness wherein it most particularly thrives; if we have lowered the standard by which our conduct should be measured alike in private life and public affairs, it is because we have been training the intellectual powers alone, at the expense of the moral faculties. The true and lasting prosperity of our State does not depend upon vast individual fortunes and the opportunities to acquire them, but upon the intelligence, morality, and patriotism of the great body of its people.

And to resume these conditions, we must begin at the foundation and develop, through the integrity of the individual, a sensitive public conscience which will uphold the law and respect the rights of others, not from policy, but from principle; and a people who, even though they have the faculty of amassing wealth, will also have the morality to disregard all considerations of advantage or disadvantage and measure every action, every proceeding, every proposition, by the unvarying standard of Right. To the young men and young women here I therefore say, with all the earnestness that is in me: Cling fast to your high ideals, for your State has need of them, as she has need of you. Let no rough contact with the world deprive you of them, for the world has nothing to give you in return that can compensate you for their loss. Let not your vision be obscured, nor yourselves carried away, by the growing and demoralizing tendency of the age to make the acquisition of wealth the only object of existence, and its lavish expenditure the sweet symbol of success. Remember always that wealth, however great, and position, however exalted, are dearly bought at the price of honor and integrity; and that in ALL THE VAST SCHEME OF NATURE THERE IS NO LEGITIMATE PLACE PROVIDED FOR THE FAITHLESS AND DISHONEST MAN.



JUDGE MAURICE T. DOOLING, of Hollister,
Past Grand President, N.S.G.W.

separated by miles of prairie from the cradle of the Republic, has sprung up as part of that great commonwealth, and in the short space of a single generation a dignified and influential State, embracing within its borders those mighty magnets of civilized communities, of cultivated and prosperous cities, of energetic and ambitious populations, of productive mines, of prolific fields of agriculture, of pastoral wealth, of vineyards unsurpassed in beauty and fruitfulness, of enterprise, of industry—of all that is embraced in the designation, Empire, in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, and which

And remember also that you will best serve your State, as you will best serve yourselves, by laboring with all the energy of head and heart and hand to bring about a return to the old ideals; to restore the justice, simplicity and equality of the early mining period; to set up again the splendid standard then in use, when a man was measured by what he did and not by what he had; to prevent the introduction here of those stern destructions of class and caste which, in other and less favored lands, have beaten down the aspirations of many a noble heart and closed the doors of opportunity to every one not fortunately born; to realize for yourselves, and impress that realization upon others, that success in life is not always to be measured by the wealth that is accumulated, or the height that is reached in the temple of fame, but that there is another success, less showy perhaps, but oftener far more substantial than either—the success attendant upon an honest, active and well-spent life, and that while it may not be within the reach of all of us to achieve the apparent success that is measured by wealth and position, it is within the power of every one to compel the real triumph which follows an upright, industrious and well-regulated life.

With our lot cast here upon a virgin soil, the natural instincts of our people and the materialistic tendency of the age will impel them to develop the resources of the land; to foster its material industries and send their products over the waves of every sea; to string the country with wires to hear messages of weal or woe, of war or peace, of commerce, charity and will, from man to man; to concentrate the force of the mountain torrents and bear it captive for miles, to be at last converted into light and power for our cities and villages; to divert the waters of our mighty rivers and give them to the deserts, making the waste places fruitful, and the fruitful abundant; to dive into the recesses of the earth and compel its treasures to minister to their comfort, their knowledge and their progress. All this will be done, in fact, is being done without any strain upon our orders. Their real work lies above and beyond this ever-widening circle of material achievement. It enjoins upon them the sublime duty of laboring disinterestedly in the moral order to promote, develop and improve the institutions founded by our Pioneer Fathers, to supply the defects and cure the imperfections that time and experience have discovered in their administration, to correct the mistakes and reform the abuses that human weakness has introduced and human depravity exaggerated, and thus renewing the glories of the past and combining them with the advantages of the present and the opportunities of the future, so to labor as to make our beloved State first in intelligence, first in morals, and first in the happiness, contentment and prosperity of even the humblest of its people.

FIFTY YEARS AGO STORY

AWAKENED OLD MEMORIES.

The following letter has been received from a subscriber to The Grizzly Bear at Selma, in which additional interesting light is thrown upon the account of the beaching of the river steamer "Nevada," as recounted in our "Fifty Years Ago" columns last month:

Selma, California, July 4th.

Editor Grizzly Bear: In the July Grizzly Bear, on page three, last column, is an item about the opposition steamer "Nevada," that awakened old memories. The "Nevada" ran as an opposition boat between San Francisco and Sacramento until about 1867, when it was snagged about two miles above the town of Rio Vista and beached on the east side of the river, just below the mouth of Steamboat Slough, where its timbers still may be seen at low water in the river.

The owner claimed, at the time, that the pilot had been bribed by the old-line company to wreck the boat. How ever this may be, it was beached and never floated again. The hull was put together with copper spikes, and all of the woodwork that would burn was hurned away to the water level in a few years by junk collectors, to get the copper spikes.

Respectfully,

W. H. SHAFER,
Selma Parlor, No. 107, N.S.G.W.

TRUE CALIFORNIANS ALWAYS DO.

The Native Sons at the recent meeting of the Grand Parlor in Santa Cruz adopted a resolution suggesting that Californians purchase goods that are made in California, so far as possible.

True Californians usually do.

It's those people who delight in being the caudal appendage to the snobocracy of foreign countries that are always looking for foreign-made goods. It is gratifying to know that the Native Sons are loyal to the interests of California, the empire State of the Pacific Coast.—Suisun Courier.

PIONEER WILLIAM BOGGS AND

THE REAL "BEAR FLAG POLE"



WILLIAM M. BOGGS, ONE OF THE State's oldest Pioneers, died recently at Napa, and an account of his passing was chronicled in these columns, with brief mention as to his association with the early history of California. Deceased now rests, alongside his wife, in the cemetery at Napa, Sonoma County. Through the kindness of Major Edwin A. Sherman of Oakland, who was an early-day associate of Mr. Boggs, much additional information concerning deceased has been brought to our attention, and no doubt will be of interest to all those who are concerned with the State's early-day citizens and their deeds. It has been generally published that William M. Boggs was a member of the famous Bear Flag Party, but this is erroneous, inasmuch as he was, at the time of the Bear Flag War, enroute across the plains from Missouri, with his father, an ex-governor of that state.

It was in the spring of 1846 that Governor L. W. Boggs left Missouri for California, accompanied by his whole family, which included William M. Boggs, recently deceased, and his wife, also now deceased, whom he had wedded just prior to the departure. The Boggs train first, with other parties, joined Major Russell's train bound for Oregon, and traveled with it until those bound for California separated from it, which latter again divided by the Reed-

So Governor Boggs accepted his kind offer and the next morning the vaqueros were there early with their teams, and General Vallejo, mounted, led the way to his Petaluma rancho, where Governor Boggs and his large family were comfortably housed.

A few days after, General Vallejo paid them another visit, and it happened when there was a sudden increase of the census in William M. Boggs' family. A boy baby was born, but apparently dying. General Vallejo asked if they had any objections to his baptizing it, and they said "No."

"What name will you give it?" he asked, and Wm. M. Boggs said, "Give it your name, General," and he baptized it "Muriano Guadalupe Vallejo Boggs," but did it very quickly, as the child, to all appearances, was dead.

General Vallejo had a sheep immediately killed, the skin taken off as quick as a shirt, and while warm, he wrapped the little, apparently dead baby in it, which renewed the youngster's lease of life. General Vallejo claimed that it was a miracle.

That baby is now nearly 65 years old, with a large family of his own, and is living in Salem, Oregon. The Native Sons of the Golden West of Petaluma have now become the owners of the building where that baby boy, the first lamb in William M. Boggs' family, had his first blanket, unwoven and warm, right from the back of the sheep.

William M. Boggs was the last member of the first City Council of Sonoma of 1851-2-3, to pass away. At that time, Major Sherman was the first



William M. Boggs and his wife, Sonota Boggs, old Pioneers, who now lie buried in Napa Cemetery.

Donner party, which took the unfortunate way of the Hastings cut-off. William M. Boggs was then made captain of that train, followed the old trail, crossed the Sierra Nevadas, and arrived at Sutter's Fort. Thence they proceeded to Sonoma where, in November, 1846, they camped by Sonoma Creek, below the town, and in rainy weather.

While they had just encamped, General Vallejo, with Lieutenant J. W. Revere, U. S. N., rode down into the camp and invited Governor Boggs and his whole family to move up to his residence in town and enjoy his hospitality. Governor Boggs replied that he could not think of so imposing upon Vallejo's generosity; that it would soon stop raining, and after his teams were rested, he would move on farther.

General Vallejo said: "But it won't stop raining, and you will soon be flooded out. You pack up early tomorrow morning and I will be here with my vaqueros and bneyes and move you and all you have to my Petaluma rancho where there is a large, comfortable adobe house that will accommodate you all. There are plenty of cattle for beef, and sheep for mutton, and you can kill all you want for your food."

clerk, under General Vallejo, as mayor of that historic town. He served as a sergeant of mounted volunteer marines under Captain Maddox, U. S. Navy, at Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey, and was mustered out at the latter place at the close of the Mexican War, in 1848. He was president of the California Horticultural Society for a period, and the first vice-president of the Sloat Monument Association, to whom it was chiefly indebted for the securing from the Boards of Supervisors of Napa and Lake Counties of the appropriations of money and stones representing those counties in the Sloat Monument at Monterey.

William M. Boggs was a public-spirited man, and thoroughly posted in the history of California, from the time of his arrival, in the fall of 1846, until his death. He left many grown-up children, some fathers of families and highly respectable people, some in public office, others interested and occupied in education and with literary tastes, besides one a superintendent of oil companies near Bakersfield. He was a good citizen, a staunch patriot, and a true friend. There was recently published in a Sonoma paper a letter from deceased, in which he took exception to misleading statements regarding early-

day events, and which also presents an amusing episode. It is herewith reproduced in full:

"BEAR FLAG POLE."

"Will you please do me the favor by correcting an historical error that the press and even the citizens of the historic old town of Sonoma are making in perpetuating the old 'Bear Flag Pole,' on which the original Bear Flag was hoisted.

"The flag staff with a cross tree that has stood at the northeast corner of the plaza in Sonoma and reported as recently blown down, is not the original Bear Flag pole or Mexican flag staff on which the Bear Flag Party hoisted the original Bear Flag. The staff alluded to as having fallen down was built and erected by Lieutenant Stoneman, afterwards General Stoneman and later Governor of California, and was made from a large tree and hauled from the redwoods in the Sonoma mountains. It was set up near the northeast corner of the plaza of the Sonoma town and a cross tree, like a ship's mast, spliced to it to lengthen it out. The original tree, before it was dressed off, was mounted on blocks and was from two to three feet in diameter with the bark on. It was near my residence while being prepared by Lieutenant Stoneman's men, and when finished and raised was set in the ground about fifty feet from where the old Mexican pole or flag staff that the Bear Flag Party utilized to hoist the Bear Flag stood. The latter described pole or Mexican flag staff stood immediately in front of the quarters or barracks, just the width of the street in front of the main entrance to the barracks, whereas, the Stoneman flag was set up about fifty feet east or nearer the corner of the plaza. The old Bear Flag pole was made from a single small tree only six to eight inches in diameter. It stood in its place for a number of years, and was used by the authorities of the town as a whipping post for those who committed petty offenses. It was finally taken down and cast aside, and some boys cut it up for firewood.

"I have good reason to remember the flag staff erected by Lieutenant Stoneman. While it was mounted on blocks or pins of small pieces of wood prior to being dressed off, and during the head quarters of the army at Sonoma when Colonel Joe Hooker, Stoneman and many other officers of the regular army were stationed there, Major-General Phil Kearney was there as a guest of the staff of General Persip Smith. He was better known as 'One Armed' Phil Kearney, one of the bravest and best officers in the United States Army. A daring and reckless rider, he lost his arm in charging at the gates of the City of Mexico. He wore an iron hook by which he held the reins of his steed. He had taken a company of Dragoons out west of town while at Sonoma, to put them through some cavalry drills, and after the exercises proposed to race back to the barracks. It happened that I was out in that direction, with a lady, in a single buggy with a top, driving a fine large American mule, and as I was returning toward the plaza I heard the rattle of soldiers in their race back to the barracks, with General Kearney far in the lead. He passed me on his fiery black horse, with his iron hook arm holding the bridle reins and his saber in the other hand. His horse leaped a wide mud-hole in the middle of the street and passed me at a break-neck speed. My mule took fright at the approaching company and the rattle of their sabers and ran into the plaza and up the street in front of the barracks, where all the men left the barracks and turned out to see the race between General Kearney and his men. They scared my mule, already frightened, so that I could not hold it, and it left the street and leaped over this large tree that was mounted on blocks, two or three feet off the ground. The leap was a high one, carrying the buggy over the top of the big log, the step of the buggy plowing through the bark. The sudden shock broke the top off the buggy and the lady went over the back of the seat into the top of the buggy. I ran the mule against the adobe building nearest to me. The lady escaped unhurt and no damage was done to the buggy, except the hending of the iron step which caught in the bark of the undressed flag staff. The mule's leap over the top of the log must have been about five feet. And that is why I remember the flag staff that has stood so many years at the northeast corner of the Sonoma plaza, and erroneously called the 'Old Bear Flag Pole.'

"My wife saw some boys cut up the original Bear flag pole that had been taken down and thrown on the ground, near where it had stood. I resided in Sonoma about seventeen years, from 1846, and am quite familiar with the early settlement and occupation by our people of that historic old town, and I am sorry to see so many mistakes made in our press about the early events of our Golden State. Yours truly,
W. M. BOGGS."

Present-Day Opportunities Compared With Those of the Pioneer Days



HYDRAULIC PARLOR OF NATIVE Sons, at Nevada City, has been enjoying a series of interesting debates, in which much valuable information has been brought out, and into which many educational features were injected. A recent debate, conceded to be the most beneficial to the members in the lesson taught, was upon the subject, "Resolved That the young men of early days had better opportunities than the young men of the present day." Both sides of the question were ably handled, and the judges rendered a decision in favor of the affirmative argument. W. B. Celio, in presenting his reasons for believing the men of the early days had better opportunities, spoke as follows:

AN AFFIRMATIVE ARGUMENT.

"In presenting the affirmative argument to you honorable judges, I do not see how the men of the present day have the same chances as those in the early history of this State had; all men were then equal, there was practically no social distinction, and although gold was plentiful, money does not buy opportunity—it did not for Lincoln, Washington or Andrew Jackson. In the political life of early days, men were chosen for mental worth and character; today, by bank account and the number of votes they can control. In those days, any honorable man might hope for high political honors; today, he must be adorned with medals, university degrees and plenty of the world's goods else his ambition is hopeless.

"In the early history of the State, all know that man, woman and child had the same chances, and we have been told by our Pioneers that their arms were always open to any weary traveler who happened to pass, because there was plenty of employment for him. When I speak of the machine age, I mean that in which the machine has taken the place of hand labor. At the present time, you will find over 100,000 men looking for work, and unable to find it. Where one hundred or two hundred men were formerly employed on a farm of 100 acres, at the present time, with the improved harvesting machinery, fifteen to twenty do the work.

"In commercial life also, I affirm our fathers had greater opportunities, for each man was master of his own affairs, he it the building of a railroad or the running of a corner grocery. Nowadays man must conduct his business to suit his neighbor. Even the State Legislature sees to it that every dealer has a guardian angel, an inspector, who sees fit to conduct that business. I say that, in the early days, the State had better chances to progress in everything than it has at the present time. These things all have a tendency to crush labor, and none of them did the people have to contend with in the past history of the State.

"If, on the other hand, you contend that the men of today have as good a chance as the men of thirty or forty years ago, why is it that so many of the young men that graduate from our colleges are out of work? A carpenter of San Francisco recently told me that there were twelve to fifteen men for every job. That certainly does not look good for the mechanic of the present day. They are doing the best they can, by organizing labor unions, to protect themselves; we never heard of a labor union in the early history of the State, for there was work for all.

"In social and religious life, we are less fortunate, for our fathers found both religion and society in their own homes. The home-seeker had only to choose his location, and then, with a little effort, establish his shrine and his social circle. His wife and little ones were his inspiration for better things and greater opportunities. Where is the great expanse of land today? Why, it is in the grasp of great corporations and money kings, and the homes of this generation are in stuffy apartment houses and hotels and father is out at the club, or the Native Sons debates, while mother is howling at a suffragette meeting.

"God help the next generation; there will be practically no opportunities for them. Think what is to become of the laboring classes. I will give an example of what has happened in our own county: You all know that, up to 1882, the number of mines working in this county at the northern, eastern and western ends, when the hydraulic mines were in operation, was large, and a great number of men were employed. But see what the

condition is today. And during that prosperous period we only had a population of about 700,000 in this State, while now we have about 2,000,000 of population. But as I said before, with the improved methods and labor saving machines, it is no wonder we have hundreds of thousands out of employment in our quartz mines. In the past, it was hand drilling; now, it is the 'Burley' driller, which does the work of a number of men, as you all well know.

"So, gentlemen, it is showing you, beyond all doubt, that the men had better chances in every way up to twenty years ago. In all walks of life you can see how they are trying to crush you. It is grind, grind. You never heard of such a thing fifty years ago. If conditions were not better in the early history of the State, why is it that to-day thousands of wives must get out and work? Did those conditions exist thirty or forty years ago? I say, no! At that time, it was like one large family—there was not the strife that there is at the present time, for men had their hands to work with and there was work for all. But today the machine has taken their places, and there is no work for them.

"It was only a few weeks ago that the city papers had an article recounting that a man of family in San Diego, a butcher by trade, looked for work for a number of days but could find nothing to do. In despair, he went to his room and painted a sign which said: "I am looking for a job." He was arrested by a policeman and taken to the city prison, and the paper stated they would try and find employment for him. There are thousands of other cases similar to this."

A NEGATIVE ARGUMENT.

J. F. Colley, in presenting his reasons for thinking the present-day young men have better opportunities, brought out some strong points, laying particular stress upon the advantages of education that are to-day within the reach of all, but which were denied many in the early days. He spoke as follows:

"In presenting the negative to the resolutions under debate, is it intended that we will, or should, confine ourselves to the fact that opportunity means the making or accumulation of money; or should we, in this debate, reach out with the broader idea? When we speak of opportunity, are we to include the opportunity of acquiring an education, which leads to the comforts and enjoyments of life, to the upbuilding of the country and of mankind, to the dispensing of those things which have a tendency to bring joy and happiness to others? To my mind, it seems to mean much of the latter. These things necessarily apply anywhere, but at this time, being in a Parlor of the N.S.G.W., the question is to be kept within the bounds of the State of California, pertaining to the opportunities afforded the young men within the State in the early days and at the present time.

"In speaking of the early days in California, we are immediately confronted with the fact that there was then practically but one principal occupation, or opportunity, that of mining, to which all looked for success. We do not mean that men were not able and sufficiently educated to, and capable of taking advantage of any opportunity, were the same presented—they were, but there was just that one thing which predominated, mining. The old saying, there is room at the top, applied in those days, but at that time there were very few tops, while today they are so numerous that it is almost impossible to enumerate them.

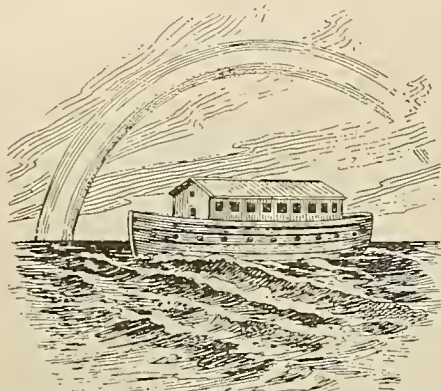
"Years passed, and with them opportunities themselves; men left the mines and took up occupations which were in need of their individual efforts and which they were—according to their intellect and ability—better able to perform, and had a tendency to uplift the Commonwealth, which has, each year, presented more and better opportunities. Each new year brings its quota of opportunities, and today there are thousands of avenues leading to the betterment, the uplift and the success of mankind, which are manifest in the great progress and development shown in this great State of ours since the early days, when there was but that one thing or those things incidental to that which has become one of the greatest industries of California—mining.

"Another old saying which might apply at this time is that, 'There are just as big fish in the sea as ever were caught.' There are more, and many times more, and beyond that there is the thought that there are so many more and better kinds of

(Continued on Page 30, Column 2.)

Native Home Items--for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



AN ARK-ADIAN EXCURSION.

Come Deejeers all, and stand in line;
What's mine is yours, what's yours is mine.
Now let us all, in peace agree,
And seek the bonds of amity.



LONG YEARS AGO MY LITTLE

girl went to the Emerson primary school in San Francisco, which was known then, and is known now, as "THE PRISON." She had only a staggering sense of numbers, but they had invented a species of pile-driver mathematics called the "Gruby system," by means of which children could not escape arithmetical science. I know I had to go to that school myself and learn what the awful thing was, so that I could hammer it into the brain of the poor innocent during the hours at "home, sweet home," in order to make it work. Her father had to give up his evenings to the task, and life began to take on a dreary, "Gruby" aspect generally. We drank "Gruby," we ate "Gruby," we slept with "Gruby" under our pillows. Do not ask me who "Gruby" was, nor how he got there. I only know our neighbor's little girl, Edith Whitely, sickened and died, and was buried in Lone Mountain, from the effects of "Gruby." Nobody today, perhaps, knows what I am talking about when I speak this once ominous word, which ruled our lives then, because it was only a "FAD," and died a natural death, as all unnatural things do.

But I can never forget it, because of one terrible day which taught me a lesson in common-sense. My little Viva, with her great masses of black curls all in a tangle and her dark eyes luminous with soul-agony, was getting her "Gruby" ready to carry to school with her. Suddenly, in her despair, she cried out piercingly, "But you can't do it! you can't do it! Nobody can do it."

"What can't you do?" I exclaimed, abandoning my own tasks and rushing to her assistance. I was not good at numbers myself, and could sympathize with her. I looked at the rigamarole, which was in a kind of baby algebra. "That's all right," I assured her; "there's nothing the matter with that."

"But it won't go in! It won't go in!" she cried in agony.

"What won't go in?" I insisted, trying to understand the working of her infantile mind.

"The two into the nineteen," said the poor baby, just seven years old.

"Yes it will; it goes twice nine are eighteen, and a half over."

"But you can't say that; the teacher won't let you; it has to go in even, and you can't do it, and nobody can do it."

"I should think they couldn't," said I, quite convinced that my little ewe lamb would soon be reposing beside little Edith Whitely in Lone Mountain, if this kept up.

They were not permitted to have any halves left over, because it was not in the system at that stage of the game, and doubtless she had copied down some one number wrong, which pitched the system out on its head and which would be pitching us all out on our heads before long. I could see the whole family laid out before that system could get into practical operation. Besides, the child had other inclinations, and what was the use of killing her off for arithmetic? I took away her books, gave her a hoop to roll, and turned her out into the street to run up and down, and saved the

family from destruction. Yes, I actually dared to do it! But you must remember, I came of a breed that crossed the plains in '49.

Now, I have been studying away for years at a new "Gruby" system, which is the "FAD" of the hour. I decided to give it a practical trial for myself. Two weeks ago five of us went to my Haywards ranch for a summer outing, each one to provide his or her own provisions and do his or her share of the work. As I soon discovered that laziness is the begetting sin of most of us, and nothing was getting "forwarder," I issued the edict that each one henceforth would cook his own meals and wash his own dishes, or go without.

Well, such an exhibition of human nature as was revealed to me, has set me up in business as a prophet on social science. And I here cry out against those darling pet hobbies, in favor of the millennium being hastened by adopting "Gruby" systems of sharing with each other. Like the little girl with her problem, I cry out "You can't do it! You can't do it! Nobody can do it." The more I shared, the more I went without. It was a case of nineteen halves, and it would not go in even, in spite of the edict that it should. I was simply appalled at the selfishness that met me; the lack of understanding; the lack of shame over flagrant takings of my supplies and murmurings of discontent in return. No, sir, it won't work. The denominator won't go into the numerator even. There is always a loose fraction bobbing up, which leaves you in the lurch.

So I began a system of getting even—I demanded service for my material. Bless you, some of them scorned stooping their royal backs to save mine, yet they would calmly ask for my butter, because they had none at all and had provided none whatever during the whole eleven days of our colouizing. When I asked for some lumps of their sugar, they did not want to give it to me. I washed all the stray dishes for them, but they demurred against washing any for me. My friends gave us a horse and wagon to drive around and behold California in all its glory beneath the looming of Mt. Diablo. They were delightful rides, on which each one provided his or her own lunch, of course. We got milk from the next ranch, and when I spoke about dividing the cost of it, those who had taken more than their share were indignant and said, "I thought they gave it to us."

Then I turned loose, like Spartacus to the Gladiators: "That dear Portuguese neighbor and his wife get up at 4 o'clock to milk that cow and scald the pans to put the milk in, so it will keep sweet. And he works eleven hours a day to get \$1.75 for cherry-picking, or hay-cutting, or plowing, or harrowing. When he returns home, he sits on a chair outside, under a tree, panting with exhaustion. And his wife works in the field all day, in the hot sun, and patiently gets his dinner for him, and then both go to bed almost dumb with overplus of work. Why should they give us their milk for nothing?"

Then they turned loose on arithmetic, and how they COULD cipher up two quarts of milk per day,

for so many days, divided by the number who drank it! If they had to give two cents a day apiece for milk, it was more than they had reckoned on. But they kept on taking more than their share, just the same. When we went marketing, I saw them buying and eating cornucopias of icecream at five cents each with great gusto, while I was buying loaves of bread at the same price. Upon returning to this foodless island, they wanted my bread, but I said, "No. This is my bread." Next morning early they were trotting to town on shank's mare for "BREAD." They learned a lesson in common sense that day that they will never forget.

Meanwhile one of our number went each day and did chores for the Sacramento girl who had loaned us the horse and wagon. Every time he returned, he brought into the family exchequer good values in the shape of jars of fruit, which were joyfully welcomed, for he shared them with all. But though our kind friend was in sorrow, caring for a mother soon passing over into the Kingdom of Heaven, not another one of our number would do service in return for the constant use of her equipage. They were too proud to do anything in return.

Now, it strikes me that there is a Higher Arithmetic than mere mathematics. There is a higher wisdom than trying to get something for nothing. And that is in making one's self so useful that it pays every day of one's life a remarkably high per cent on the investment in Friendship. Of some people, it may safely be stated in the words of the old opera, "They never will be missed," and of others, "They are worth their weight in pure gold." The schools ought to teach the value of service. It ought to be reduced to tables, and weights, and measures. Until that is done, all these fancy frills about sharing our values with others are useless. Individualism runs rampant in the ordinary human breast; and you can't do anything about it any more than you can with unbroken colts. Nothing but the bridle, and the halter, and the saddie, and the spur can turn that proud and haughty colt into a useful member of society.

There is no "Gruby" system that will take the place of common sense. I can see plainly that things are as they are, simply because they are the natural outcome of selfishness and egotism. If people will not give service, let them starve. The only thing that I would have different is this: That WORK ought to be permitted to those who want it. That is one good point in the patriarchal system, and the monarchy is founded upon the original idea that the king is the father of his people and looks out for them. Were I queen, I would start tree-planting and road-building for native-born sons, and knitting machines in the homes for native-born daughters, and also other industries. Of course, it would soon appear who wanted work and who did not, and then those who gave service could be advanced, and the others be let alone. However, even this might not work as well as the present bad system, which at least

If you were unarmed and met a Grizzly Bear what would you do?

Some men would run, others couldn't; never having met a GRIZZLY we don't know what we would do. *But we do know that*

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COMFORT FOUND IN GOOD OLD BOOKS.



IN THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE, AS many people look back over their past lives, they regret most deeply that their intellectual and spiritual powers have not been more highly developed. They resolve themselves into two classes: those who did not improve the opportunities offered them, and those to whom the gate of opportunity never opened. It is to both these classes of people that

George Hamlin Fitch's book entitled, "Comfort Found in Good Old Books," will prove most helpful, for in it he offers these comforting words: "The person who has a genuine thirst for knowledge will gain more through self culture than the careless or indifferent student who may have all the advantages of a high school or university training." And the author again says, in his introduction: "This book is not intended for those who have had literary training in high school or university. It was planned to meet the wants of that great American public which yearns for knowledge and culture but does not know how to set about acquiring it." All of the essays here given have appeared in the Sunday book page of a San Francisco paper within the last four months. The first one, "Comfort Found in Good Old Books," is the outpouring of a heart bowed down with sorrow at the loss of an only son. Mr. Fitch's many devoted readers expressed such an appreciation of this essay, as to lead him to continue to write on great books and writers. Other essays are: "The Greatest Book in the World," "Shakespeare Stands Next to the Bible," "How to Read the Ancient Classics," "The Arabian Nights and Other Classics," "The Confessions of St. Augustine," "Don Quixote, One of the World's Great Books," "The Imitation of Christ," "The Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam," "The Divine Comedy by Dante," "Milton's Paradise Lost and Other Poems," "Pilgrim's Progress the Finest of all Allegories," "Old Dr. Johnson and His Boswell," "Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver's Travels."

Another chapter tells us how to get the best out of books. Here is to be found some good, wholesome advice. There is a bibliography which will prove most valuable. The volume is one of art creation, containing reproductions of rare old photographs that give to it a most artistic effect. It is evident, when one has gone carefully over the contents, that these guide-posts along the way are not only of great value to the people for whom Mr. Fitch intended them, but they serve as wonderful inspiration to those who have allowed their minds to become lazy on great writers and their works.

FRIENDS.

(By Mary B. Williams.)

We meet as rose-leaves on a sunny stream,
The drifting waters hear us side by side,

lets a man and a woman spend eleven hours a day at labor if they want to, in order to hold and to own and have title deeds to two acres of California, which otherwise they could not obtain.

In conclusion, I want to add, that this Arkadian excursion of ours was based upon the rule of the matriarchal system, for I was the queen and my subjects were youngsters from ten to fifteen years of age. Children, you may say; yet we all are that at heart, and the grown-up is the same as the child. These young things are dear to my heart, for they all are loving and innocent. We have had delightful days together, as slowly they were broken into the understanding of the game and yielded to the rules. At the end of the eleven days, tears filled eyes and no one wanted to go home. But we have learned a great lesson and that is this: What is mine, is not yours; and what is yours, is not mine. The only way to have amity is to keep our property apart, and make everyone give service.

AN EXCELLENT COLLEGE FOR

THE STUDY OF THE LAW.

The College of Law, University of Southern California, is one of the institutions of which the south is justly proud. In 1904 the Los Angeles Law School was absorbed into, and became a department of the University, under the above title. The college closed its first year with an enrollment of sixty-one. It now closes its seventh with an enrollment of 385, being seventh in size in the United

We float into a quiet pool and dream,
And build our castles high and long and wide;
But as the swirling waters nearer come,
We drift apart, you on the current ride,
While I am left the quiet pool, my home,
To still dream on and watch the moving tide.

Again we meet beneath the southern stars,
Like driftwood on a burnished sea of gold,
That only touch in outstretched feeble spars,
Which smoothly worn have lost their clinging hold.
Again we part, the waves still bear you on,
Far out of sight, no glimpse, no guide
Returns to me; and I am all alone
To still dream on and watch the moving tide.
—From July Pacific Short Story Magazine.

THE CRUISE OF THE SNARK.

The contemplation of a trip around the world must be a source of much pleasure, but to have to plan for that trip in the way in which Jack London did, the pleasure then must have been great indeed. The opening chapters of his late book, "The Cruise of the Snark," give in detail an account of that preparation, the building of the boat being the main feature. Mr. London says that the "Snark" was born unfortunately. She was but partially completed when the earthquake took place in San Francisco. Then he sailed the shell of her to Hawaii, where she was completed.

A highly interesting and, at times, extremely humorous chapter is entitled, "Adventure." Here the author reproduces a number of letters he received from people from all parts of the world who wished to accompany him on his unique voyage, in one capacity or another. Finally, it was not until London began his long journey across the broad Pacific that his chief amusement was brought about, for the account of his amateur navigation convinces the reader that times were lively for him. Later chapters have to do with his stay at Hawaii, the most interesting of them being the one entitled, "The Lepers of Molokai," in that the writer gives an unbiased account of conditions to be found there. He feels that the general impression of people in regard to leprosy is not a just one, for although it is a disease to be greatly dreaded, yet life holds for them much that is worth while. In many cases operations on these unfortunate people stay the disease for years, to exist in the system, yet no outward manifestation may come of it. Mr. London admits that leprosy is terrible, but says: "From what little I know of the disease and its contagiousness, I would by far prefer to spend the rest of my days in Molokai than in any tuberculosis sanitarium." It is because of the fact that it has baffled physicians and specialists down through the centuries that it has added terrors attributed to it. The author suggests to philanthropists that they appropriate some of their thousands for the purpose of scientific search for a cure of leprosy.

States. The College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. It admits to regular membership those who have finished a four-year High School course; those who cannot meet this requirement, enter as specials.

In method of instruction, this school differs from many of the other schools of the State, combining the text book, case and lecture system. The basis of its instruction is the text book, illustrated and explained by cases. By this method it gives breadth of knowledge and exactness of statement derived from the text book, together with the training of analyzing facts and cases derived from the case system. The school has in its faculty of forty-two instructors some of the best legal minds of Southern California, among them six judges of the Superior Court, one judge of the District Court of Appeal, and three ex-judges. The membership of the student body represents every state in the country. Frank M. Porter is the present Dean of the college, and has held that position since 1904.

The school has just moved into new quarters in the Tajo building, corner First street and Broadway, Los Angeles, where abundance of room is provided for school purposes. The location is in the center of the city, thus giving every opportunity for those who wish to work in law offices, or seek other employments, to take advantage of some of the courses offered. The school has always insisted upon small classes, with the consequent intimate re-

The picture which the author gives of conditions in the South Seas is by no means an attractive one. The ravages of terrible diseases are to be found throughout these islands. The book as a whole furnishes delightful reading, for London says he made the trip for the express purpose of having a good time, and when one has read this account of it he does not in the least doubt that the writer realized his anticipations, withal he was forced to return at the end of two years, on account of his hands being afflicted with a mysterious malady. Australian specialists could not cope with the disease, so his faith in the healing qualities of California's climate led him to return, and his restoration to health was a spontaneous one.

BERKELEY POET TOURS THE WORLD.

Charles Keeler, the Berkeley poet, is soon to start on a trip around the world, visiting many strange out-of-the-way places. Wherever Keeler finds a sufficient number of white people to justify a recital, he will read from his poems and plays. He expects to be gone about a year, and doubtless on his return many poems which will have been inspired by this trip will come from his pen. On learning of Keeler's contemplated tour one calls to mind that other poet of the olden times wandering from place to place reciting his poems. It is such an unusual thing for a poet to do, that Californians will not only eagerly look forward to hearing from their beloved poet from time to time, but will give him a heartfelt welcome on his return.

MRS. ATHERTON'S LATEST WRITING.

In a secluded hotel in the "burnt district" of San Francisco, Gertrude Atherton is busily engaged in writing a play for Mrs. Fiske. The writer selected this location, that she might have no interruptions by idle friends. "Julia France," the title of this play, represents the modern movement of woman, and was suggested, perhaps, as much as anything else, by the iniquity of the British divorce laws. Two acts are already in the hands of Mrs. Fiske, who is delighted with them.

Mrs. Atherton's publishers predict that she will no longer follow her vocation of novel writing, but she claims that she rejoices over the arrival of a new novel in much the same way as a mother rejoices over the arrival of a new baby in the family.

IN APPRECIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Club recently, Miss Ina Coolbrith, the retiring president, was presented with a jeweled pin, bearing the emblem of the association. Miss Coolbrith, who is author of that delightful book of poems entitled "Songs from the Golden Gate," had planned to give some lectures during the fall on the early literature of California, but owing to her state of health she has been compelled to cancel all engagements.

lation between teacher and pupil. To carry this out, the freshman and junior classes are divided into three sections, and the senior class into two sections.

In addition to the usual courses offered by law schools, the college of Law, U. S. C., conducts a night school, arranging its three-year course of study on a four year basis for night students. The school is also giving a fourth year of work leading to the degree of Master of Laws, thus being the only law school in the West which has assumed this extra burden of a fourth year of instruction.

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Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



THE NEWS OF THE BATTLE OF Bull Run, fought on July 21, 1861, was received in California by telegraph from Edward's Station, 100 miles east of Fort Churchill, on the arrival of the pony express there at 8 p. m., August 2nd. It was quickly wired to all points in the State connected by telegraph and caused the cheek of every Union man to blanch. It was confidently expected, from the tenor of the news being received

through Northern sources for a month previous, that the Rebel army would be annihilated when this battle was fought, and the end of the Rebellion would be at hand. Had California been nearer the scene of disturbance, or in close connection with the seat of government, the volunteers from this State would have been in larger proportion, compared with population, than from any state in the Union.

There was no question as to the loyalty of a big majority of the population, and a desire to enlist in the Union cause was shown by a large number of men in every community. There being no call for volunteers from California, however, quite a number of patriotic citizens departed for the East on the next steamer, for the purpose of enlisting in the regiments organizing there.

It is now quite amusing to read the opinions of the editors of the newspapers who sagely discussed the battle and its outcome in the columns of their papers. Every one of them knew how the battle could have been fought and won by the Union forces, and Napoleon Bonaparte could not have held a more conceited opinion on military affairs than the editors who fought out the battle of Bull Run in long primer. The fact that it was not much of a fight, but more of a scramble, with every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, began to appear as further details were received. This caused the feeling of fear and humiliation to give way to one of confidence and determination that placed hope in the ascendancy.

To the great delight of embryo warriors, Governor Downey, at the request of the National Government, called for fifteen companies to be mustered into the United States service. It was understood they were to be stationed so as to protect the overland mail route, but as there was no rebel force west of Missouri, it was difficult to understand this proposition. However, the response was immediate, and the first company to march to the presidio in San Francisco was that organized in Nevada County and commanded by Captain Greene. The Washington Rifles, Captain Roberts, departed from Sacramento on August 15th, and before the end of the month, Camp Downey had been established at San Antonio, Alameda County, for the rendezvous and drilling of the companies enlisting and being mustered in. The following companies of infantry had been accepted: San Francisco, Captain Chapman; Nevada County, Captain Greene; Butte County, Captain Galloway; Santa Clara County, Captain Devine; Calaveras County, two companies, Captain Davies and Captain Smith; Sacramento County, Captain Roberts; Tuolumne County, Captain Tuttle; Amador County, Captain McMullen; El Dorado County, Captain Van Guilder. These companies formed the First California Volunteers at this time.

The heart of every man who desired to be a volunteer was made glad when, on August 23rd, a call was received from the Secretary of War for five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Governor Downey patriotically responded with his proclamation, and recruiting offices were promptly opened in all the cities. The Governor commissioned D. D. Colton as colonel of the cavalry regiment, and he immediately began its organization. Captain McCauley of Knights Ferry offered the Government the services of 180 cavalry recruits, all of whom would furnish their own horses.

Times Exciting; Quarrels Frequent.

The women began organizing sewing societies to sew for the volunteers and California, with the organizing of these military companies and forming of home guards, soon took on a military spirit and wartime condition. The people began to separate politically, socially and commercially, according to their sympathies in the great contest between the North and the South, and the former good old spirit of hospitality partly disappeared in many communities. Union meetings were being held in every county, and men and money were pledged to the cause in abundance by the people who attended them.

Before the end of the month it became known that General George B. McClellan had been ap-

pointed commander of the Potomac Army, and this gave a feeling of confidence that success would be achieved, while at the same time battles fought in Missouri by the forces under Generals Lyon and Sigel gave great encouragement to the Union men. That men's passions were aroused to a fighting tension was apparent from the number of personal encounters reported.

Among these was one in which Frank Rhodes, a prominent Union man of Sacramento, severely punned a citizen named Hill, because the latter read the news from a war extra describing the battle of Bull Run in a tone of voice that had a Secession flavor.

Near Chico, on August 7th, a man named Gihson, an avowed Secessionist, ended an argument with a Union man named Harper by drawing a big bowie knife and attempting to cut Harper into pieces. The latter finally secured a double-barreled shotgun and fired a charge into Gihson's breast, killing him, but before falling, Gihson threw his knife at Harper, striking him and injuring his arm. The two men had no acquaintance with each other.

At El Dorado, Calaveras County, N. H. Clarey, a former candidate for State Senator, got into an altercation over the use of the epithet, "Black Republican," with a man named Wm. Bennett, and fatally stabbed him.

In Amador Valley, James Smith and John Scott argued the North and South differences until they both drew pistols and began firing. Smith received a bullet in his groin, and Scott had a portion of his upper lip shot away. It was truly a time that tried men's souls.

On August 24th, the Franklin Light Infantry, composed of 106 printers and commanded by Captain Drescher, arrived at the presidio to be mustered in. During this month, the Volcano Blues, Captain Ross, and the Oroville Guards, Captain Connelly, were organized.

Politics Begins to Sizzle.

The Sunday law passed by the last Legislature went into effect on the first Sunday of the month. It was generally observed by stores and barber shops that had previously kept open all day on Sundays, but very few saloonkeepers heeded it. In the mining towns, there was a decided and strong opposition to the law, as Sunday was considered the miners' day to dispose of their dust, buy their supplies and, if so disposed, raise a little havoc of their own creation.

The canvass of the State preceding the election for state officers to take place on the first Wednesday of September, began on the first of this month and continued with vigor throughout its length. Leland Stanford, with E. B. Crocker, both Republicans, opened at Yreka and spoke from there to Sonora, ending the campaign in Petaluma in September. John Conners and Henry Edgerton, Union Democrats, covered the same ground, while J. R. McConnell, with other Democrats, took a different route but spoke in nearly all of the same towns. There were a hundred or more other eloquent speakers on the stump and these, with the local candidates, made the plains and the mountains howl and yell with political enthusiasm. As the canvass went on, it became apparent from the size of the torchlight processions and the attendance at the meetings, that the Union men were too strong in numbers to give their opponents a show and that the drift was toward the Republican party. The Republicans, claiming that the census of 1860 entitled the State to a third Congressman, placed F. E. Low of Yuba on their ticket for the position.

The steamer J. A. McClelland, running between Sacramento and Red Bluff, blew up at 1:30 p. m., August 25th, about twenty miles above Sacramento. Fifteen persons were killed and nearly the same number injured, some of whom subsequently died. Several prominent men were among those who lost their lives, but most of those killed belonged to the crew.

A new steamer called the Sacramento, to run between Sacramento and San Francisco, made its initial trip August 21st.

Fights and Fires.

The usual number of August conflagrations occurred, and many thousands of dollars in property went out of sight in flame and smoke.

The town of Sonora was again burned on August 7th. Nearly the entire business part and a dozen residences were destroyed, with a loss of over \$100,000. So frequent had been the losses here from fire, that the Sonora people were greatly discouraged and did not feel inclined to be Phoenix-like again.

At Placerville, the Baptist Church was destroyed on August 15th, but not a saloon or a haunt of vice scorched.

Forbestown was burned on August 1st, forty buildings being destroyed and a \$50,000 loss sustained.

The National Hotel, at San Jose, was destroyed by fire on August 1st, with a \$10,000 loss.

The Golden Gate Brewery, in San Francisco, was burned August 4th and another fire in that city on August 14th destroyed ten buildings on Battery street.

Shaws Flat, in Tuolumne County, had its cremation on August 18th, and Both, a mining town in Placer County, while nearly all its population was attending a political meeting in another town, went up in fire and smoke August 17th.

Omega, Nevada County, came to a temporary end by fire August 24th. Twenty buildings were destroyed and \$50,000 lost.

Red Bluff was partially burned on August 25th, about twenty buildings being destroyed.

Wells-Fargo & Co.'s stage was attacked by three highwaymen near "Dutch Nick's" station, on the Carson City road, on August 1st. The driver slashed one of the highwaymen across the face with his whip, causing him to drop his gun, then slashed the horses into a run and escaped. Seven shots were fired at the departing stage, but no damage was done.

On August 11th a desperate fight occurred at the New Alameda mines between Americans and Mexicans who quarreled over a gambling game. One American and three Mexicans were killed before hostilities ceased.

On August 28th two men named Houston and Britton, living on a ranch three miles from Tehama, were murdered by four Mexicans who afterward set fire to and burned the houses on the ranch. Great excitement prevailed in that section and over fifty Mexicans were placed under arrest in an effort to find the murderers. The Mexicans claimed that a man named Thurman had killed a countryman of theirs and they intended to kill ten Americans to balance accounts.

A man named Johnson, on August 11th, was robbed and killed by highwaymen near Brown's Flat, Tuolumne County. Quite a number of other robberies were reported during the month from different sections of the State.

"Bloomer" Train Enroute to State.

T. D. Judah completed this month his first systematic survey for the Central Pacific railroad route over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and made a favorable report on the same.

Glenn and Wilson, who left Nebraska on April 26th, arrived on August 21st over the Big Tree route, with 170 horses, thirty men and one woman.

Grasshoppers were destroying the potato crop at Bodega, Sonoma County, and the grain fields in Two Rock Valley were being cleaned off by the insects.

One hundred head of cattle were sold at Mokelumne City at \$4.87½ a head.

Charles March completed the laying of water pipe in Nevada City and gave that town a splendid water system.

A cow belonging to Dr. Geo. McCracken in Santa Clara gave birth to five bull calves.

Ten tons of peaches a day were being marketed from the Briggs Orchard, near Marysville.

An emigrant train called the "Bloomer" train was reported in Nevada, enroute to California. It had forty women dressed in bloomers, armed with revolvers and howie knives, in charge, hence its name.

John Graham, a resident of Columbia, reported finding a grove of big trees, heretofore unknown, near the Calaveras County line.

W. S. Moses of Yreka organized a party and ascended to the summit of Mt. Shasta. He reported a measurement made of its height, showing it to be 13,995 feet.

Two notable dogs in San Francisco, named "Bummer" and "Lazarus," assisted a policeman in making an arrest and added to their fame. When the officer was resisted, the dogs came to his help and pitched in with a vim, hitting and tearing the clothes and limbs of the two culprits until they gave in and submitted to arrest.

A match race for \$1000 between running horses, from San Francisco to San Mateo, twenty-two miles, between A. J. Ellis and W. D. Chapman, was run August 7th. It was won by Chapman's horse in one hour and fifteen minutes.

A rattlesnake four feet and six inches in length was killed in Sierra County. It had just killed and swallowed a ground squirrel a foot in length.

Charivaris were of such frequent occurrence in Petaluma and other towns as to be declared a

(Continued on Page 21, Column 1.)

Sketchy Facts Gleaned From Personal Reminiscences

(A Paper Read Under the "Good of the Order" of Yerba Buena Parlor, No. 84, N.S.G.W. (San Francisco), by DANIEL SUTTER.)



IN 1877 THE LATE STEPHEN J. Field, one of the foremost justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and a Pioneer of our State, dictated to a stenographer his reminiscences of early California days, which were afterwards printed in a volume and privately circulated among his friends. I recently came across this book, and my evening's talk will be on some interesting facts gleaned from that volume.

Stephen J. Field, one of seven brothers of the illustrious family of that name, left New York on the 13th of November, 1849, on the "Crescent City," for Panama, via Chagres, on the Isthmus. He and his fellow-passengers crossed the Isthmus on mules, and arriving on the Pacific side, took passage to San Francisco on the old steamer "California," a vessel of about 1,000 tons burden and carrying over 1200 passengers. They arrived in San Francisco on the evening of December 28, 1849. Field's baggage consisted of two trunks, and he had only ten dollars in his pocket, of which he paid out seven dollars to have his baggage carried to an adobe house facing Portsmouth Square. His room, eight by ten feet, with one bed, was shared with two fellow-passengers, and the charge was thirty-five dollars per week. The next morning, with three dollars in his pocket, he took the cheapest meal he could get, which cost two dollars, and he was then left with but one solitary dollar. Despite this, he was not despondent. The day was beautiful, like an Indian-summer day, and everyone was cheerful and buoyant, each greeting being a reference to the "glorious country," "the glorious climate," and the like.

San Francisco Bay then washed to what is now the east side of Montgomery street, between Jackson and Sacramento streets, and the hills, sloping back from the water, were covered with buildings of various kinds, but all of the rudest construction, the greater number being merely canvas sheds. Before a small building near the Plaza, Field noticed a crowd and found the cause to be a court house, with a case on trial. To his astonishment, he saw two fellow-passengers who had landed the night before, on the jury. They had been summoned by the sheriff to serve, and received eight dollars each for their services. With the solitary dollar in his pocket, he lingered around the court house, hoping to be summoned, but no such luck was in store for him. He then walked down Clay street to near Kearney, when his attention was attracted to a large sign, "Jonathan D. Stevenson—Gold Dust Bought and Sold Here."

This was good luck to Field, as upon leaving New York his brother, Dudley, had handed him a note of the colonel's for \$350 or \$400 to collect. He stepped into the store and the colonel was delighted to see him and soon commenced talking about the country. "Ah," he said, "it is a glorious country. I have made \$200,000." Field, with the solitary dollar in his pocket, told him he was delighted to hear of his good luck, shook him twice by the hand, and while the colonel was still dilating upon the magnificent country and the grand opportunities for making money, Field pulled out the note and asked for payment. He says: "I shall never forget the sudden change from wreaths of smiles to an elongation of physiognomy, expression of mingled surprise and disgust, which came over his features on seeing that note." After careful examination, Stevenson admitted its validity and paid him \$440 in Spanish doubloons. If it had not been for that lucky incident, Field would have been penniless that night. Another stroke of luck was the sale of Eastern papers, of which he had sixty-four, and he gave them to a fellow-passenger who sold them at a dollar apiece, and the amount realized was equally divided between them. Later he had a somewhat similar lucky experience: Having brought out a dozen chamois skins, for which he had paid ten dollars in the East, he sold them in Marysville at an ounce, or sixteen dollars, apiece, and the buyer, making gold-dust bags from them, realized two ounces a skin.

Field being now in funds, he hired a small room, 15x20 feet, at the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, for a law office, paying \$300 a month in advance, and hung out his shingle as "Attorney and Counsellor at Law," and waited for his first client—as many a disciple of Blackstone has done—but none came. In two weeks he had but one—a fellow-passenger who wanted a deed drawn, for which he charged an ounce, but as the client objected, he took a half-ounce. This did not discourage him, however, as the stirring times kept him excited, and the good reports he heard of the mines in the northern part of the State determined him to locate there. A business firm suggested that a new town was being laid out at the junction of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, called "Vernon," where there was an opening for a young attorney. On January 12, 1850, Field arrived at Sacramento and the next day took passage for Vernon on a little steamer which was so heavily laden that the passengers were requested not to move about.

In three or four hours, after leaving Sacramento, the captain suddenly cried out with great energy, "Stop her! Stop her," and with some difficulty the

boat escaped running into what seemed to be a solitary house standing in a vast lake of water. Field was told that this was the town of "Vernon," but the young lawyer stayed on board and went with the boat to Nyes Ranch, near the junction of the Feather and Yuba Rivers. All the passengers landed there and, going into a large adobe house, saw on a counter a plat and map of a town called "Yubaville," and behind it a man crying out: "Gentlemen, put your names down, put your names down, all you that want lots. \$250 each for lots 80x160 feet." Field put his name down for sixty-five lots, aggregating \$16,250, though he had only twenty dollars left of the Stevenson money. His action produced a great sensation and it was noised about that a San Francisco capitalist was investing in the lots of the rising town, and he was treated with marked consideration by the proprietors of the land and others. He gave them a marked copy of the New York paper containing a notice of his departure for California, and from that they found out that he was a lawyer, and immediately engaged him to draw the deed from General Sutter to them, of the land.

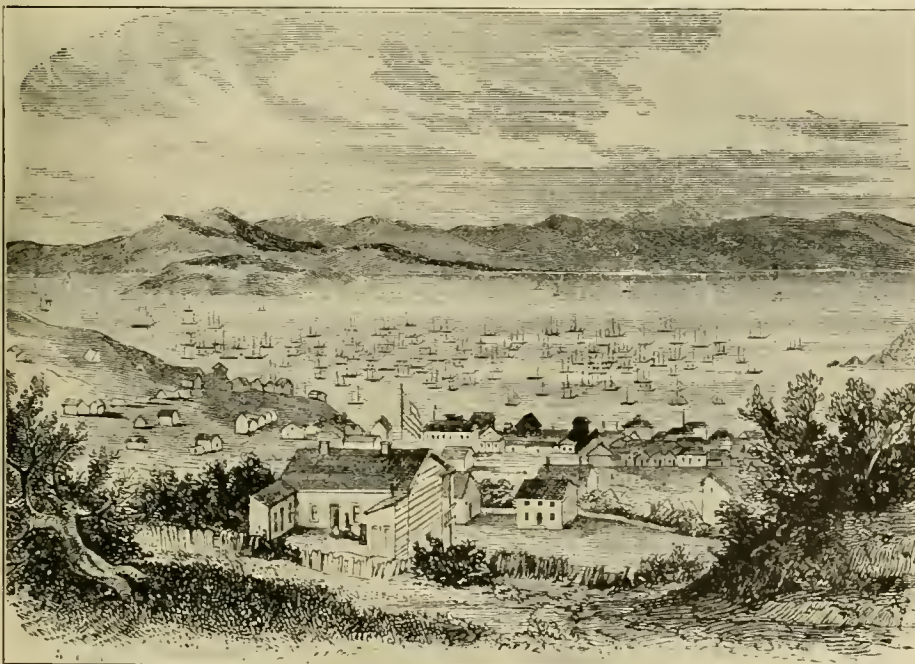
Rapid Rise to Prominence.

Field soon became an important personage in the new place, and on the 18th day of January, 1850, a public meeting was held and it was resolved that a town government be established consisting of an ayuntamiento, or town council, a justice of the peace, a first and second alcalde, and a marshal. Field was a candidate for alcalde, but he had opposition, the main objection being that he was a newcomer—he had been there only three days, while his opponent had been on hand six days. Field won by nine votes, however. In the evening a meeting was held at the adobe house, to hear the official announcement of the result of the election. When this was done, someone proposed that a name should be adopted for the new town. Yubafield, Yubaville, and Circumdoro (surrounded by gold) were suggested, but a solid, substantial old man, evidently of kindly domestic affections, suggested that, as there was an American woman in the place, the wife of one of the proprietors, whose name was Mary, the town should be called, in her honor, "Marysville," which was adopted. She was the wife of Mr. Covilland, and was a survivor of the ill-fated Donner Party. Thus was christened the birthplace of many of our famous Native Sons.

Field's first civil judicial case was a profitable one, to him. It arose from a dispute over the ownership of a horse. For acting as alcalde, he charged an ounce, and for drawing a bill of sale for the horse from the winning to the losing party, another ounce. His first criminal judicial case arose from the burglary of a tent, from which several ounces of gold were taken. The prisoner was convicted, and Field's real troubles then began. How was the prisoner to be punished? If he discharged him, the crowd would immediately hang him. Then also, the mayor of San Francisco had offered to take any convicts from him and put them to work in the chain-gang. The passage from Marysville to San Francisco was fifty dollars which, with the expenses of the officer and the price of the ball and chain, were clearly impracticable. Repugnant to his feelings, Field ordered the man to be publicly whipped with fifty lashes, and if he were found within two years afterward in Marysville, to be whipped again. The prisoner was accordingly flogged and was never seen again in Marysville. Field also had a divorce case to try. A woman aged about fifty-six years came to his office in great excitement, stating that her husband treated her shamefully, and she wanted a divorce. Soon after, her husband appeared and he, too, wanted relief from the bonds of matrimony. After hearing their complaints and finding that they had children, Field persuaded them to kiss and make up, and they left the office, arm in arm, amid the plaudits of the spectators. In this way, says Field, "I carried out my conception of the good ends of the village from which term (Al Cadi) my own official designation, 'alcalde,' was derived."

Field had imported several zinc houses to Marysville and from these he drew a rental of one thousand dollars per month. Within ninety days of the time of his purchase of the lots he had sold over twenty-five thousand dollars' worth and still had most of them left. His receipts as an officer authorized to take acknowledgments and affidavits and record deeds also brought him a large revenue. Field ran for the Legislature and the expenses of the election were very great. Most of the miners had come to the country in the hope of improving

(Continued on Page 21, Column 1.)



SAN FRANCISCO IN 1849.

—From a photograph loaned by Gus Kilborn, San Francisco.

Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

CAN THEY AFFORD TO SHOULDER THE CHARGES?

A pamphlet has reached our desk from Indianapolis, dealing with the arrest of a person charged with a felony in California, and now awaiting trial in Los Angeles. The pamphlet is the result of a conference of executive officers of the international trades unions with headquarters in Indianapolis and its contents deal with the arrest and taking to Los Angeles—where he will be tried October 10th—of John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who is accused of destroying a newspaper plant and killing several workmen therein employed.

The pamphlet goes into detail regarding the arrest and extradition to California of the accused, and sets up the claim that he was illegally removed from Illinois and that his personal rights as a citizen were seriously invaded, and that in that invasion, officers of the law committed perjury. Practically all the statements within the pamphlet have been published in the daily press, and have been often affirmed and denied. It is not our intention to aid in trying the case of the accused, or in attempting to establish the legality or illegality of his arrest, in the public press, for we believe that a court of justice is the best and only place to dispose of these matters, and we are confident that justice will be victorious in the end.

We are, however, interested in that portion of the pamphlet, in which the conference committee, in its "Statement to the Great American Public, which in its final conclusion is always right," says:

"We know John J. McNamara. * * *

In every way, so far as we know, he is a model citizen. Understanding the character of the man as we do, we are slow to believe him guilty of the revolting and heinous crime charged against him. So we propose that he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and to that end we shall devote our energies to the raising of a sufficient fund to guarantee the accomplishment of the object we have in view. Can there be any objection to this by any citizen of this country?"

Perhaps it can be truthfully contended that what the trade unionists do, or propose to do, in the ease at issue, is the concern of no one but themselves. But inasmuch as they ask, "Can there be any objection to this by any citizen of this country?" they cannot take offense at any citizen expressing his objection or approval of their proposed course. From the wording of the pamphlet, there-

fore, we take it that the conference committee seeks an expression of opinion.

The only objection, to our mind, that any citizen can have to the raising of such a defense fund as the conference committee outlines, is within the pamphlet itself, wherein it is set forth that, "SO FAR AS WE KNOW, he is a model citizen." The question at once presents itself: How much of the accused's life is known to the conference committee? Can they account for every minute of his existence within the time covered in the charges now before the court? The committee therein acknowledges that, only "SO FAR AS WE KNOW," is the accused innocent. That statement in itself is an admission that the committee does not pretend to know ALL. In short, it does not come out in the statement to the public, and make the unqualified declaration that the accused IS INNOCENT.

The statement proceeds: "We will accept no verdict except the one that is rendered by a legally constituted court and jury." And neither will any other citizen of the country, unless he be prejudiced and unworthy the blessings of citizenship in free and enlightened America. We applaud this declaration of the international trades unions, and because of that very assertion fail to see the consistency of their intention to raise a defense fund, unless it be that they desire to clear the accused, be he innocent or guilty—and this we cannot believe, for we know that the great majority of union men are law-abiding citizens and as much opposed to murderous tactics as the honest citizens outside unions.

We hold that the ease of McNamara is not a case against trade unionism; he was arrested as an individual, and will be tried as such. It should therefore be left to the individual members of these unions, as citizens of the country, whether they will freely and willingly contribute to his defense fund or not. If it be the intention of these trade unions, as the wording of the pamphlet would intimate, to force every member of those trades unions represented at the conference, to pay his pro rata to this defense fund, the trades unions themselves are transferring to their own shoulders, and of their own volition, the "revolting and heinous crime charged against him." Can trades unionism afford to make such a transfer?

We believe that the conference committee has acted hastily in its decision to raise a defense fund. That decision should not have been arrived at, and should not be put in force and effect, until such time as that same conference committee can, and will, come out in a statement to the great American

public in which they can tell every trades unionist, and every other citizen, that they KNOW the accused is innocent. The conference committee owes it to trades unionism to appoint a trial court, empanel a jury, and thoroughly investigate the life of the accused, as well as the charges now pending against him. If that be done, and the accused be found innocent, it will then be time to call for a defense fund. But honest trades unionists should not be forced to contribute to the defense of any man accused of murder, simply because the accused happens to be a high official of a union.

Suppose the accused were a common laborer, affiliated with a union, would a conference committee of international trades unions undertake the raising of a defense fund? Suppose that, after a fair and impartial trial, the accused is found guilty, will the rank and file of the trades union movement look kindly upon being forced, by their head officials, to contribute their hard-earned money to the defense of a scoundrel?

There are black-legs in every combination of men, be it fraternal, political, social, religious or commercial, and they are just as apt to be in one combination as another. In the recent graft expose in San Francisco, the Native Sons of the Golden West found that they had a few black-legs. Did they, acting upon the theory that all men are innocent until proven guilty, proceed to raise a defense fund to clear their accused members? Not a bit of it! Neither did they wait until the courts, in their almost endless delays, declared the accused innocent or guilty.

The Native Sons did what the trades unions, and every other organization made up of honest, law-abiding citizens, should do, if they desire to gain the public's approval and support. They appointed their own trial court, gave the accused every opportunity to prove that they had been wrongfully accused, and upon failure of the accused to establish their innocence, the Native Sons of the Golden West declared them unworthy of membership in the organization, unworthy of their moral and financial support, and expelled them. And all this was done many months before the accused were brought to trial in the civil courts.

Had the Native Sons—as the trades unions are doing—refused to consider their members guilty of crime and proceeded to collect a defense fund, they would have lost the respect of their honest, law-abiding members, and the moral support and encouragement of the people of this State. And this undesirable result is bound to accrue to the trades unions if they persist in following the course outlined in their pamphlet recently made public, unless they first firmly establish for their own benefit, the innocence of J. J. McNamara.

WHY IMPROVE PRIVATELY-OWNED PROPERTY?

The following press dispatch, sent out from Santa Barbara, will no doubt be of interest to the membership of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and more especially so when it is considered that the Order has been repeatedly asked for assistance in restoring Santa Ynez Mission, and that after examination by its Landmarks Committee the Grand Parlor at Santa Cruz made what was considered by the membership a liberal donation:

Santa Barbara, July 18.—Because he does not approve of the stipulations accompanying the offer of \$750 made by the Native Sons of the Golden West toward the repair of the Santa Ynez Mission, which was wrecked by rainstorms last winter, Bishop Conaty has declined to accept the money. This has developed an unexpected angle in the proposition, and the Native Sons are wondering whether all of their efforts toward the project have been in vain.

The Native Sons did not expect the amount contributed by them to be sufficient to do all of the necessary repairing, but donated it with the expectation that it would replace the roof, figuring on the Santa Ynez residents building the buttresses and the church repairing the tower. This arrangement failed to meet the bishop's approval, and he has so instructed

Father Buckler, who is in charge of the mission.

The "stipulations accompanying the offer of \$750," to which Bishop Conaty objects, if the above press report be true, are evidently those which prescribe, under the Grand Parlor laws, that no expenditure of money shall be made except upon claims for material or service rendered, duly approved by the committee under whose charge the appropriation comes, and approved by the Grand President and Finance Committee.

The Native Sons did not plan, or promise, as we understand it, to restore the entire mission structure, but did agree to restore a certain portion thereof, and appropriated sufficient funds to carry out that work, which would be done under the supervision of our Landmarks Committee. It now appears, however, that Bishop Conaty wants this money turned over to him, and by him used as he sees fit, in making repairs. It was not appropriated by the Grand Parlor with any such intention, according to our recollection, and the Landmarks Committee of the Order should stand firm in their intention to either have the specified work they contemplated done under their own supervision, or they should refuse to do any work at all, and return the appropriation to the Grand Parlor, which can authorize its expenditure on other landmarks—and preferably not on privately-owned ones.

Santa Ynez Mission, like most of the other mis-

sions, is privately-owned property, title resting in the Catholic Church, and when one stops to consider the proposition, there is no legitimate reason why Grand Parlor funds should be used to restore private property. Sentiment alone has coaxed several dollars from our pockets to put in repair privately-owned landmarks, and it seems strange that that same sentiment would not impel the owners to gladly accept any restoration work we might wish to undertake.

Why should we restore these privately-owned landmarks, anyway? We all want them preserved, but it occurs to us that the first step in their preservation should be their acquirement by the State for the public's benefit. The Order would not put its hands into its treasury and spend thousands of dollars to put a new roof on a member's dilapidated wooden shanty. Why, then, should it—or should it be expected to—spend its money to restore the privately-owned property of a rich corporation, or of an individual who holds such landmarks property not from sentiment, but for its commercial value?

We have been going along for years financially assisting the preservation of the Missions—in the use and control of which we have not the slightest voice—simply and solely from sentimental reasons. That same sentiment, however, which actuates us, has never been apparent in the hearts or pocket-books of the owners of the Missions, else the Missions would to-day all have been restored by the owners themselves, who are financially able to keep them in perpetual repair.

NONE BUT THE GUILTY NEED FEAR PUBLICITY

Many have been the words of commendation received by us for the article on this page last month about the Santa Cruz Native Daughters Grand Parlor—and all of them from members of the Order itself. While the plain words therein set forth were no doubt not to the liking of some, all must admit their truth and acknowledge that they were timely. The secretary of one Subordinate Parlor, in a letter to the editor, says: "Your article in the July number of The Grizzly Bear, on the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor session, was quite appropriate, and I feel that, if the Subordinate Parlors, especially those in the country districts, do not take the matter in hand, our Order will go to pieces."

Another correspondent said that she appreciated the truthfulness of everything in the article, and was glad that The Grizzly Bear, as the Order's official organ, had the courage to come out openly and tell the membership of the Order the true conditions existing in the Grand Parlor. She said she and numerous others who have attended past Grand Parlor sessions knew that that body was "suffering from dissension, caused by too much past grand presidency," and realized that total dissolution of the Order was yearly drawing nearer. She hoped the Subordinate Parlors would heed "The Grizzly's growl," as she put it, and would take unto themselves the eradication of the trouble.

We believe in the Native Sons of the Golden West doing their share toward saving these grand old relics of the earliest periods, but not if they are to remain privately-owned. If the owners lack that sentiment which would assure the Missions' restoration, let the Native Sons kneel, and carry forward, a movement to have the State condemn the property for the use of the public, and then financially assist the State in the work of restoration. Let us inaugurate this movement by aiding the State in restoring Sonoma Mission, which is the property of The People.

What have we done for Sonoma Mission? Nothing! And it is owned by ourselves, as component parts of the State of California. Instead of restoring our own landmarks we are devoting our finances toward improving privately-owned property, in which we have no interest whatever, save that which arises from our love for the early days. Let us help Petaluma Parlor preserve the old Vallejo Adobe; let us build a Sutter monument on the public domain at Sacramento; let us finish the Pioneer monument on public ground at Donner Lake; in short, let us be loyal to our own, and our State's possessions, first.

By letting it become firmly established that the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West will positively refuse to do any further restoration work on privately-owned landmarks—and they assuredly lose their greatest value as landmarks while privately-owned—we will either accomplish the full restoration of these properties by the owners themselves, or their acquirement by the State. But just so long as there is the remotest possibility of the owners of these landmarks arousing our sentiment to the extent of financing this restoration work, just so long will the owners let their property remain in a dilapidated state, feeling secure in the belief that eventually the Native Sons, or some historical organization, will be swayed by sentiment into doing that which their best judgment tells them the owners should do.

"First to thine own self be true;
Then canst not, then, be false to any man."

New York women suffragists have agreed to observe a week's fast beginning August 15th, to aid the women's suffrage cause in California. This is just a tip as to what the California men will have to undergo, if the New York women's fasting has any effect on the balloting here October 10th.

It has become such a habit to blame everything that goes wrong in California to the S. P. Co., that a newspaper recently ascribed the "Santa Rosa" steamer disaster to the fact that an S. P. engine had such a bright headlight that the boat's pilot mistook it for a lighthouse signal.

Los Angeles Schoolboy—"Teacher, what's a Tribune?"

Teacher—"A Tribune is a species of newsless newspaper produced Expressly for an Earl."

It is rumored that 1915 is the date for selecting a site for the Panama Exposition in San Francisco, not for the exposition itself.

With all this trust-busting going on, why not investigate the Trustbusting Trust, and give the common people a chance?

makers and the placing of the Order upon the high plane where it belonged.

And the case is not one for passing comment, only; it requires study on the part of those members of the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West who are not steeped in prejudice, and prompt, decisive action on the part of those Subordinate Parlors that have not bartered their rights in the Grand Parlor to cliques and factional leaders. It is not our intention to keep the misdoings of the Order in the public eye, yet, at the same time, we are thoroughly convinced that honest publicity will eventually work to the upbuilding of the Order, and to the perpetual detriment of those persons and practices which are to day sapping the life of the organization. Publicity therefore, shall not be wanting, even though it be distasteful to some grand officers, more ex-grand officers, and a few workers in the ranks.

None but the guilty fear publicity! No grand officer need fear publicity unless her official acts are open to criticism. No past grand officer need fear publicity unless she has been a party to creating discord. In fact, no Native Daughter, no matter how exalted or lowly her station in the Order, will have cause to complain of what will be said in these columns, unless she has a guilty conscience. It has been said that the reference to the past grand presidents was very broad, and that all the past grands should not have been included. That is partly true, but it is also true that no past grand who does not come under the objectionable classification would have occasion to find fault. Every past grand knows that what has been said is the plain truth; she knows whether or not the accusations apply to her Grand Parlor career. If, in her own conscience, she be innocent, she has not been wrongfully accused, for she was not accused at all. If, on the other hand, her own conscience declares her guilty, she has been justly accused, and having the evil of her Grand Parlor ways made clear, should resolve to in future labor for the Order's interests and lay aside petty personal jealousies.

The Grizzly Bear is interested solely in preserving and upbuilding the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West. It is not concerned with the

personal quibbles of individual members, believing that the welfare of the organization is paramount to the petty successes of cliques in Grand Parlor affairs. It will do its utmost to spread the gospel of commendable deeds, and will be just as active in making public, and thereby attempting to discourage and discountenance, those things which are not for the Order's best interests. It would be unworthy the designation "Official Organ," if it pursued any other course. It was not for any great desire for secrecy that some grand and ex-grand officers advocated censored publicity at Santa Cruz, but rather to keep their disgraceful and unfraternal actions and recommendations from being made known to the great majority of the membership, and thereby discrediting themselves.

One past grand president, while not denying the truth of the assertions in The Grizzly Bear, contends that such publicity as was herein given the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor will tend to discredit the organization. That is decidedly wrong, and it is the advocacy of such a policy that has tended largely to bring about conditions now existing. The Subordinate Parlors have been kept in ignorance of actual conditions; they have not been taken into the confidence of the grand president; their interests have been shamefully subordinated to the interests of that faction to which a grand president owes allegiance. Were it not for the published reports in these columns, ninety per cent of the Subordinate Parlors would to-day be in ignorance of the vicious recommendations made by the grand president at Santa Cruz—and made not for the good of the Order, but with the sole desire of personal revenge and at the behest of her advisers.

The Subordinate Parlors pay the traveling expenses of the grand president, with the idea in view that she will visit them during her term of office, consult with them as to needed legislation for their upbuilding, and then recommend to the Grand Parlor such legislation as will insure the Order's progress. Did the grand president at Santa Cruz consult the Subordinate Parlors as to whether they approved of the recommendations made by her? Decidedly NO! Her recommendations were the wishes of a clique, made up largely of past grands, and not the desires of the Subordinate Parlors. This is clearly borne out in the Grand Parlor record, which shows that every important recommendation of the grand president at Santa Cruz was rejected by the delegates.

The Subordinate Parlors are the only ones that can right Grand Parlor conditions. They constitute the Order, pay the operating expenses, and should make it their business to direct the legislation. They should also make it their business to see that, in future, the grand president's office is filled by one who has the backbone to be independent, who is not allied with any clique, and who will endeavor to advance the interests of the whole Order, rather than the selfish motives of a few personal friends. The Subordinate Parlors should change the systems under which the Grand Parlor at present operates, for those systems are not to their best interests, but solely in the interests of factionalism. In short, the Subordinate Parlors should demand their rights,—in the Grand Parlor meeting, as well as out of it,—which are superior to the rights of any individual member or the rights of any combination of Grand Parlor members. When the Subordinate Parlors awake to the seriousness of the situation, and take a decided and united stand against the vicious practices now in vogue in the Grand Parlor, then will the Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West progress, and not until then.

ARMY AND NAVY PARLOR HAS INSTALLATION AND BANQUET.

San Francisco—At the regular meeting held July 19th, D.D.G.P. Frank H. Vivian of Rincon Parlor, No. 72, N.S.G.W., assisted by D.D.G.P. John M. Glennan, installed the following officers of Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207: Past president, John W. Mackey; president, Roy Gottheimer; first vice-president, Michael J. Dower; second vice-president, John J. Morgan; third vice-president, John Ward; marshal, Henry Meyer; inside sentinel, Geo. O'Leary; outside sentinel, A. Shaeffer; trustee, M. L. Levison; recording secretary, L. L. Hunter; financial secretary, Alfred Berryessa; treasurer, Frank J. Rebstock; physicians, Dr. Arthur A. O'Neill, Dr. Asa W. Collins, Dr. L. H. Granig. The ritualistic work by the new officers was commendably rendered, and was highly complimented by the District Deputy. The drill team added materially in making the installation most impressive. Past President L. L. Hunter was presented with a diamond-studded emblem of the Order, in recognition of faithful service rendered the Parlor, and as a mark of the esteem and friendship of the members. The officers of Army and Navy Parlor were banqueted July 22nd.

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Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



HIS IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED as the "closed" season in the theatrical world, due to the fact that a great majority of theater-goers forsake the cities for the country during the hot weather, and others who remain in town are not inclined to spend the warm evenings indoors, when there are so many counter-attractions out-of-doors. For this reason, many theaters are closed, or are open only semi-occasionally to accommodate a "big" attraction that has the temerity to appear during the "off" season. While the heat is responsible for many Eastern houses closing, that is not the main reason in California. The trouble here is due to a lack of traveling companies, most of the stars now enjoying their vacations.

The temporary lull, however, works no hardship, as it gives owners everywhere a needed opportunity to make necessary repairs and improvements, and in the East the big booking companies are engaged in signing up stars, securing new vehicles for their appearance, and mapping out routes for the next season. Actors and actresses are not entirely at ease, either, for many of them are combining pleasure at summer resorts with rehearsing for new plays, while others are on the lookout for acceptable roles.

While to the patrons of theaters, therefore, these summer days appear dull, in a theatrical way, they are not really so, for those who provide the entertainment—the managers, actors and actresses—are engaged in planning for the next season, which in some quarters will begin late in August, in others during September, but which will be in full swing throughout the country by the middle of October.

Reports from New York, the theatrical center of the United States, tell of many new plays that have found favor with the managers and stars, and all the booking agencies are planning to send a great throng of attractions to California, which is considered one of the most profitable fields in the country.

There is not an entire dearth of really good attractions for those who care to attend the theater, however, as the many stock companies are putting on excellent bills, with well-qualified casts, and as a result are doing a good business. These houses are open during the entire year, and their attractions have so improved in quality that their offerings are equal, and in many cases far superior, to those produced by traveling companies. Vaudeville houses also provide entertainment during the summer, as well as winter season, and they are today occupying a considerable and important place in the theatrical world. There is almost no end to the number of "vaudies," and many people, who care nothing for a "stock" or "traveling" company, every week enjoy the programs presented there. And we also have the moving picture houses, now known as servers of "canned drama," which are to be found in the smallest village as well as the largest city, and which are in a receptive mood for the five and ten-cent pieces every hour of the 365 days of the year.

Eastern Notes of Interest.

Olga Nethersole is appearing in a new Oriental play, "Bella Donna."

Emma Eames and Emilio de Gogorza were married in Paris, July 12th.

Eddie Foye's play for next season will have the title, "The Pet of the Petticoats."

John Cort will present a dramatization of Karl Harriman's novel, "Sadie," in October.

Klaw & Erlanger will present "Kismet," an Arabian Nights play, during the coming season.

Henry Kolker, in "The Great Name," will be one of Henry Savage's new season's offerings.

Lillian Russell is willing to appear in comic opera again, if a suitable masterpiece can be secured for her.

"The Spring Maid" is the title of a new musical comedy that will be put on the road early next season.

Cohan & Harris will produce "Brought Home," a drama by Henry Blossom, early in the fall. It deals with local option.

Frederick Warde has closed a contract with Henry W. Savage to open the season in Chicago in October as Nobody, in "Everywoman."

"The Follies of 1911" is doing a good business in New York, despite the warm weather, and is said to be Ziegfeld's best production along this line.

Lillian Nordica will commence her concert tour in September, winding up on the Pacific Coast. In February she will appear in "The Blue Forest," a new Henry Russell opera.

Cecelia Loftus, Dr. Ludwig Wullner, Adeline Geuee, W. H. Thompson, and Amy Ricard and Lester Lonergan in a sketch, are some people engaged for the Orpheum circuit next season.

"The Widow Wise" lyrics that have been running in Sunday papers, will form the groundwork for a new musical attraction for next season. Chicago will witness the first performance, in November.



MARJORIE RAMBEAU.
Leading Woman Los Angeles Auditorium.

News of the State.

An opera house is soon to be erected in Pomona.

It is reported that Haywards is to have a new theater.

Santa Monica is to have a new opera house, work to begin shortly.

"The Country Boy" is booked for early production in the State theaters.

Harry Corson Clarke, the comedian, is spending the summer in Los Angeles.

The San Francisco Savoy will hereafter play Cort's one-dollar-per bookings.

Two new theaters are in course of construction at Oakland, and will be used as picture houses.

September will witness the opening of a new theater in Taft. John Cort attractions will be booked.

Jimmy Britt, in monologue, will be a Sullivan & Considine August attraction at their California houses.

Henry Miller is appearing at the San Francisco Columbia in "The Havoc." "The End of the Bridge" will follow.

The Clunie Theater, Sacramento, has closed, and before reopening, \$100,000 will be spent in completely remodeling it.

The Hartman opera company has closed for the season at the Los Angeles Grand. September 20th will be the opening date for next season.

Jack London has broken into the dramatic field with a one-act play called "The Great Interrogation," the scene of which is laid in Alaska.

"The Girl in the Taxi," "Little Miss Fix-It," "Jumping Jupiter," "The Spring Maid," "The Old Town" and the "Pink Lady" are booked for California theaters.

Two new theaters are in store for Los Angeles. Work on the new Belasco will start shortly, and the

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It is in the heart of Los Angeles—Hill and Third Sts. The ride is inspiring and perfectly safe. The view from the tower—Angel's view—is grand, overlooking city, sea and mountains. The Camera Obscura, the most perfect in existence, puts a beautiful living picture before you. Fares 5 cents, 3 for 10 cents, ten for 25 cents, 100 for \$1.00; Angel's View with Camera Obscura 5 cents, three for 10c. Rest Pavilion, "Angel's Rest," overlooking city, Eddy Park and fountain, Free. Easy chairs.

Sullivan & Considine people contemplate putting up their own house to accommodate their ever-increasing patronage.

According to reports from San Francisco, Samuel H. Friedlander, Ferris Hartman and C. V. Kavanagh are to form a Coast operating circuit, covering San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Oakland, Tacoma, Spokane and Victoria. Eventually it is hoped to extend the circuit to Chicago. It is said the new California theater, building on the old Tivoli site and which will be opened in February, will house the attractions in San Francisco, and that houses will be leased in the other places.

At the Los Angeles Empress.

For the week commencing at the matinee Monday afternoon, July 31st, Sullivan & Considine will present "Road Show No. 4" at their Los Angeles vaudeville house, now known as the Empress. The Sullivan & Considine people never present any act that doesn't come under the classification of "feature," but the Road Shows are made up of exceptionally clever entertainers.

The bill for Show No. 4 will consist of the Edmund Stanley Co. in a grand opera playlet, "A Royal Romance," the classiest singing act in vaudeville; the four original Londons, in an arena sensation that thrilled Europe; Al. White and his four "dancing bugs," in a carnival of elog and eccentric stepping; the Olivatti Troubadors, sons of sunny Italy, who are clever players; Somers & Storke, presenting "Jackson's Honeymoon"; Roth and Pearl, comic character singers, who have made a decided hit. Also, the laugh-a-scope, with pictures that never fail to amuse.

Popular Prices at Big Los Angeles Auditorium.

The Auditorium stock, recently added to the Los Angeles theatrical world, appears to have made an instantaneous hit with the public, judging from the crowds that nightly fill the big "theater beautiful." Marjorie Rambeau, who has won great success in the California theatrical world, is playing the leads, and continues to find favor with her many admirers. Nat C. Goodwin, well and favorably known to all theater-goers, will begin an engagement here the week of July 31st, opening in "An American Citizen."

William Stoermer, the manager of the Auditorium stock, is a California boy who has had experience in managing theatrical stars and companies, and feels assured of success in the local field. In a recent interview, he said: "My aim in entering the theatrical field in Los Angeles was to succeed in entertaining the public. In catering to the public I resolved to cater to the wishes and tastes of the majority. I am happy to realize I am succeeding. I know I am shattering traditions, and violating old fogey customs and, generally speaking, knocking the

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1911

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

	Page
"Wealth and Position Dearly Bought"	1
"Pioneer Rogues and Bear Flag Pole"	2
"Present and Pioneer Day Opportunities"	3
"Native Home Items"	4
"With Our Western Books and Writers"	5
"California Fifty Years Ago"	6
"Sketchy Facts From Reminiscences"	7
"Editorial Page"	8
"Dramatic and Musical"	10
"Santa Rosa for Admission Day"	12
"Santa Rosa Chief City of Fertile Sonoma County"	14
"Building and Architectural News"	16
"Sporting Page"	18
"Mining Department"	20
"Native Daughters of Golden West"	24
"Native Sons of Golden West"	26
"Feminine World's Fads and Fancies"	28
"Passing of the Pioneer"	30

GENERAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION.

antique style of managing galley-west. The usual assertion that cheap prices make a cheap house and a cheap show are sheer humbug. This is the age when good old American ideas are being realized. The theater is a part of the every-day life of this metropolitan city and of this great country. To maintain a system of prices that keep the majority of the people from enjoying the best plays and the best talent is sheer foolishness.

"I am here to stay," added Mr. Stoermer, energetically. "I am here to succeed. I can't be frozen out. I can't be cussed out. I can't be boycotted. Here I am; here I remain, and I have every reason to cherish the utmost confidence of the continued and ever-increasing success of my plans for the establishing of an American theater for the American people, that will present sterling dramas in the Los Angeles way, which is the best in the world."

Los Angeles Belasco Presents "Arizona."

In Thais Magrane, the Los Angeles Belasco has a sweet and intelligent leading woman, who acts well and who lends an additional charm to the popular stock aggregation. James Neill is another addition to the company who is doing acceptable work and winning admirers. In the performance of "Arizona," Augustus Thomas' famous American play, the entire Belasco forces were brought out, and with Lewis Stone in the role of Denton, the lieutenant, a decidedly pleasing interpretation of this old but fascinating play was given. William Leonard as Colonel Bonham, Charles Ruggles as Tony, Dick Vivian as the doctor, Helene Sullivan as the Colonel's wife, and Roberta Arnold as the school-ma'am are others of the Belasco forces who handled their parts well, in "Arizona."

Commencing Monday night, July 31st, Lewis Stone and the Belasco Company will give an elaborate production of William Faversham's "The World and His Wife."

SAN FRANCISCO PARLORS**ORGANIZE FOR ADMISSION DAY.**

(Special Dispatch to The Grizzly Bear.)

San Francisco—Delegates from all the local Native Sons of the Golden West Parlor met here July 22nd and organized a Joint Admission Day Committee, to arrange for the September Ninth festivities in Santa Rosa. The following officers were chosen: Angelo J. Rossi, of El Dorado, chairman; Max E. Licht of Bay City, vice-chairman; Melvin A. Rowe of Alcatraz, secretary; Fred H. Stanle of Stanford, treasurer. The following sub-committees were appointed:

Finance—Lewis F. Byington of Niantie, M. J. McGovern of Castro, Joe Rose of Marshall.

Transportation—Henry Dahl of Pacific, Keenan of Niantie, Walter Walsh of Pacific, Henry Lilken-day of National, William Capell of Army and Navy.

Press—L. Terkelson of Castro, J. H. Nelson of San Francisco, W. Wright of Balboa, Arthur Curtis of Precita, Charles Powers of Twin Peaks.

Printing—Eugene Fischer of Presidio, Webster Randolph of Twin Peaks, Frank Vivian of Rineon, W. B. Keller of Yerba Buena, A. I. Herzo of Olympia.

Music—A. Herbst of National, J. C. Flugger of Balboa, J. P. O'Leary of Dolores.

Parade—W. D. Hobro, Jr., of California, C. L. McEnery of James Lick, Ad. Traube of Balboa, E. A. Collins of Olympus, Ed Tietjen of Precita.

The joint committee will meet again August 4th, to hear reports from the sub-committees.

During the months of June and July, several Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, realizing the benefit to themselves and the Order in general, of having the official organ, The Grizzly Bear, go direct to the homes of EVERY member, where it can be read with pleasure and profit by all members of the household, thereby increasing not only the members' interest in the Parlor and Order, but as well enlivening the interest of the general public in what the Order is doing and stands to do, have subscribed for The Grizzly Bear for all their members. The Parlor's adopting this system of interest-building are:

AMADOR, NO. 17, AT SUTTER CREEK.
VALLEJO, NO. 77, AT VALLEJO.

COURTLAND, NO. 106, AT COURTLAND.
SAN DIEGO, NO. 108, AT SAN DIEGO.

BERKELEY, NO. 210, AT BERKELEY.

GALT, NO. 243, AT GALT.

RIVERSIDE, NO. 251, AT RIVERSIDE.

In addition to these, many Parlor through out the State are furnishing The Grizzly Bear direct to the homes of their members. The Grizzly Bear has not only been indorsed by the Grand Parlor as the official organ, but has the individual endorsement of the many influential and thinking men of the Order who have done, and are doing, so much for the Order's upbuilding.

The contents of The Grizzly Bear are not alone of interest to the fraternity, however. The columns of the magazine are filled with wholesome, interesting matter of interest alike to man, woman or child. While in a sense a fraternal publication, in that it caters to the Native Sons and Native Daughters and publishes news concerning their affairs, it is really a magazine of general California information, and its historical stories and several departments contain matters that interest the public generally.

Every Parlor of Native Sons should see to it that The Grizzly Bear is a monthly visitor to each of its members' homes. The publishers of the magazine make this possible for every Parlor, no matter how small or how large, by offering a very materially reduced subscription rate under this agreement. These rates are also open to Native Daughter Parlors, under like agreement, and they could also adopt this course with much benefit to themselves.

If your Parlor is not among those progressive Parlors that send the official organ to all members, it should be, and you, as a member, should take up the matter and ascertain why the Parlor does not. If the Parlor is interested and wants further information, a letter to that effect addressed to the publishers will bring the information immediately.

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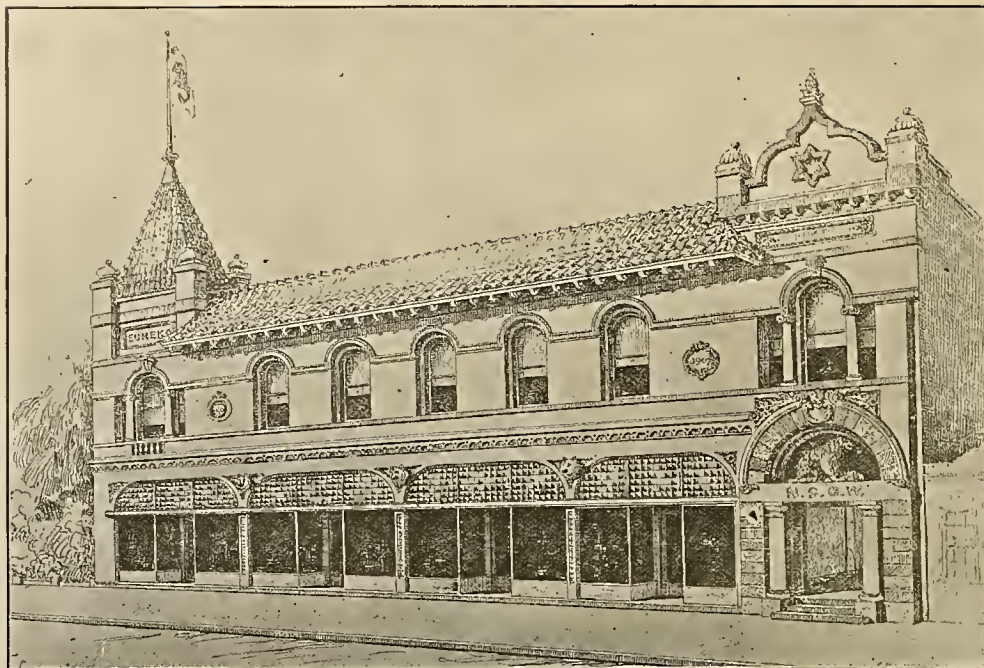
SANTA ROSA PREPARING FOR ADMISSION DAY



C. A. POOL,
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L. W. JULLIARD,
State Senator.



SANTA ROSA PARLOR'S NEW HOME,
Where Sonoma County Parlors Will Entertain, and Some Committee Chairmen.



F. E. DOWD,
County Assessor.



DR. JACKSON TEMPLE,
Jr. P. P. Santa Rosa Parlor.



SANTA ROSA PARLOR, NO. 28, N. S.G.W., aided by the citizens of the progressive Sonoma County city, is fast getting things into shape for the coming of the thousands of Native Sons, Native Daughters, and their friends, who will gather in Santa Rosa, September 9th, to celebrate the sixty-first anniversary of California's admission to statehood. Immediately following the N.S.G.W. Grand Parlor's selection as the celebration city, Santa Rosa Parlor appointed a committee to handle the various details. This committee, in turn, has organized by the election of the following officers: John P. Overton, chairman; W. W. Skaggs, secretary, and Frank P. Doyle, treasurer. The requisite sub-committees have also been named, with the following as chairmen:

Decoration, Illumination and Parade—J. C. Smith.
Invitation—Dr. Jackson Temple.
Printing and Advertising—C. A. Pool.
Transportation—F. E. Dowd.
Rooms and Accommodations—George H. Prindle.
Parlor Headquarters—R. A. Long.
Music—T. J. Proctor.
Concessions—J. M. Boyes.
Entertainment—I. S. Kurlander.
Reception and Literary Exercises—L. W. Juilliard.
Auditing—T. J. Hutchinson.
Fireworks—R. J. Birch.

Many of the Parlors of N.S.G.W. have secured headquarters for the celebration, which indicates a large attendance. Santa Rosa has been the scene of past Admission Day celebrations, and so well did that city then minister to the wants and pleasure of its thousands of guests, that every member who can possibly do so, is anxious to be the city's guest again this year.

Santa Rosa is able to comfortably care for a large crowd, and its citizens' reputation for open-handed hospitality is so state-wide, that all can be assured of the best accommodations and an entertainment program that will take up every minute of the time allotted to the Admission Day festivities. A fine series of events is being planned for the three days' celebration, including an exciting automobile race along a fine course.

The Sonoma County Parlors of Native Sons will have joint headquarters on the upper floor of the N.S.G.W. Hall on Mendocino avenue, where visiting Parlors and members will be royally entertained. The entire floor space, consisting of lodge-room, club-room, dance-hall and banquet-room, will be used for the purpose, and music will be provided in both the lodge-room and dance-hall. The Santa Rosa Native Sons Hall is not surpassed by any fraternal building in the State, in point of elegance,

ADMISSION DAY, 1911, OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

SANTA ROSA, SEPT. 8TH, 9TH, 10TH.

Friday Evening, September 8th—

8 to 10—Band Concert at Court House.
Reception to visiting Parlors on arrival of trains.

Illuminated Night Parade; Fireworks.

Saturday, September 9th—

11 a.m.—Admission Day Parade, followed by Literary Exercises.

2:30 p.m.—Automobile Races at Race Track.

All Afternoon—Receptions at Parlor Headquarters.

4 to 6 p.m.—Band Concert and Entertainment.

7:30 p.m.—Band Concert.

8 p.m.—Receptions at Parlor Headquarters.

8 to 10 p.m.—Free Street Entertainment.

Sunday, September 10th—

2 p.m.—Automobile Races at Race Track.

the lodge-room being especially beautiful and the dance-hall provided with an excellent maple floor.

On July 25th, Santa Rosa Parlor gave a minstrel show in the Columbia Theater, for the purpose of swelling the Admission Day funds. Many of the most prominent Santa Rosa Natives willingly volunteered to appear in black face, to aid the cause, among them State Senator L. W. Juilliard and ex-mayor John P. Overton. C. O. Dunbar was the interlocutor, and F. E. Dowd, J. M. Boyes, D. H. Fitzgerald and Jay Bower acted as end men. A quartet consisting of Eugene Sullivan, Harold Longhery, Frank Green (instructor) and O. G. Pedigo was a pleasant feature, while Eugene Sullivan, H. A. Trembley and Jay Bower delighted with vocal selections. The committee in charge of the minstrel show was made up of J. C. Smith (chairman), Thos. J. Proctor and Chas. A. Smith.

Parlors Getting Headquarters.

The large number of Native Son Parlors that had secured headquarters up to July 18th, insures the success of the Admission Day celebration. Vallejo Parlor, No. 77, at a meeting July 11th, decided to attend in a body, and appointed a com-



ADMISSION DAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SANTA ROSA PARLOR.

Front Row (left to right)—W. W. Skaggs, J. P. Overton, J. C. Smith, John M. Boyes, Frank E. Dowd.
Center Row (left to right)—Chas. A. Pool, Russell J. Birch, Thos. J. Proctor, Frank P. Doyle, L. W. Juilliard.
Back Row (left to right)—Thos. J. Hutchinson, R. A. Long, I. S. Kurlander, Geo. H. Prindle, Dr. Jackson Temple.



SANTA ROSA



THE CITY OF ROSES

The home of the world's greatest Horticulturist "Luther Burbank"

INVITES THE NATIVE SONS AND NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST TO CELEBRATE ADMISSION DAY AS ITS GUESTS

The City of Santa Rosa is known for its beautiful roses, splendid climate, and for the general hospitable atmosphere that continually predominates.



*"NEW COUNTY HOUSE OF SONOMA CO."
AT SANTA ROSA, CALIF.
Compliments of Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce*

On the ninth of September, 1911, one of the most elaborate Admission Day celebrations will be in full force in Santa Rosa.

Festivities galore, entertainments to no end, all placed before the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West for them to partake of, and participate in, as the guests of the Native Sons of Santa Rosa.

We therefore extend to you, the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, a most cordial welcome to be present upon this glorious occasion, that we may have an opportunity to bestow upon you pleasure and joy galore.

We have many places in Santa Rosa and vicinity that are in themselves worthy of the trials and tribulations, if there are any that go with the effort, to see them.

Thirteen miles out of Santa Rosa, we have a petrified forest that covers in the vicinity of 200 acres. Within Santa Rosa, we have beautiful buildings; we have to our credit more steel frame and reinforced concrete buildings than any other city of Santa Rosa's population on the Pacific Coast.

Thousands and thousands of pleasure seekers pass through this city en route to the Russian River district and the famous Geysers of Sonoma County.

We have the honor and distinction of having in our city Luther Burbank. His experimental grounds are here, and can be plainly seen from the street.

Santa Rosa's Resolutions for this Grand Event are, that the city is yours; we bid you welcome unconditionally

mittee consisting of George Weuiger, W. B. Hallin and Joseph Clara to go to Santa Rosa and get headquarters, Niantic, No. 105 and Stanford, No. 76 of San Francisco, and Napa, No. 62, are also seeking locations for headquarters. Advises received by The Grizzly Bear from Santa Rosa, July 18th, give the complete list of Parlor headquarters at that time as follows:

California, No. 1—W.O.W. Hall, Third street. Sacramento, No. 3—Court-room No. 2, New Court House.

Pacific, No. 10—Riley Home (I.O.O.F.). Home), Mendocino street.

Sunset, No. 26—Court-room No. 2, New Court House.

Mission, No. 38—Graud Army Headquarters, Court House.

San Francisco, No. 49—Carpenters Hall (sometimes known as Trembly Hall), B street.

El Dorado, No. 52—Carpenters Hall (sometimes known as Trembly Hall), B street.

Rincon, No. 72—Knight Templar Hall, Fourth and D streets.

Piedmont, No. 120—I.O.O.F. Hall, Exchange avenue and Third street.

Hesperian, No. 137—Cooper's Hall, Fourth street. Alcatraz, No. 145—Germania Hall, Third street.



J. C. SMITH, of Santa Rosa Parlor, Grand Marshal, who will Head Parade.

Brooklyn, No. 151—Court House Rest-room. Alcalde, No. 154—Co. E Hall, National Guard, A street.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Masonic Temple Chapel, Fourth and D streets.

Sequoia, No. 160—Supervisors' Chambers, New Court House.

Precita, No. 187—Knights of Pythias Hall, Fourth street.

Olympus, No. 189—Vitale Hall, Fourth street. Presidio, No. 194—Masonic Hall, Fourth and D streets.

Dolores, No. 208—Carpenters Hall (sometimes known as Trembly Hall), B street.

El Capitan, No. 222—Band Hall, Mendocino avenue.

Castro, No. 232—Pavilion Rink, A street.

The six Sonoma County Parlors—Petaluma, No. 27. Santa Rosa, No. 28, Healdsburg, No. 68, Glen Ellen, No. 102, Sonoma, No. 111 and Sebastopol, No. 143—will maintain joint headquarters in N.S.G.W. Hall on Mendocino street.

These Parlors will all be "at home" to their friends, but many others that will not keep open house during the festivities will take part in the Admission Day parade, in uniform, and accompanied by bands and drum corps.

THEY WERE "CORK" LEGS, SURE.

A well-dressed Irishman boarding a car at the front end, asked the motorman: "Faith, sorr, and would yez let a mou wid two cor-r-k legs sit here ferninst yez?"

At the motorman's nod of assent, the Irishman carefully pulled his trousers up above his shoe-tops, as he sat down on the tool-box seat. There was no trace of stiffness in his movements, and something very suspiciously like real flesh was visible through the silk hose.

This naturally excited the motorman's incredulity, and he remarked quietly, "Why do you call those 'cork' legs? They look like the real thing to me."

"Sure," answered the Irishman, "sure, and Oi was bor-r-n in Cor-r-k."

SANTA ROSA, CHIEF CITY OF BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE SONOMA COUNTY



SANTA ROSA, THE CITY WITH the productive territory around and tributary to it, is an attractive place, well built and well governed.

The new County Court House is a structure of imposing beauty, with a refinement of interior finish which reflects much credit upon the city and county which erected it.

The modern business buildings and commodious hotels of brick, steel frame and reinforced concrete, clearly indicate the confidence of the property-owners in the future of the "City of Roses," and of Sonoma County, of which it is the seat and chief city.

Its finely paved business streets are well cleaned each night by sweeping machines, the street lights are plentiful, and the city is unique in owning a water-works by which it supplies free water to its residents.

Although having a population estimated to be in excess of 10,000, and with a dense settlement without the city limits, a police force numbering four, including the chief, amply suffices to keep order and enforce the laws.

Santa Rosa's manufactures are diversified. Among the manufactured articles may be mentioned shoes, leather, gloves, beer, soda water, flour, feed stuffs, candy, fine art novelties, art leather, ice,

does the survey show a gradient in excess of two and six-tenths per cent, notwithstanding the climb of the lofty Mt. St. Helena (made famous in story by the late Robert Louis Stevenson).

From this mountain, 4000 feet in height, which is really more like a ridge of considerable length, twenty-two counties are within reach of the eye, so the road will, indeed, be scenic. It will touch many prominent resorts and springs on its sixty-mile run into Lake County, well named the "Switzerland of America," and also Kellogg, the site of the proposed State Manual Training School, Knight's Valley, Middletown, Petrified Forest and Lower Lake.

This line will be operated by the successful and economical gasoline torpedo motor cars now in general use in the United States. A regular passenger and tourist service will be inaugurated, and much freight will be hauled in special freight trains. The road will be narrow-gauge and well constructed.

Santa Rosa is to be congratulated on being made the southerly terminus of this railroad, for which there has been an insistent demand for many years. The present travel to and from the many springs and summer resorts along the line and in Lake County, is very heavy, but is only a small fraction of what the Santa Rosa and Clear Lake Scenic Railway is destined to make it. The elimination of the arduous and lengthy stage rides, now



LUTHER BURBANK AND HIS NEW SANTA ROSA HOME.

butter, creamery products, iron castings, sheet metal work, printing, harness, fruit packing, meat packing, etc.

The experimental establishment of Luther Burbank must not be forgotten, as it is a large factor in making Santa Rosa famous the world over; for, were not Sonoma County's climate and soil exceptionally good, this noted scientist would not have selected the "City of Roses" as his headquarters, nor would he have remained in Sonoma County for thirty years. As it is, the county owes much to Mr. Burbank, while he, in turn, owes much to the responsive soil and climate of the county.

The hops, grapes, apples, berries and diversified fruits, both citrus and deciduous, of this favored region; its natural wonders, resorts, mineral springs, fine scenery, good roads, and last, but not least, the geniality and friendliness of the inhabitants, all go to make Sonoma County and Santa Rosa the mecca of all who desire a really good time on September 8th, 9th and 10th, and the best spots in California to have it.

SANTA ROSA TERMINAL OF NEW LAKE COUNTY SCENIC RAILWAY.

The Santa Rosa and Clear Lake Scenic Railway Co. is about to build its sixty miles of scenic line, and has let the contract for the grading, which work will begin early in August. A remarkable feature of this new line, and one which proved a great surprise to the engineers, is that at no point

recognized as a trying but necessary part of all travel to and from beautiful Lake County, will be hailed with joy by thousands of people, and will prove a great incentive for the growing tourist travel of Central California to visit the regions tapped by this excellent enterprise.

Gus Long, an active and popular member of Santa Rosa Parlor, N.S.G.W., has been made fiscal agent of the company, to whom intending investors are referred. Milton A. Nathan, a Past President of Army and Navy Parlor of San Francisco, is at the head of the enterprise and was interviewed by The Grizzly Bear representative while in Santa Rosa on July 18th. He, on that date, paid into the bank \$5000 for the first stretch of grading work, which will commence at the city limits of the "City of Roses." From all of which it is evident that the county seat of Sonoma County will soon control the very considerable territory herein described, to the mutual benefit of the city and the territory.

APPOINTS COMMITTEE FOR ADMISSION DAY LITERARY EXERCISES.

Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, has appointed, in accordance with the Grand Parlor law, the following committee to arrange for suitable literary exercises in conjunction with the Admission Day celebration to be held at Santa Rosa, September 9th: Judge J. Emmett Seawell, of Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28.

Senator L. W. Juilliard, of Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28.

Henry Dahl, of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, San Francisco.

HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE VOTES THANKS TO NATIVE SONS FOR SUPPORT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home Industry League of California in San Francisco, June 21st, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The State of California is depending for its greater development upon its producing and manufacturing industries and increased population, and we, as a collective body of manufacturers and producers, do depend for the development of these industries on the co-operation of every Native Son in the State, as they are economically dependent upon the success of these industries for their own success in the increase of the employing population, and

"Whereas, The Native Sons of the Golden West do appreciate these facts and look toward this State to become the greatest on the Pacific Coast through the development of these industries by the patronage of the same, and did at their Grand Parlor at Santa Cruz voice these sentiments and endorse the purposes of the Home Industry League of California in resolutions adopted, be it

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks and appreciation expressing the gratitude of every individual member of the Home Industry League be extended to the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West and that a copy of this preamble and resolution expressing our sentiments and thanks be sent to the Grand Secretary, asking him to express same."

St. Rose Drug Store

Corner 4th and A Streets
Santa Rosa, Cal.

Four blocks from the California Northwestern Depot

THE

Place where you get a
Square Deal

We have a full line of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Souvenir Postal Cards and such goods as are usually carried by a first-class Drug Store—**WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE**, and treat you the best we know how.

Wm. McK. Stewart, Prop.

Phone 76

Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W.

OFFICIAL NOTICES



GRAND PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL NOTICE, NO. 2.

Los Angeles, August 1, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the Subordinate Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: It becomes my pleasant duty, under the Constitution, as the Sixty-first Anniversary of the admission of California into the Sisterhood of States approaches, to send greetings to every Parlor in our Order, and to request that each Parlor make such arrangements for the proper commemoration of the admission of California into the Union as may seem to it appropriate.

The general celebration of Admission Day this year, under the auspices of the Grand Parlor, will be held in the city of Santa Rosa, and all Parlor and all members of the Order that can do so, are requested to participate therein. Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, aided by the other Parlor of Sonoma County, is sparing no efforts in an endeavor to make this year's celebration worthy of our Order and of our State, and those efforts should receive, as they justly merit, the cordial and active co-operation of every Parlor and of every member of the Order near enough to attend.

But where distance or business affairs make it impossible for Parlor or members to attend the general celebration at Santa Rosa, I trust arrangements will be made to fittingly commemorate the approaching Admission Day, either through Parlor congregating at a convenient point or in the meeting place of each Parlor, there to carry out some special services commemorative of the day.

The setting apart of Admission Day as a legal holiday was due originally to the efforts of our Order, and by common consent of the people of the State its celebration has been given into our keeping. Let us see to it, then, that the great Order to which we belong shall worthily commemorate the admission of the State which our fathers founded and loved, the State in which we ourselves were

born, and the State to which our best and loyalst alike unite us.

Yours in F. L. and G.,

H. C. Lichtenberger.

Grand President, N.S.G.W.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICIAL NOTICE, NO. 17.

San Francisco, August 1, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of All Subordinate Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Please to take notice of the appointment by Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger of the following additional special committee, and of committeemen, District Deputy Grand Presidents, and Deputy Grand Presidents-at-Large, supplementary to appointments announced in Official Notice, No. 14, dated June 24, 1911:

Special Committee.

To Select an Orator and Arrange Literary Exercises for Admission Day Celebration J. Emmet Seawell, Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28; L. W. Juilliard, Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28; Henry Dahl, Pacific Parlor, No. 10.

Standing Committees.

Printing and Supplies—Jas. W. Keegan, El Dorado Parlor, No. 52, vice Frank L. McNally, National Parlor, No. 118, resigned.

District Deputy Grand Presidents.

District No. 16—Lester H. Cranston, Woodland Parlor, No. 30, vice E. B. Hayward, Woodland Parlor, No. 30, resigned.

District No. 31—R. P. Shonock, Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, vice Ed. H. Kraus, Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, resigned.

District No. 42—W. L. Chrisman, Garden City Parlor, No. 82, vice Geo. M. Kelly, Garden City Parlor, No. 82, resigned.

District No. 50—Solon Mayfield, Cambria Parlor, No. 152, vice W. J. Leffingwell, Cambria Parlor, No. 152, resigned.

Deputy Grand Presidents-at-Large.

Geo. M. Kelly, Garden City Parlor, No. 82, vice W. L. Chrisman, Garden City Parlor, No. 82, resigned.

Fred H. Jung

Grand Secretary, N.S.G.W.

A GREAT BENEFIT.

Mountain View, June 26th.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Gentlemen: I send one dollar to renew my subscription. I want The Grizzly Bear sent to me right along.

Why? Because I think it a great benefit to the N.S.G.W. and also to the N.D.G.W.

Respectfully,

GEO. F. DOUGHERTY.

Telephone 312

MARK McCONNELL

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406 MENDOCINO AVENUE

SANTA ROSA, CAL.

Mutual Savings Bank OF SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,000,000
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Surplus	425,000

DIRECTORS:

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Hours, 10 to 3 p.m., Saturday 10 to 12 m., and Saturday evenings for deposits only 5:30 to 8 p.m.



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YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Plan to spend your vacation in Yosemite Valley

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Your choice at reasonable rates

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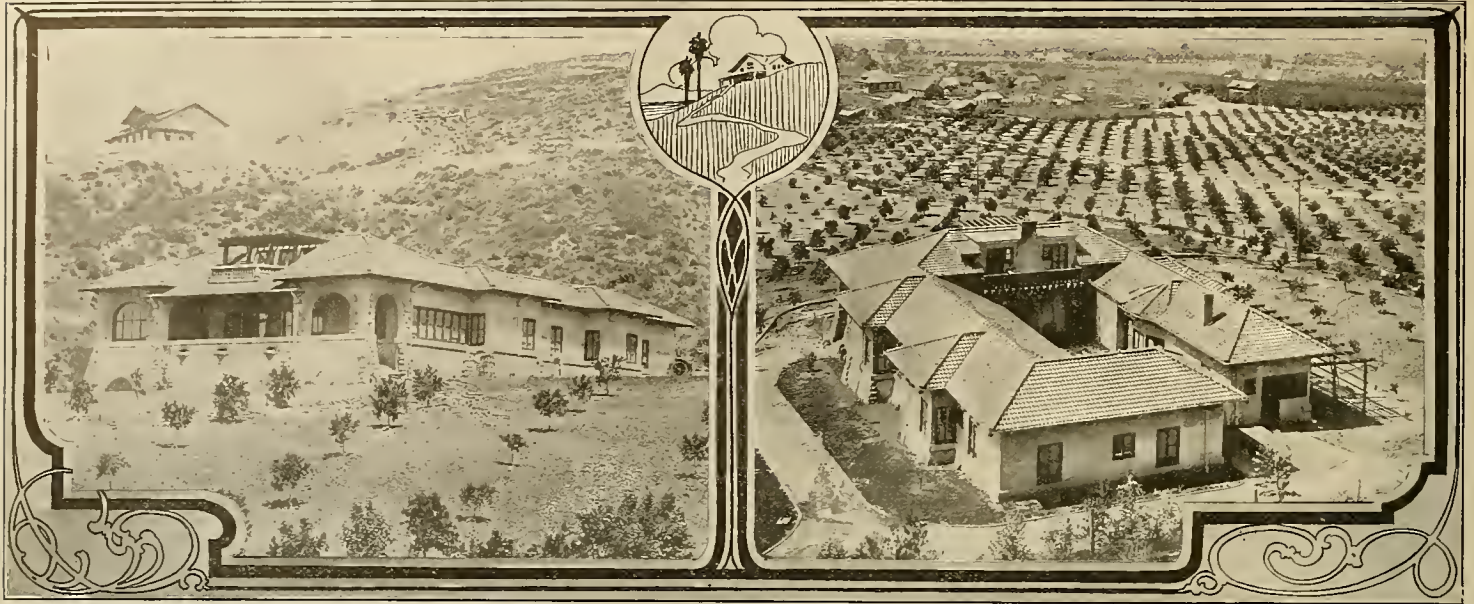
Jolly times around the evening camp-fires

Ask for Yosemite Valley Outing Folder

See Southern Pacific or Santa Fe, or address,
YOSEMITE VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Merced, Cal.

MODERNIZED SPANISH PATIO HOUSE--IDEAL FOR COUNTRY HOME

(Designed, and Description Furnished by, EISEN & SON, Architects, Wilcox Building, Los Angeles.)



FRONT VIEW—HANDSOME SPANISH PATIO SUBURBAN HOME—GENERAL VIEW.

There is no style of architecture which is more adaptable to the warm, semi-tropical climate of California, than a modernization of the old Spanish patio house, with its spacious open verandas, cool interior court, expansive plastered exterior walls, and graceful and artistic tile roof. It was the first style of architecture used by the early Spanish settlers in California, and it was only when people began to congregate and form large cities that the value of land made this style impracticable. However, it still remains, in the mind of the writer, the ideal form of house for a country ranch or suburban town, where the value of land is not measured by inches, as well as ideal from the viewpoints of convenience and beauty and, what is more important than all else, health.

The example of the Spanish patio house pictured above, was recently completed in Whittier, a suburban town of Los Angeles. The building is in the form of a square, sixty feet across the front and ninety-five feet deep. A spacious patio court, 48x30 feet, entirely open to the sky, occupies the central portion of the building, as will be noted from the view shown above. This patio has a large

fountain in the center, from which emanate winding brick walks, enclosing set flower beds of tropical palms and other plants which, being sheltered on all sides from the winds, grow luxuriantly. A tile covered brick porch extends down one side of the patio, off which branch the five bed-rooms, while on the opposite side of the court are placed the breakfast-room, dining-room, kitchen department, etc.

A living-room sixty feet long occupies the front of the building. A porch runs across the entire front of the building, excepting that portion which is occupied by a sun parlor opening from the living-room.

The building is so arranged that none of the windows of the kitchen department open upon the court, thus giving seclusion to the occupants of the patio. The breakfast-room opens upon the court, opposite the fountain. It has six glass doors, thus making it possible to entirely throw open the side of the breakfast-room facing the court and having it virtually an outside room, if desired.

A pair of massive iron gates enclose the rear ten-foot-wide entrance to the court, making it entirely

secure at night and enabling the occupants to sleep outside during warm summer evenings, a practice which is rapidly becoming popular and necessitating the addition of exterior sleeping porches to all modern residences.

A unique feature in the plan of this house is provided by the den, which is situated in the second story, over the living-room, and being the only second-story room. The way to this den is a rough exterior stairway, leading directly off the court. Balconies project from both sides of the den, that is, on the front and on the rear, overlooking the court.

The building above described has three bathrooms and six bed-rooms, is steam heated, and is furnished with all modern conveniences. It cost, complete, \$12,000.

All the exterior walls are completely plastered with cement plaster, on expanded metal lath, and trimmed with Chatsworth Park sandstone, thus making a house that is free from the necessity of painting every two or three years. All windows are of Spanish casement design, extending nearly to the floor.

NEW LIEN LAW IN EFFECT.

A new mechanics' lien law adopted by the last Legislature, known as the "Kehoe" bill, went into effect July 1st. It makes the owner of a building under construction responsible for labor and material furnished instead of the general contractor. In case of a lien being filed, the value of the material and the labor shall govern the amounts of the lien claims. This places the responsibility of seeing that the bills are paid directly upon the owner of the property. The law protects material men and laboring men against dishonest contractors, and the owner, or the architect for his client,

must require bonds and receipts as the work progresses.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The American Contractor, Chicago, has made public statistics showing the country's building permits from January 1st to July 1, 1911. Among the cities at the top of the column were two in California, namely, Los Angeles and San Francisco, the former holding fourth place with permits totaling \$11,556,573, and the latter fifth place, with permits to the value of \$10,926,641. Oakland's permits are totaled at \$3,423,596. As compared with

a like period of 1910, these three cities make the following showing:

	1911	1910
Los Angeles	\$11,556,573	\$11,741,249
San Francisco	10,926,641	12,224,646
Oakland	3,423,596	3,873,393

N.S.G.W. HALL AT FORT JONES.

Siskiyou Parlor, No. 188, N.S.G.W., at Fort Jones, has decided upon the erection of a handsome brick N.S.G.W. hall in that Siskiyou County city. The building will be two stories, 50x100 feet, with stores on the ground floor, and an assembly hall, banquet hall, and other necessary rooms for lodge purposes on the second floor. Material is now being gotten on the ground for the structure, and construction work will be rushed along to completion.

Outfitters for Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Largest Assortments—Right Prices
Latest Styles. Mail orders filled.
Write us your wants. We will serve
you promptly.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

ALL NATIVE SONS, Attention!

"We Want Your Head"
Will you bring it in, or
shall we send for it?



LOGAN, the Hatter

Two Stores 628 South Broadway
327 South Spring
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

Hotel Nadeau and Cafe Nadeau

First and Spring Streets, Los Angeles

We have just opened the most complete and up-to-date Cafe in Southern California, under the supervision of Gus Cline.

German and Hungarian Dishes a Specialty

Malthoid Roofing

"CHEERFUL HOMES"

Is the name of a new booklet about Malthoid Roofing. This booklet illustrates the most beautiful bungalows in California, all covered with Malthoid Roofing. Malthoid Roofing has made a wonderful reputation in Southern California, where more of it is used than all other brands of roofing combined. Send for the new and beautiful bungalow book "Cheerful Homes" - it's free. Have you seen our green, red, white and other colored Roofing? THE PARAFFINE PAINT CO., Manufacturers 516-518 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
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HOSE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

G. Gans Home A-7742
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Electrical Contractors Fixtures and Supplies

Electric Wiring and Repairing.
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J-M Asbestos Roofing

An all mineral product composed of separate pieces of indestructible asbestos fibre and Trinidad Lake asphalt. Each ply a roofing in itself. The white surface makes the house COOL in summer. Never needs painting, and is permanently durable.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

222-224 N. Los Angeles Street LOS ANGELES, CAL.

STATEMENT OF THE Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities OF THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY HIBERNIA BANK

(A CORPORATION)

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

DATED JUNE 30, 1911

ASSETS:

- 1—Bonds of the United States (\$4,620,000.00) of the State of California and Municipalities thereof (\$3,684,812.50), of the State of N. Y. (\$250,000.00), the actual value of which is \$14,734,136.89
- 2—Cash in United States Gold and Silver Coin and Checks 1,533,467.11
- 3—Miscellaneous Bonds, the actual value of which is 6,559,825.61

\$22,827,729.61

They are:

- "San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00).
"Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$297,000.00).
"Western Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$250,000.00).
"San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$120,000.00).
"Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00).
"Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00).
"Northern Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$29,000.00).
"San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$5,000.00).
"Southern Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$1,000.00).
"Market Street Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$758,000.00).
"Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$753,000.00).
"Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00).
"Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00).
"Powell Street Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$185,000.00).
"The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00).
"Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00).
"Gough Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00).
"Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$6,000.00).
"The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,465,000.00).
"San Francisco Gas and Electric Company 4 1/2 per cent Bonds" (\$563,000.00).
"Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00).
"Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00).

- 4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is 32,415,149.67

The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.

- 5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is 223,151.68

The Condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations and other securities

- 6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$808,863.12), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$16,925.49), Alameda (\$2,825.97), in this State, the actual value of which is 828,614.58

- (b) The land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is 1,002,301.96

The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.

Total Assets 57,296,947.50

LIABILITIES:

- 1—Said Corporation Owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is 53,296,947.50

(NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 81,452;
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, \$654.00)

- 2—Reserve Fund, Actual Value 4,000,000.00

Total Liabilities 57,296,947.50

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By JAMES R. KELLY, President.
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

JAMES R. KELLY and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said JAMES R. KELLY is President, and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

JAMES R. KELLY, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1911.
CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1911, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1911

R. M. TOBIN, Secretary

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, corner Market, McAllister and Jones sts., San Francisco—
For the six months ending June 30, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and three-fourths (3 3/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday July 1, 1911. Dividends not drawn will be added to depositors' accounts, become a part thereof, and will earn dividend from July 1, 1911. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1911, will draw interest from July 1, 1911.

R. M. TOBIN, Secretary

PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

AMATEUR

EDITED BY HARRY J. LELANDE



SINCE THE JULY ISSUE OF THE Grizzly Bear, the standing of the Clubs in the Pacific Coast League has undergone some changes. Sacramento and Vernon were on the road most of the time during the first three weeks of July and both teams have done exceptionally well in holding their opponents more than even. Portland has done still better, but they have been on their own grounds, playing before encouraging audiences. The Clubs representing the Bay region have both lost ground. San Francisco's pitching staff needs mending, or new material. Who would have thought this ninety days ago when it was not uncommon to hear made such a remark as "Frisco should win the pennant in a walk with such a classy lot of heavies to select from?" Here are the names of those who were on the roster when the season commenced: Henley, Sutor, Browning, Miller, Meikle, Moskiman, Eastley and Fielder. Captain Dillon's Angel Band are more firmly entrenched in the cellar, having won but two out of the last thirteen games.

Notes of the Diamond.

Carlisle, since his remarkable catch of a short fly in centerfield on the 20th of July, by which he was able to complete an unassisted triple play, seems destined to have his name emblazoned on the pages of baseball history.

Pitcher "Spec" Harkness is again on the Portland pay roll after an absence of nearly four months, during which time he was being tried out by Cleveland. He has started in two games for Portland to date, being beaten each time, once by Vernon and the other by San Francisco, being the only game of the series won by the Mohlerites.

Prick up your ears, ye fans, and bearken to this: Vean Gregg, Nap southpaw, hero of fifteen victories out of eighteen starts, says he hasn't started to pitch good ball yet. Vean says his left shoulder it still sore and hasn't been right all season and that as soon as he gets it feeling good he will show Cleveland some real pitching.

Cleveland had not clinched the deal for Buddy Ryan, the Coast star, at last accounts. John I. Taylor thinks he has a claim and Comiskey also has a bid in. Scout Jim McGuire of the Naps has gone to Portland to finally pass on Ryan and also to see how Dave Gregg, the brother of the star Nap finger, is getting along.

Never has the American Association had a bitter of the Cravath type. The fans all over the circuit are stirred up by his wonderful feats with the willow. One home run for Cravath is nothing. Two simply makes them sit up and take notice. Three is more like it. In every game Gavy is stinging the pellet, and stinging it to all corners of the ball field. In a recent game with Kansas City, Cravath was the king pin batter of the day. Out of five times at bat he only made five hits. One was a little two-base hit and two were dinky home runs. A bad day's work for Cravath. The day before he poled a homer, and the day before this a couple of three-base drives. O, yes, this Cravath is a poor hitter. Detroit will in all probability land Cravath. If he hits for the Tigers like he is hitting for Minneapolis, the Detroit outfield will be unbeatable, with Cobb and Crawford rounding it out.

Standing of Clubs.

Including games played July 23rd, the standing of the Clubs in the Pacific Coast, National and American Leagues is as follows:

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Portland	62	45	.579
Vernon	61	53	.535
Oakland	62	56	.525
San Francisco	57	58	.496
Sacramento	54	58	.482
Los Angeles	45	70	.391

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Chicago	82	51	31	.622
Philadelphia	85	52	33	.612
New York	84	51	33	.607
St. Louis	85	49	36	.576
Pittsburgh	84	47	37	.560
Cincinnati	83	35	48	.422
Brooklyn	83	31	52	.373
Boston	86	20	66	.233

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Detroit	87	59	28	.678
Philadelphia	85	54	31	.635
Chicago	84	44	40	.524
New York	86	45	41	.523
Cleveland	91	47	44	.516
Boston	89	44	45	.494
Washington	88	30	58	.341
St. Louis	91	29	61	.291

Options Soon to Expire.

The National Baseball Commission has promulgated a list of all major league players who have been sold to minor clubs under agreements approved by the commission and containing options held by the various major league clubs to repurchase such players on August 20, 1911. Among them are the following:

American League: By Philadelphia to Spokane, Bonner; by Chicago to San Francisco, McDonald and Weaver; to Oakland, Tozer; by Detroit to Oakland, Pernoll, to Seattle, Skeels; by Boston to Sacramento, Mahoney, Lereben and Thomas; by New York to Oakland, Ables; by Cleveland to Portland, Fanwell, Peckinbaugh, Bradley, Branden and Koestner; by St. Louis to Oakland, Gregory.

The National Commission has decided that a major league club deciding to recall any players must notify the secretary of the commission, as well as the minor league club concerned, on or before 6 p.m. August 20th, if it intends to exercise its option.

Racing at Woodland, Hanford, Fresno.

While the race-track has been put out of business in this State, horse-racing is by no means a dead sport. Everybody enjoys an honest horse-race, and the only reason the race-track was legislated out of business was because it had become to be solely a gambling den, and races were run dishonestly to make money for gamblers, and not to see which horses had the most speed. The closing of the race-tracks, therefore, has been the best thing for horse-racing in California, and both admirers and breeders of fast horses will eventually be the gainers thereby. Racing is very much alive today, and several meets are on the cards for the next two or three months, all of which will have many entries and will be well attended by lovers of the horse and the honest horse-race.

Under the auspices of the Woodland Driving Club, there will be a race meet in that city, August 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, for which the following races have been arranged: 2:15 pace, \$600; 2:16 trot, \$500; 3-year-old pace, \$500; 3-year-old trot, \$500; 2:10 pace, \$500; 2:20 pace, \$500; 2:12 trot, \$600; 2:30 trot, \$500; free-for-all trot, \$500; 2:05 pace, \$500.

The Kings County Fair Association will hold a fair and race meeting at Hanford, September 25th to October 1st. Entries for the following races close August 10th: September 26th—2:30 trot, \$500; 2:20 pace, \$1000. September 27th—2:16 trot, \$1000; 2:09 pace, \$500. September 28th—2:25, 3-year-old, pace, \$500; 2:40, 2-year-old, trot and pace, \$200. September 29th—2:15 pace, \$500; 2:23 trot, \$1000. September 30th—2:12 trot, \$500; 2:15 pace, \$1000. All races will be mile heats, three in five, excepting the 2:40 trot and pace for 2-year-olds, which will be two in three.

The Fresno County Agricultural Association will hold the "Fresno Fair" at that city October 3rd to 8th, and races will be held in conjunction therewith.

the entries for which close August 15th. The events include: October 3rd—2:40 trot, \$500; 2:25 pace, \$500. October 4th—2:16 trot, \$1000; 2:10 pace, \$1000. October 5th—2:25 trot, 3-year-olds, \$500; 2-year-old trot, cup. October 6th—2:20 pace, \$1000; 2:30 trot, \$500. October 7th—2:23 trot, \$1000; 2:15 pace, \$500. All races will be mile heats, three in five, except for 2-year-old trot. There will also be a women's race, for which entries will close September 1st, to be raced one heat each of the five days of the meeting, or best three in five, for a purse of \$500.

Border to Border Endurance Run.

A Pacific Coast endurance run from border to border, Mexico to Canada, is to be held by Sunset Magazine the latter part of this summer or early autumn, conditions being favorable, and to stimulate interest and insure success, a handsome and appropriate trophy will be offered. The run will be organized on a basis similar to the well-known Glidden and Muusey tours of the Atlantic Coast. It is believed the time is opportune to prove the touring possibilities offered by this Western country, and a tour held at the proposed season will bring most beneficial results to all concerned. It is desired to start the pathfinder from San Diego the middle of this month. The entrance fee will not exceed \$50, and payable at a date to be announced later.

Date Set for Road Race.

The Santa Monica automobile road races will this year be held October 14th, with A. M. Young of Los Angeles as official manager, the date having been decided at a joint meeting of the Santa Monica City Trustees and the Race Committee of the Automobile Dealers' Association at Santa Monica, July 17th.

The course will be put in perfect condition, and attractive prizes will be offered contestants. Last year's races over the Santa Monica course drew an immense crowd, and time records were broken in many cases. It is expected this year's events, with an improved course, will draw the largest crowd ever at an automobile race-course on this Coast, and with a better course, there should be some exceedingly fast and interesting events.

For the August Hunter.

Under the new State hunting law, which divided the State into districts, hunters can kill deer in District Six from August 15th to September 15th; limit two bucks to each individual.

Fifteen cottontail or bush rabbits can be bagged in one day, in all districts, from August 1st to February 1st.

Doves to the number of twenty in one day, are available in Districts Two and Five, from August 1st to October 15th.

Under the new law, it is illegal to take game from one district into another, when the season is not open in both districts.

NEVADA CITY CURLY BEARS

DEVOUR MANY FOLSOM TENDERFEET.

Nevada City—Curly Bear Cave, No. 19, was instituted at Folsom, Saturday, July 15th, a party of Big Bears from Cave No. 1, in this city, going over to bring into the cave the tenderfeet of Granite Parlor of Native Sons who had expressed a willingness to beard the bear in his den. Previous to the festivities, the Curlies from Nevada City, headed by Grand Curly Bear Tom Richards, paraded Folsom's streets, with the victims in chains, and created so much enthusiasm by their growls that the people of Folsom, as well as from miles around, gathered along the line of march to enjoy the fun.

The visitors were met at the train in Folsom by a committee of Native Sons, and were given the freedom of the city, devoting all afternoon to sight-seeing. Sunday, they spent at Sacramento, and returned home tired but happy, Sunday evening.

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Following the institution of Cave No. 19, visitors and victims enjoyed a sumptuous banquet. Dr. Geo. E. Hesser of Folsom acted as toastmaster, and responses were made by Grand Curly Thomas G. Richards, Grand Sacred Polar Lee A. Garthe, Grand Vice Curly Jo V. Snyder and Grand Growler George Calanan, all of Nevada City.

Installation at Ventura.

Ventura D.D.G.P. Nicholas Hearne, Sr., installed the following officers of Cabrillo Parlor, No. 114, N.S.G.W., July 20th: J. H. Morrison, past president; Charles P. Daly, president; L. A. M. Ortega, first vice-president; George L. Daly, second vice-president; Louis Hartman, third vice-president; N. Hearne, Sr., recording and financial secretary; Al Corey, treasurer; Orestes Wagner, marshal; Joe Lorenzana, inside sentinel; Joe Rodriguez, outside sentinel; William Elwell, Jr., trustee. A banquet followed the ceremonies, during which J. H. Morrison, past president, was the recipient of a handsome gold watch, a gift from the Parlor.

CALIFORNIA'S LEGISLATURE THOUGHT LITTLE OF OUR TIMBER RESERVES.

What California has today in merchantable timber, and what areas of the State exist which are capable of forests, are shown by a forest map compiled and just issued from Sacramento by State Forester G. M. Homans. The map is a picture of natural wealth which the following figures, supplied by Mr. Homans, tell in another way:

"There are approximately 100,000,000 acres within the State, and upwards of 16,000,000 acres produce, or could be made to produce, merchantable timber. Nearly one-third of the State is in some degree forested. The standing timber measures more than 381,000,000,000 board feet and has a market value of \$700,000,000.

"Government forest reserves include approximately 27,000,000 acres, of which 11,000,000 acres are government timber land and 8,500,000 acres are privately owned. It is only on these reservations that scientific forestry, which seeks to maintain a permanent timber supply for all the people, is being practiced. Everywhere else timber is either being cut down and marketed without much thought for the future of the land cut over, or held against

the expected raise in prices. The Southern Pacific Company, the largest single owner of timber land in the nation, owns 35,000,000,000 board feet in California, which is being so held.

"For all the forest areas on the map, outside the National Forests, a force of less than 800 voluntary State fire wardens, cooperating in some instances with county officials, fish and game wardens, and paid employees of lumber companies, stand between this wonderful natural wealth and its destruction by fire. In 1910 there were 738 brush, grass and forest fires, burning over 482,563 acres of land, and destroying timber to the value of \$601,000. The State Legislature has thought so little of the timber resources of California as to make no appropriation for its protection against fire, and the second largest State in the Union depends upon its public-spirited citizens to save its forests from fire." A copy of this interesting map will be mailed to anyone writing to Mr. Homans, at Sacramento.

A NEW WAY TO DIE.

One day Fritz went to call on an old friend and found him loudly lamenting. "Ach himmel!" exclaimed Fritz. "Vat iss der matter mit you, Hans?" "Mein brudder, mein brudder Adolph iss dead!"

Vat? Your brudder Adolph iss dead—yes! Und vat vas adlin' mit him?"

"Ach! he sva'llered der tape measure und vent und und died py der yard!"

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Mining Department

Conducted by CALVERT WILSON



MINERAL PRODUCTS OF TEN years in California amounting to \$478,464,087 are accounted for by counties and by substances, in Bulletin 60 of the California State Mining Bureau, which has just been issued by State Mineralogist Aubury. The period of ten years includes the period 1900-1909, inclusive of both the years mentioned. In addition to this great showing of mineral values that the State has produced in the decade, Bulletin 60 shows a value of \$309,000,000 in petroleum that has been produced from the first discovery of petroleum down to the end of 1909, and \$1,508,513,000 in gold from the date of the original discovery of that precious metal down to the end of the calendar year 1909. How rich scores of counties in California are in minerals of various sorts is indicated by a tabulation which gives a summary of production for each county for the ten years covered in the period that is credited with an aggregate output of \$478,464,087, as follows:

Alpine	\$ 55,735
Alameda	8,460,903
Almaden	20,431,559
Butte	20,578,557
Calaveras	22,370,606
Colusa	1,957,597
Contra Costa	3,830,862
Del Norte	89,854
El Dorado	4,394,302
Fresno	28,585,635
*Glenn	49,000
Humboldt	742,774
Imperial	118,501
Inyo	4,417,100
Kern	60,342,945
Kings	185,660
Lake	2,425,504
Lassen	604,428
Los Angeles	31,651,491
Madera	2,350,287
Marin	2,119,130
Mariposa	4,475,619
Mendocino	160,070
Merced	483,056
Mono	4,944,612
Monterey	1,081,479
Napa	7,015,156
Nevada	25,347,577
Orange	12,307,530
Placer	8,706,714
Plumas	3,084,546
Riverside	5,031,093
Sacramento	8,973,412
San Benito	3,625,315
San Bernardino	16,951,827
San Diego	4,623,382
San Francisco	4,202,786
San Joaquin	1,572,659
San Luis Obispo	1,921,850
San Mateo	1,977,842
Santa Barbara	19,611,295
Santa Clara	4,327,174
Santa Cruz	4,720,934
Shasta	58,043,218
Sierra	4,295,609
Siskiyou	8,313,768
Solano	9,154,175
Sonoma	2,715,071
Stanislaus	469,985
Sutter	5,000
Tehama	105,100
Trinity	6,454,871
Tulare	894,959
Tuolumne	14,163,300
Ventura	4,819,260
Yolo	7,278
Yuba	8,114,135

Total

*Glenn County first reports production in 1909. Bulletin 60 has two important sections, in addition to the statistical portion, which include a great number of tabulations, each having advertising value for California. The two added sections are devoted to the text of laws and to maps of California counties. On the maps are depicted steam and electric railways, highways, etc., which supply a pocket directory for tourists, while the laws, printed in full, relate to many important topics. The acts of the last Legislature are included and given conspicuous place.

ALLEGED FAKE MINING PROMOTER ARRESTED BY OAKLAND POLICE.

The Oakland police, on July 18th, at the instigation of State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury, arrested A. E. Williams, a real estate agent doing business in that city at 1058 Broadway, on a charge based upon certain alleged acts of Williams in connection with the "Calaveras Consolidated Mining Company." Mrs. Annie Glud of 1026½ Oak street, Oakland, alleges that she formerly owned the mining claim situated on the eastern belt of the Mother Lode, in Calaveras County, known as "Secret Diggings." Williams, so she says, called upon her and proposed to form a company to be known as the Calaveras Consolidated Mining Company, the plan to include the transfer of her claim to the company, and she was to receive stock of the company in payment for the land. She assigned her claim, as she supposed, to the company. The deed was in blank. Williams inserted his sister's name in it, she also says. Mrs. Glud took 30,000 shares of stock in payment, which she has since discovered to be worthless. She took the matter to the State Mineralogist, who investigated it. The complaint was sworn to by H. W. Gray, who is an employee of the State Mining Bureau.

Mrs. Glud's claim contained 2,000 acres. In a prospectus of the Calaveras Consolidated Mining Company, which was signed by Williams, it is represented that the company owns the 2,000 acres; that the property is paid for, and that the land yields from twenty-five cents to ten dollars per cubic yard, and that there are 48,400,000 cubic yards in the tract. The State Mineralogist has as-

mine have created an excitement among the miners of the Forest Hill Divide, second only to that brought on by the marvelous find at the Three Queens by Wingfield in 1908, and the new discovery has set all the local experts guessing. Miners are looking up and making locations adjoining in the hope that the new find will prove a bonanza. The vein carries not only gold, but a metal which some pronounce tellurium or telluride, its oxide. Others claim it is not telluride, as gold in that medium has never been found in the district. The formation is on a large scale, as a drift has been run across for sixty feet without finding a change. The vein lies between the ravine from the old hydraulic pit on the Mayflower and the Wasson Canyon. It is said the Mayflower ground embraces about a mile and a half of the new formation.

Big El Dorado Mining Deal.

The largest mining deal ever manipulated in El Dorado County was closed recently when the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company conveyed, for one million dollars, all its mining claims and mineral holdings (including more than forty specific claim groups and the Pacific Quartz and Excelsior mines) to the Placerville Gold Mining Company. The final papers in the transaction have been filed at Placerville in the office of the County Recorder. The new company will have its principal place of business at Placerville, with A. B. Gould as the resident manager.

Property Bonded for Immense Sum.

San Francisco capitalists and mining men have



Miners at a California Postoffice in the Days of '49.

certained that all but three claims in the 2,000 acres are held by other persons. It is alleged also that the company never developed the property, nor even performed assessment work to hold it. This arrest is in line with the commendable policy of the State Mineralogist to stop the practices of fake mining promoters, who are discrediting legitimate mining operations in California with the investing public.

Excitement in Placer County.

According to the Auburn, Placer County, Herald of July 1st, recent developments at the White Oak

bonded for \$2,500,000 the Tightner mine at Alleghany, Sierra County, which the present owner secured for practically nothing, after it had been repeatedly passed up as of little value by local miners. It is said that H. C. Johnson, who owns the property, has already taken out \$1,000,000, and that the ore blocked out will run into another million. The bondholders have decided to put in a complete modern milling plant and are so pleased with the outlook of the property that they will undoubtedly take it over outright at the end of the bond, which has but a short time to run.

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CALIFORNIA FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 6, Column 3.)

nuisance and obstruction to matrimony, and the newspapers were advocating their suppression by law.

Activity in Mining Fields.

A coal mining company, to operate in Trinity County, was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

A shipment of 500 tons of copper ore from Calaveras County was made by vessel to South Wales.

The Deer Creek Tunnel Company, in Nevada County, after seven years' work and an expenditure of \$70,000, completed a tunnel and cut 6600 feet long through solid granite and bedrock, which gave them a mile and a quarter of the creek bed to work. Their first week's work cleaned up \$1100 in gold dust.

A marble quarry was opened in Tuolumne County by Devine Bros. of Sacramento.

The Bachelor Brothers, near Michigan Bluff, found a four-pound chunk of gold worth about \$800.

A quartz ledge was found near Lovelock Mills, Butte County, that yielded \$50 from five pounds of rock.

The St. Lawrence Company, at Excelsior Hill, Sierra County, was cleaning up 120 ounces a week.

The Steamboat Company, on McAdams Creek, Siskiyou County, was taking out fifteen ounces a day.

A claim on Chili Guleh, twenty feet square, sold for \$5000.

Henry Van Derr Haar, a German, mining in Sailor Ravine, near Downieville, found a nugget weighing fourteen ounces and another weighing twenty ounces, both worth \$600, in one week.

A quartz ledge found at Snow Point, on the Yuba River near the town of Minnesota, by George Fellows, yielded \$11,000 from rock pounded in a mortar.

The Union claim, at Timbuctoo, hydranlicked \$6000 worth of gold dust in an eleven days' run.

Sears and Bulring, at North San Juan, washed out \$8000 in one week.

A man named Fountain, digging a eistern for the city on the corner of Main and Coloma streets, in Placerville, struck a streak of pay gravel that paid \$2 to the pan, and produced one nugget that weighed three and one-half ounces, worth over \$60.

FACTS FROM PERSONAL

REMINISCENCES

(Continued from Page 7, Column 3.)

their fortunes in a short time and then returning to "the states." It was therefore a matter of little moment to them who were chosen members of the Legislature. He gave orders to the hotel and saloon men to be very liberally disposed toward his friends on election day. They took him at his word, as the following bill for the Downieville precinct shows:

Mr. S. J. Field,

To Orleans House, Dr.

To 460 Drinks.....\$230.00

To 275 Cigars..... 68.75

\$298.75

Downieville, Oct. 9, 1850.

The Legislature met at San Jose on the first Monday of January, 1851, and Field was placed on the judiciary committee. What he did for defining the power and jurisdiction of the courts and judicial officers of the State; for the procedure in civil and criminal cases, and for placing our laws on a firm and equitable basis, is another story.

When Field turned towards Marysville, he was in a pecuniary sense ruined. He had barely enough money to pay his passage home. On account of a controversy with a local district judge, he had been expelled from the bar, and his ventures had proven so many maelstroms into which his investments were not only drained but swallowed up. When he stepped upon the landing at Marysville his possessions consisted of eighteen and three quarters cents and he owed eighteen thousand dollars, which bore ten per cent interest per month. But he resumed the practice of the law, and within two and one half years was able to pay off his indebtedness, amounting with interest to thirty-eight thousand dollars. In his opinion, he had the most lucrative practice at the time of any attorney in California, outside of San Francisco. In the year 1857, he was nominated for the bench of the Supreme Court of this State. There were two other candidates, and out of 93,000 votes polled, he received a majority of 17,000 over both.

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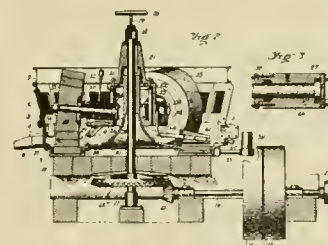
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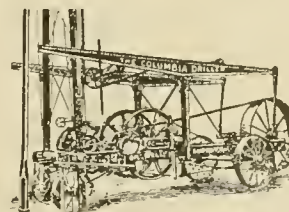
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Oakland, No. 50—Lyman B. Hall, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St.
Las Positas, No. 96—J. M. Beazell, Pres.; N. D. Dutcher, Jr., Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Eden, No. 113—Adam May, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Piedmont, No. 120—Edward A. Theile, Pres.; Jas. J. Dignam, Sec., 3306 Putnam St., Oakland; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 Thirteenth St.
Wisteria, No. 127—A. B. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandeper, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Haleyton, No. 146—G. A. Leroux, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—F. Lindemer, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathieson, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Lincoln G. Jackson, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 397 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco; Tuesday; Woodmen's Hall, 521 12th St., Oakland.
Berkeley, No. 210—Roy E. Warren, Pres.; E. J. Curran, Sec., 1919 Haste St., Berkeley; Friday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Estudillo, No. 223—W. J. Gannon, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 484, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Bay View, No. 238—T. J. Nunan, Pres.; L. E. Sicotte, Sec., 864 Willow St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
Claremont, No. 240—E. Thinger, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).
Pleasanton, No. 244—John G. Busch, Pres.; Peter C. Madson, Sec., P. O. Box 177, Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
Niles, No. 250—E. D. Baldwin, Pres.; C. E. Martenstein, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall.
Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—P. E. Grosse, Pres.; Ed A. Brand, Sec., 1340 Tevis St., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

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Amador, No. 17—C. E. Jarvis, Pres.; Wm. R. Liddicoat, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.
Excelsior, No. 31—William Dougherty, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ione, No. 33—Claude Forbes, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Plymouth, No. 48—Geo. A. Upton, Pres.; Trevor W. Weston, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
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Chico, No. 21—Hale Lotheroy, Pres.; F. M. Moore, Sec., Box 214, Chico; 2nd and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Calaveras, No. 67—James Alexander Treat, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.
Angels, No. 80—Ben Carlow, Pres.; Geo. B. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.
Chispa, No. 139—Tony Malaspina, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphys; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Colusa, No. 69—W. J. King, Pres.; M. W. Burrows, Sec., Colusa; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Williams, No. 164—H. H. Harlan, Pres.; C. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen. Winn, No. 32—H. Waldie, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.
Mt. Diablo, No. 101—W. R. Shurkey, Pres.; J. A. Schwellnitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Byron, No. 170—H. G. Krumland, Pres.; W. J. Livingston, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Carnegie, No. 205—Joseph Soares, Pres.; Thomas Cahalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Richmond, No. 217—W. J. Lane, Pres.; A. J. Summers, Sec., P. O. Box 84, Richmond; Wednesday; Bank Hall.
Concord, No. 245—P. M. Soto, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Diamond, No. 246—Frank Brandon, Pres.; Francis A. Irving, Sec., Black Diamond; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.
San Ramon Valley, No. 249—Geo. McOswill, Pres.; Harvey R. Eddy, Sec., Danville; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontockett, No. 156—Peter Duffy, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Placerville, No. 9—Clarence E. Curren, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Georgetown, No. 91—W. N. Grover, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 25—L. M. DeShields, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 J St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.
Selma, No. 107—Claude Gumer, Pres.; L. J. Price, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

GLENN COUNTY.

Willows, No. 255—Carl L. Stetson, Pres.; Wm. Barham, Sec., Willows; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Odd Fellows Hall.

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Arcata, No. 20—Frank H. Seely, Pres.; Henry S. Seely, Sec., Arcata; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Golden Star, No. 88—Joe Kennedy, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Alton; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Ferndale, No. 93—Fred Schonenian, Pres.; E. C. Mills, Sec., Ferndale; 2nd and 3rd Mondays; K. of P. Hall.
Fortuna, No. 218—Harry Rowley, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., P. O. Box 293, Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

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Lakeport, No. 147—W. E. Mitchell, Pres.; S. M. Edmunds, Sec., Lakeport; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Lower Lake, No. 159—G. B. Smith, Pres.; W. B. Rannels, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Kelseyville, No. 219—R. L. Pond, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—F. P. Cady, Pres.; Chas. Boggs, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.
Honey Lake, No. 198—Wm. D. Wilbur, Pres.; Geo. W. Randrup, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Big Valley, No. 211—F. C. Reno, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Los Angeles, No. 45—M. B. Silberberg, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 709 S. Main St., Los Angeles; Monday; N.S.G.W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
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La Fiesta, No. 236—E. D. Bennett, Pres.; C. E. McDonnell, Sec., 352 W. 62nd St., Los Angeles; Thursday; N.S.G.W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
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Grizzly Bear, No. 239—E. A. Malcolm, Pres.; H. D. Willson, Sec., 430 Lime Ave., Long Beach; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodman Hall.

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Sea Point, No. 158—Manuel Santos, Pres.; D. C. Whaley, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.
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MENDOCINO COUNTY.

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Alder Glen, No. 200—John Aylward, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—M. Davilla, Pres.; A. W. Meany, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Chas. Kerr, Pres.; John Stille, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—John Dougherty, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
Santa Lucia, No. 97—M. S. Hopps, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
San Lucas, No. 115—J. S. Cano, Pres.; A. M. Trescony, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Gabilan, No. 132—J. P. Castro, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castroville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Bettencourt's Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St Helena, No. 53—L. A. Stern, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.
Napa, No. 62—E. M. Aldersley, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.
Calistoga, No. 86—A. R. Williams, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—W. B. Simmons, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; K. of P. Hall.
Quartz, No. 58—George A. Stewart, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 128 Richardsou St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.
Donner, No. 162—Fred H. Wilkie, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Box M, Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

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Santiago, No. 74—R. P. Mitchell, Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

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Auburn, No. 59—Chas. Dapper, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Silver Star, No. 63—Barney Barry, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Sierra, No. 85—Henry Jones, Pres.; A. Gonzales, Sec., Forest Hill; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Mountain, No. 126—T. W. Jefferson, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Rocklin, No. 232—H. L. Schmitt, Pres.; I. LeRoy Burns, Sec., Roseville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Fraternal Brotherhood Hall.

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Redlands, No. 168—Abner McClary, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGinniss Hall.

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Golden Gate, No. 29—Harfy F. Bushnell, Pres.; Adolph Eberhart, Sec., 183 Carl St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
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Stanford, No. 76—Franklin A. Griffin, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec.; 135 Stockton St., Room 536, San Francisco; Tuesday, Dehecoence Hall, 149 Eddy St.

Verba Buena, No. 81—E. R. Osteruder, Pres.; Albert Grand, Sec.; 110 Sutter St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Redmen's Hall, 210 Golden Gate Ave.

Bay City, No. 104—Simon Licht, Pres.; H. L. Gnuzburger, Sec.; 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1545 Steiner St.

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Meatraz, No. 145—William J. Koser, Pres.; Fred W. Sink, Sec.; 1238 13th Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 154—A. L. Colb, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec.; 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday, Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Frank McWilliams, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec.; 1489 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Aves.

Sequoia, No. 160—Joseph L. Mason, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec.; 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

Precita, No. 187—Joseph Healy, Pres.; Edw. Tictien, Sec.; 310 Sansome St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Randall S. Dunn, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec.; 463 Waller St., San Francisco; Wednesday, Phoenix Hall, 321 Devisadero St.

Prisdio, No. 194—Henry Ruce, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec.; 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steinkle Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Benj. F. Cooper, Pres.; John M. Santer, Sec.; 1432 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Army and Navy, No. 207—Ray Gottheimer, Pres.; J. J. Morgan, Sec.; 2011 Green St., San Francisco; Wednesday, Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

Dolores, No. 208—John A. Mahoney, Pres.; John A. Zoller, Sec.; 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; 2268 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Walter Scott, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec.; 1637 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitlan, No. 222—Walter E. Bassett, Pres.; E. G. Cahn, Sec.; 1640 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

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Guadalupe, No. 231—Peter J. Van Pelt, Pres.; Geo. Buehn, Sec.; 377 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4351 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—John J. Mitchell, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec.; 4011 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—Geo. E. Strohmeier, Pres.; Robert Cochran, Sec.; 801 Clement St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

James Lick, No. 242—Geo. J. Bush, Pres.; Thos. J. Fuhey, Sec.; 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—E. A. Sinaud, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec.; 329 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.

Lodi, No. 18—John A. Stein, Pres.; John M. McMahon, Sec.; City Hall, Lodi; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—Frank Adams, Pres.; H. A. Rhodes, Sec.; Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Los Osos, No. 61—Fred Klover, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec.; 784 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec.; Nipomo; Saturday; Runnels Hall.

San Marcos, No. 150—Carl J. Metzler, Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec.; San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Geo. Wittenberg, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec.; Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

San Mateo, No. 23—Milton Edwards, Pres.; Geo. W. Hall, Sec.; San Mateo; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Redwood, No. 66—Harry E. Moore, Pres.; A. S. Lignuri, Sec.; Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Wahl's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—Edw. S. Gonzales, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec.; Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 185—Thos. F. Maloney, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec.; Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

Pebble Beach, No. 230—Frank George, Pres.; A. T. Enos, Sec.; Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays, N. S. G. W. Hall.

El Carmelo, No. 256—Thos. Callan, Pres.; W. J. Bracken, Sec.; Vista Grande; 2nd and 4th Mondays, Colms Hall, Colma.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—M. A. Botello, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec.; P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday, Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—Joseph F. Castello, Pres.; M. J. Wiltonzhby, Sec.; 430 Vine St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—J. P. Garrison, Pres.; Henry W. McGinnis, Sec.; Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—William Walsh, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec.; 1156 Santa Clara St., Santa Clara; Wednesday, Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 157—Lloyd E. Pinard, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec.; 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guthrie, Sec.; Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—James Farmer, Pres.; Geo. Williams, Sec.; Palo Alto; Wednesday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—John T. Coward, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec.; 327 Walker St., Watsonville, Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—P. H. Moore, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec.; 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SHASTA COUNTY.

McCloud Parlor, No. 149—J. J. Bartosh, Pres.; J. Francis Headley, Sec.; Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays, Jacobson Hall.

Anderson, No. 253—E. M. Downing, Pres.; Fred C. Smith, Sec.; Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downieville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec.; Downieville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Golda, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec.; Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Parker, Pres.; E. D. Bryan, Sec.; Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Robert B. Reynolds, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec.; Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—Chas. D. Quigley, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec.; Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Orrin R. Bigelow, Pres.; Geo. W. Tonkin, Sec.; Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—Edward M. Staples, Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec.; Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Charles Ostrowski, Pres.; Geo. Buppel, Sr., Sec.; Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—A. W. Parent, Pres.; Ivan M. McAllister, Sec.; 7 Main St., Petaluma; Wednesday; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 32—Thos. J. Proctor, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec.; Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—Herbert Amesburg, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec.; Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—A. M. Hardman, Pres.; Chas. J. Pappie, Sec.; Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec.; Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—H. B. Scudder, Pres.; F. A. Ronsheimer, Sec.; Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Alvin H. Turner, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec.; Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec.; Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—H. C. Tucker, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec.; Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—G. F. Berry, Pres.; W. H. Giffen, Sec.; (Pro tem), Red Bluff; Monday; W. O. W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—Otto B. Haas, Pres.; H. H. Nooman, Sec.; Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—G. C. Henry, Pres.; G. W. Hall, Sec.; Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dimuba, No. 248—C. F. Giddings, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec.; Dimuba; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Joe Mills, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec.; P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John H. Morrison, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sr., Sec.; Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—L. L. Pressey, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec.; Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—Harry Summers, Pres.; E. B. Hayward, Sec.; Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Eddie Graf, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec.; Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec.; 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 10—J. A. Olsen, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec.; Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 78—Frank J. Massa, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec.; Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

In Memoriam

THOMAS R. NOBLES.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has, in His infinite wisdom, removed from our midst one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, Thomas R. Nobles; and

Whereas, The long and intimate relations held with him as a member of Broderick Parlor, No. 117, N.S.G.W., and of this community, makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him as a man and a brother; therefore, he is

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a great loss to this Parlor, and to the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereaved relatives of Thomas R. Nobles, we express our hope that even so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him Who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and that they be published in The Grizzly Bear and the Point Arena Record.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

F. W. REYNOLDS.

W. E. CAREY.

Committee.

Per J. P. CONNOR, Rec. Sec.
Point Arena, California.

SAMUEL ROSENBERG.

Whereas, The Great Creator, in His infinite wisdom, has called from among us, to a seat in the heavenly Parlor on High, our beloved brother, Samuel Rosenberg, who passed away May 24, 1911; and

Whereas, The high esteem in which he was held by his brothers of Golden Anchor Parlor, No. 182, N.S.G.W., renders it fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from among us leaves a vacancy and a shadow that is deeply realized by all our members, and will prove a serious loss to the community.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him Who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Parlor, a copy published in The Grizzly Bear, and a copy presented to the bereaved family.

JOHN J. BARRETT.

JOE A. BUSTILLOS.

R. H. KINGDOM.

Committee.

LOUIS C. J. ROES.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler, in His omnipotent wisdom, to remove from this earthly home our beloved brother, Louis C. J. Roes, who departed this life on the 11th day of June, 1911; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Louis C. J. Roes, Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, N.S.G.W., mourns the loss of a charter member, a true and loyal brother, an upright and noble friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved and sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy, and commend them to the care of Him Who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our records, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also be published in The Grizzly Bear.

(Signed) JOHN M. GLENNAN, P.P.

JOHN J. MORGAN, Rec. Sec.

ROY GOTTHEIMER, 1st V. P.

Committee.

JOHN W. MACKEY, President.

JOSEPH F. ROCK.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our beloved brother, Joseph F. Rock, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss to El Capitan Parlor, No. 222, N.S.G.W., and the Order of a staunch member, honored and loved by all; and also be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their deep bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

(Continued on Page 27, Column 2.)

Native Daughters of The Golden West



Reception to Honored Member.

Anderson—Camellia Parlor, No. 41, gave a reception, June 30th, to its honored member, Miss Olive V. Bedford, upon her return from Santa Cruz where, at the Grand Parlor, she was elected Grand Vice-President. Not only was there a great outpouring of members, but the hall was crowded with friends of Miss Bedford, many of whom came from Red Bluff and surrounding towns to extend their compliments. Miss Bedford is held in the highest esteem hereabouts, where she is known as an exceptionally talented woman.

Parlor Instituted at Willows.

Willows—Berryessa Parlor, No. 192, was duly instituted here June 20th. The name was chosen in honor of Clara Prudence Berryessa-Beasley, 88 years of age, who became a member of the Parlor. Meetings will be held regularly the first and third

Delegates Report at Reception.

Jamestown—Auona Parlor, No. 164, tendered a reception to its delegates to the recent Grand Parlor, Miss Louise Davis and Mrs. Anna Preston, at the conclusion of a recent business meeting. A fine entertainment program was prepared, refreshments were served, and in the course of a most enjoyable evening, the delegates made reports of the session.

Election at Hayward.

Haywards—Haywards Parlor, No. 122, has chosen the following officers for the ensuing term: Junior past president, Miss L. M. Walpert; past president, Mrs. A. J. Powell; president, Mrs. L. R. Rosenberg; first vice-president, Miss Nelda Oakes; second vice-president, Miss Lillie Nissen; third vice-president, Miss Clara Nissen; marshal, Miss Katherine Moeller; recording secretary, Miss A. E. Garretson; financial secretary, Miss Zelda Chisholm; treasurer, Mrs. J. Gleichman; organist, Mrs. U. C. Billingsley; trustees—Miss Horn, Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Eggert.

Is Presented With Trophy.

Fresno—Fresno Parlor, No. 187, had installation ceremonies and a social session, July 6th, at which

Whereas, Our beloved Grand Secretary, Laura J. Frakes, to whose untiring efforts during the past eleven years much of the success attained by the Order is due, feels impelled by the loving call of duty to give up the work so dear to her heart; and

Whereas, The Order of Native Daughters of the Golden West will thereby lose one of its best beloved and most valued officers, honored and loved by every member of the Order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., deeply regrets that the Order must lose this faithful officer from the ranks; Resolved, That we deem this a personal loss, inasmuch as this dear sister's hand guided the faltering steps of our Parlor in its infancy and with her bright, cheerful smile and ever-ready work of encouragement and help removed many stumbling blocks from its path; Resolved, That the loss sustained by the Order in the removal of this sister from her present field of labor leaves a vacancy that will be deeply realized by the mem-



MRS. AMY McAVOY of Black Diamond, Grand Inside Sentinel-elect.



ANNA A. PRESTON of Jamestown, Grand Outside Sentinel-elect.



HATTIE E. ROBERTS of Ferndale, Grand Trustee-elect.

Tuesdays of the month. The officers chosen and installed include: Mrs. Katherine Crothers, past president; Mrs. Adeline Snowden, president; Mrs. Nora Williams, first vice-president; Mrs. Fanny Davis, second vice-president; Miss Viola Todd, third vice-president; Mrs. Tessie Tuttle, organist; Mrs. Leonora Neate, recording secretary; Mrs. Lema Jacobs, financial secretary; Mrs. Nellie Burgi, treasurer; Mrs. Lillie Schmidt, marshal; Miss Harriet Boardman, inside sentinel; Mrs. Ethel Killebrew, outside sentinel; Miss Helen Ayer, Mrs. Edith Williams and Mrs. Rose Danner, trustees.

Fred H. Bixby, Pres. L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy. Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr. Fred Zucker W. E. Brock, Supt.

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there was a large attendance of members of Fresno Parlor of Native Sons and prominent business men, as guests. During the evening the prize won for the float in the Fourth of July parade was presented. Mrs. Florence E. Clanton, retiring past president, and Mrs. Mamie G. Victor, retiring president, were given handsome remembrances by the Parlor during the evening. Following the installation, all sat down at a light supper and listened to interesting addresses from the visitors. The officers installed were: Past president, Mamie G. Victor; president, Laurine Dahlstrom; first vice-president, Della Longley; second vice-president, Mattie N. Watson; third vice-president, Cora B. Van Meter; marshal, Josephine Hill; recording secretary, Anna Rainie; financial secretary, Leola Zapp; treasurer, Athena Wilson; trustees—Melissa Noonan, Gertrude Shelton, Nancy Branches; organist, Florence Clanton; outside sentinel, Elsa Gresham; inside sentinel, Edith Moxey; physicians, H. H. Hopkins and W. W. Thorne.

Resolutions Commendatory to Miss Frakes.

San Francisco—Keith Parlor, No. 137, has adopted the following resolutions, prepared by a committee composed of Elizabeth Graham, president, L. Mae Edwards, recording secretary, and Dr. A. F. Temple, chairman:

All news of SUBORDINATE PARLORS will be published gratuitously in these columns, as has always been done, provided same is vouched for by some reliable party, and provided further, that copy reaches the office of publication, 248 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, not later than the TWENTIETH DAY of each month.

bers of the Order throughout the State; Resolved, That we extend to her the most sincere and heartfelt wishes of every member of the Parlor for success in all her future undertakings and her com-

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Standard Biscuit Company

Sole Makers of Paradise Sodas
San Francisco

plete restoration to health; Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to sister Frakes, and a copy sent to Grand Parlor now in session at Santa Cruz.

Presented With American Flag.

Middletown Clear Lake Parlor, No. 135, is the recipient of a handsome American flag, presented to it by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Douglas of Vallejo. The members of the Parlor have directed the secretary to send a letter of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, conveying their thanks for the national emblem, which they will ever cherish, and stating that they will always have a kindly feeling for the donors.

Entertain Educators.

San Francisco—The members of the twenty-seven local Parlors were hostesses to several thousand National Educational Association delegates, at a reception in the Colonial ballroom of Hotel St. Francis, July 13th. Palms, ferns and huckleberry branches formed the background for a simple decoration of Australian poppies and eschscholtzias (the State flower). A stringed orchestra furnished music for the afternoon, and California punch was served. A reception committee looked after the guests, and presented them with bouquets of carnations, sweet peas and roses. Each visitor also received a small silk Native Daughters' flag with a golden bear pin.

Entertain Pioneers.

Altou—On July 15th, the members of Golden Rod Parlor, No. 165, gave a dinner to the Pioneers of the Eel River section. The affair was in the

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nature of a reunion, and all the old settlers of the vicinity were asked to be the guests of Golden Rod's members for the day, and many responded. The Native Daughters made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the Pioneers, the festivities occupying the hours from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. A program was rendered during the day, and at noon a bounteous hot dinner was served.

Tejon Parlor Very Active.

Bakersfield—On June 22nd, the members of Tejon Parlor, No. 136, gave a progressive pedro party, to which an admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged, the proceeds going to the fund for the Fourth of July celebration. The card tables were prettily arranged, and American flags were profusely used as appropriate decoration of the ball, while the score cards were ornamented with a tiny flag. Refreshments, consisting of fruit punch, ice cream and delicious home-made cakes, were served during the evening. Very pretty prizes were awarded to both winners and losers of the games. A delightful evening was enjoyed by the large crowd present and a good sum was realized for the celebration fund. The committee in charge was: Mrs. F. A. Willow, Miss Hilda Grundlach, Mrs. M.

J. Baker, Mrs. Leonora Orr and Miss Annie C. Foran.

Miss Annie C. Foran of Tejon Parlor has been appointed D.D.G.V. for Kern and San Bernardino Counties, and on July 27th publicly installed the following officers of her home Parlor: Past president, Miss Marcelle Moritz; president, Mrs. Hilda Grundlach; first vice-president, Miss T. S. McCluskey; second vice-president, Mrs. Eliza Dunlap; third vice-president, Mrs. Ella Morton; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Webster; financial secretary, Miss Anna Foran; treasurer, Mrs. Eliza Baker; marshal, Mrs. Castro; outside sentinel, Mrs. Lillian Carter; inside sentinel, Mrs. Etta Borgwardt; organist, Miss Anna Craig; physician, Dr. Lois Worthington; trustees—Mrs. Pearl Knapp, Mrs. Mary Canada and Mrs. Mary Baker. Many friends of the Parlor were in attendance, and for their amusement cards and a program were provided, and delicious refreshments were served. The committee in charge for the evening was made up of Miss Anna C. Foran, Miss Marcelle Moritz, Mrs. Mary Castro and Mrs. Eliza Baker.

Hard Times Party.

San Francisco—Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, (Continued on Page 32, Column 1.)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE PARLORS OF NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

ALAMEDA.

Enclinal Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec., 1413 Caroline St.

ANDERSON.

Camellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammons, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BAKERSFIELD.

Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at I. O. O. F. Hall. Marcelle Moritz, Pres.; Frances Willow, Rec. Sec.; Annie O. Foran, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lella C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517 1/2 Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Lincoln Hall, South Berkeley. Adele Socker, Pres.; Kate Hartley, Fin. Sec.; Annie E. Berwick, Rec. Sec., 1935 Hearst Ave.

ETNA MILLS.

Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Anna Willard, Pres.; Marguerite Oeney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Cranford, Fin. Sec.

FERDALE.

Onion Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.

Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, I St. Pres., Larina Dahlstrom; Rec. Sec., Annie O. Rainie, 915 P st.; Fin. Sec., Leota I. Zapp.

HALF MOON BAY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ruby Hatch, Pres.; Irene Simpson, Rec. Sec.; Lottie Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Unywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Bertha M. Brisco, Pres.; Emma F. Boardman Wright, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Natqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets each month the Friday next preceding the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Grace Christie, Pres.; Fannie Randrup, Rec. Sec.; Minnie Randrup, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.

Anona Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Miss Eva Carlin, Pres.; Amella Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Esther R. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.

Eschol Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Planagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.

Oakdale Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OAKLAND.

Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Miss Hazel Cohen, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.; Rose Neddem, Fin. Sec., 512 E. 15th St.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph Ave. Dorothy Flemming, Pres.; Ida Oellerich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Grace Riggs, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

RED BLUFF.

Berendes Parlor, No. 23, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Woodman's Hall. Nellie Worthington, Pres.; Mande E. Kuhn, Rec. Sec.; Mame Beady, Fin. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Ronita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ellen Mero, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Mamie Kay, Pres.; Mrs. Oeorgis Crowell, Fin. Sec., 1228 S Street; Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 801 K street.

SALINAS.

Albi Parlor, No. 102, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256 1/2 Main Street. Marian Silva, Pres.; Miss Nellie Bissley, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Donogherty, Fin. Sec., Abbott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave. Grace Mngner, Pres.; Anns A. Gruber, Sec.

Golden State Parlor, No. 60, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 53, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp streets. Lonise Lutter, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Asmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Lena Schreimer, Pres., 922 Union st.; Mary L. Krogh, Rec. Sec., 5 Newell st., off Lombard and Montgomery ave.; Jennie A. Ohlerich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Gsniewski Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Ave. Dorothy Fauser, Pres.; Brance Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1528 South 11th Ave.; Nora Schedin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Mrs. E. Orsham, Pres.; L. A. Oarroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mae Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St. Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Susie K. Finney, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Grant streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticolet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 377 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Etnal Birth Hall, 149 Eddy St. Mrs. C. Strohmeier, Pres.; Miss Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in Sierra Hall, Santa Clara Bldg. Miss Anna Van Nostrand, Pres.; Miss Ellen Bacon, Rec. Sec., 442 Haight St.

Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St. Vendome Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 451 Orchard st.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Alken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec., 329 W. Cota St.; Rose Cavalleri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N. S. O. W. Hall. Alice Witney, Pres.; Anna M. Linscott, Fin. Sec.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.

Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Alice De Witt, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucia Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Saffershill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Ampull Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Theresa K. Cuneo, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

VENTURA.

Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Native Sons of The Golden West

Initiatory Contest Arranged.

Santa Rosa—Representatives of the following Sonoma County Parlors—Santa Rosa, No. 28, Petaluma, No. 27, Sebastopol, No. 143 and Healdsburg, No. 68—met here July 9th, and through the efforts of Dr. Jackson Temple, past president of Santa Rosa Parlor, arranged for an initiatory contest between the four Parlors, and determined ways and means for carrying out the same. Officers of the contest committee were chosen as follows: Chairman, Dr. Jackson Temple of Santa Rosa Parlor; secretary, A. P. Cochran of Healdsburg Parlor; treasurer, John Lawlor, Jr., of Petaluma Parlor. A first prize of \$75 will be awarded the Parlor team making the highest percentage, and a second prize of \$25 will go to the one standing second. The Parlor making the greatest gain in membership during the contest will receive all the funds left in the hands of the committee at the close of the contest, but no Parlor shall receive more than one prize. The following contest rules were agreed upon:

Contesting teams must consist of regularly elected officers of a Parlor, or substitutes.

The contest shall consist of conferring the regular initiation upon a regularly elected candidate of the contesting parlor.

Each Parlor shall contest once during each month, and shall meet each of the other Parlors twice during the contest.

One umpire and one referee shall be appointed by the contesting teams on the night of a contest, who shall not be elected officers of the contesting Parlor. They shall mark the contestants according to their proficiency, and 100 per cent shall constitute a perfect score.

Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung of San Francisco, who takes a great deal of interest in the proper exemplification of the ritual, is giving the contest committee his assistance. On July 23rd he attended a joint meeting here of all contesting Parlors, and gave the officers pointers that will materially aid them in their work.

Secure Valuable Records.

San Francisco—The delegates from Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, secured a diary of valuable records, while attending the Santa Cruz Grand Parlor. The book, in a remarkable state of preservation, was presented through E. V. Moody of Santa Cruz, who was a charter member of Army and Navy Parlor. The diary was started by Colonel William Lindley, Moody's grandfather, and the first entry records the fact that the family had set forth from Henderson County, Illinois, for California, on April 25, 1845. Travel was made very cautiously at the outset, although it is stated that eighteen miles were covered the first day. At the beginning of the long trek the party, comprising about thirty persons, observed the Sabbath by pitching camp and devoting themselves to a form of religious service, but as the long journey continued, little attention was paid to Sundays and some record marches are entered in the same bold hand that wrote the earlier passages. In May, 1847, the party reached Oregon City, and with a Western abandon, Colonel Lindley purchased a silk handkerchief for two dollars. The trip along the Snake River is then described, and appended is a list of the names of the party. This is the only portion of the book written in ink, the remainder being in pencil, but very clear. The diary will be inscribed properly and placed among the records of the Native Sons, one of the purposes of which is the preservation of landmarks and records of the State's early history. It is a remarkable coincidence that Army and Navy Parlor, which was organized by the native-born Californians who left home and country to participate in the late Spanish-American war, should have as a charter member a lineal descendant of one of our noble, unselfish and patriotic Pioneers. It was with great pleasure and California loyalty that E. V. Moody, a charter member of the Parlor, presented these records to delegates John M. Glennan and John J. Morgan who, in turn, delivered this Pioneer history to Daniel Q. Troy, the recently-appointed Historiographer of the Order.

Fourteen-Year Secretary Retires.

Vallejo—The newly-elected officers of Vallejo Parlor, No. 77, were installed, July 11th, by J. J. McCarron, D.D.G.P., of Suisun, Werner Hallin becoming president of the Parlor. Thomas J. O'Hara,



GEORGE F. WELCH, of San Francisco,
Grand Trustee-elect.
Director Hall Association; P. P. Precita Parlor.

who for fourteen years has been the faithful and zealous recording secretary of the Parlor, would not consent to re-election, and is succeeded by George Dimpfel, Sr. Following the installation ceremony, an elaborate banquet was served.

San Francisco, July 14th.

Puhs. Grizzly Bear: I have taken The Grizzly Bear Magazine since the first copy, and hope to continue receiving it the rest of my life.

Every GOOD Native Son should take it.

Respectfully,

ALONZO MASON.

Annual Outing Enjoyed.

San Jose—The annual outing of Observatory Parlor, No. 177, this year, was in the nature of a family picnic and barbecue, and was held at the Santa

Cruz mountain home of H. A. Gabriel, at Eva Vista, about 100 members, with their wives and sweethearts, enjoying the delightful day at games, races and aquatic sports. Louis Doerr had charge of the sports, and the winners in the several events were awarded handsome prizes. One of the most interesting sporting features was a tug-of-war between the married men and women and the bachelors and spinsters, which was easily won by the former combination. At noon, all enjoyed a delightful barbecue.

Gives Ladies' Night.

San Francisco—Russian Hill Parlor, No. 229, entertained at a ladies' night, July 25th, at which dancing and an attractive program were provided. The Parlor has changed its meeting night to Tuesday, at Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore street, where visiting brothers are always welcome. At the recent election of officers, W. J. Cline was chosen president, and F. C. Cornyer, recording secretary.

Joint Celebration Planned.

Fresno—When the Grand Parlor meets here next April, it is planned by Fresno Parlor, No. 25, to join the festivities incident thereto, with the merchants' Raisin Day celebration, for which this city has become world famous. Several members of the Chamber of Commerce attended the Parlor's last meeting, and pledged moral and financial support to making the combined celebrations the greatest in this city's history.

Pioneers Guests of Natives.

Grass Valley—Under the pine trees of Olympia Park, June 29th, the members of Quartz Parlor, No. 58, N.S.G.W., and Manzanita Parlor, No. 29, N.D.G.W., entertained the Pioneers in a royal way. Transportation facilities were provided to convey the guests to the picnic grounds, and shortly after their arrival there, the Native Daughters rendered an impromptu program, as follows: Instrumental solo, Mrs. George Radcliffe; recitation, "The Pioneer," Mrs. Nellie Morris; address, Mrs. Alison Watt. Mrs. Angeline Griffin Gardner, president of the San Francisco Women's Pioneer Association, who for many years resided in Nevada County, delivered an interesting address dealing with local pioneer history. All present then formed in line and proceeded to that section of the park set aside for refreshments, where an excellent camp stew, prepared by Ed Morgan and Fred Frank, was enjoyed.

Following due justice to the edibles, F. M. Miller delivered brief but happy words of greeting. He said that, born of Pioneer parents, nurtured in a Pioneer home, warmed at a Pioneer fireside, he had from youth heard the stories of the hardships en-



CALISTOGA PARLOR'S FLOAT IN FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

In the Independence Day parade in Calistoga, Calistoga Parlor, No. 86, entered a float, as pictured above, which won the first prize for the best float in line. The team hauling the float was driven by E. W. Rose of Lower Lake Parlor, No. 159. The exhibit depicted an ox-team crossing the plains in the early days, and was received with great applause along the line of march.

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dured, the obstacles overcome, by those men and women, and he had learned to honor, awe, to reverence them. He appreciated their place in the history of the State and he deemed it the greatest of honors on this occasion to welcome them. He closed with a warm and eloquent greeting, and with an expression of the feeling of honor experienced by the Native Sons and Native Daughters in doing honor to the Pioneers.

THREE NATIVE SONS AT SANTA CRUZ.



A. C. OSTMAN, of Courtland Parlor,
PERLEY BRADFORD, of Elk Grove Parlor, and—

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from Page 21, Column 3.)

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the official organ, The Grizzly Bear.

E. G. CAHN,
P. SCHWARTZ,
G. LIPMAN,
Committee.

By J. Hanna, Pres.
E. G. Cahn, Secy.
San Francisco, California.

ALICE MAYNARD CAMEY.

Whereas, In His infinite wisdom our Almighty Father has seen fit to remove from our midst and from the scene of her late labors our beloved sister, Alice Maynard Camey; and

Whereas, In the loss of Sister Alice Maynard Camey, the community has suffered the loss of a faithful worker for the uplift of the public; and

Whereas, Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., has sustained the loss of a loyal, worthy member and Sister Camey's family a devoted, true mother; therefore, he it

Resolved, That Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., expresses sincere sorrow in the loss of Sister Alice Maynard Camey, and publicly attests to her many virtues; he it further

Resolved, To extend to her beloved ones our sympathy in this their hour of affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be sent to the family of our late sister, and that a copy be forwarded to the official organ of our Order for publication.

Genevieve Carroll,
Sarah Drury,
Alice Y. Gally,
Committee.

San Francisco, California.

FARMERS' SHORT COURSES FOR 1911.

In a circular issued by the College of Agriculture, University of California, at Berkeley, announcement is made of the farmers' short courses for 1911, at the University Farm, Davis, Yolo County, as follows:

rural education conference, Saturday, October 14th; general agriculture, two weeks, October 2nd-13th; dairy manufactures, seven weeks, October 2nd-November 18th; household economics, one week, October 9th-13th; poultry husbandry, (including and care of chicks, six weeks, October 2nd-November 10th), (lectures and demonstrations, two weeks, October 16th-28th); dairy farming, two weeks, October 16th-28th; animal industry and veterinary science, two weeks, October 30th-November 11th; horticulture, viticulture and entomology, two weeks, October 30th-November 11th.

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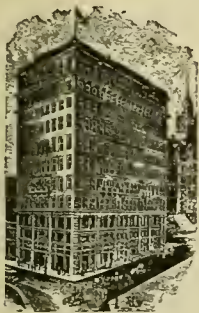
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Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAIT



UGUST, AND HARVEST TIME, when most of the ripe fruit and golden grains are garnered! Many toothsome dainties for the winter months are evolved from our choice fruits and nuts, to keep us in humor, as well as the small lad or lassie whose pilgrimages to the fruit cellar are generally conducted when mother is called out to see a sick friend, or for any other excuse. The golden grain always suggests something delightful, such as those "Harvest Home" parties and informal dances, where some large barn is decorated with great bunches of the tasseled cornstalks, masses of all kinds of grain, with golden pumpkins made into "jack-o'-lanterns" and strung on ropes in festoons. Flags, too, crossed above the pumpkin lanterns, make it seem more patriotic. To those city-tired folks who long for a change, or get the wanderlust fever, it is suggested that will not have to go far if they wish for something novel and fantastic.

A more complete description of such a party may enable some of the venturesome and wide-awake youths to entertain their city friends in a way that will be a gladsome surprise, and one that they could duplicate in their own homes. Where one has a large barn, with a loft at one

by some youth of humorous turn of mind, and army officers of the Revolutionary period may be represented by others, to mate with the colonial dames. In regard to refreshments, long boards stretched across "saw-horses"—providing they can be made secure against tumbling from the onslaught of the "army" of hungry guests—and covered with red-white-and-blue bunting, are very effective as a setting for the many and various toothsome dishes of food.

A "Harvest King and Queen," gowned for the occasion, are other unique features, and if properly chosen, will create worlds of fun. Favors may be placed at each plate, such as tickets with corresponding numbers for the men and women, and cause much fun in selecting partners for the supper, and generally turn out to be decidedly ludicrous, as the characters are nearly always mixed with laughable results. Everything on the festive board should be suggestive of the harvest-time, such as pumpkin pie, ripe fruit, salads made from anything grown at this time, and countless other dishes the good taste of the hostess will provide. If a "Harvest King and Queen" are chosen, the ceremony of "crowning" them should be just before the grand march, which must be led by them. This feature may be particularly acceptable to some at this date, suggesting the recent event across the sea. As for music, nothing but stringed instruments are used.

These costume parties are novel and chic, with the vari-colored dresses, but filmy frocks, that are easily laundered, are also correct for the occasion, if one prefers them. City or country, Dame Fashion has her devotees galore, and for ordinary wear, or for more elaborate

Evening and Afternoon Gowns

we still find voile and marquise in the lead. The round length is better form for summer than those sweeping skirts that take one's time and patience to manage properly. Either square or round Dutch necks are also much daintier and cooler these August days. A white marquise with a coral marquise band around the bottom of the skirt, and the coral marquise extending down onto the shoulders and short kimono sleeves, makes a nifty gown. Coral messaline is used for the folded girdle and long sash ends. These sash ends are pretty, finished with silk fringe or balls. The side front, or side back, is where a dress should close, so that either may be finished with the sash ends, which may hang nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

Scroll work in either embroidery or the round military cord now used so much, is another effective way of trimming these sheer materials. Say, for instance, that a white voile has this dainty scroll work in heavy raised embroidery around the skirt, with Irish lace inserted above it, or if desired, the Irish lace could be inserted just above the hem, then a wide design in scroll embroidery, with another wide band of the Irish lace. The skirt should either be set into the waist with tiny pin-tucks, or gathered into it. One such gown I saw had the entire waist and sleeves of scroll work, with the Irish lace edging the low round neck and short kimono sleeves. Another gown of sheer silk mull, in pastel blue, was hand embroidered in colors. A broad band of colored silk embroidery finished the skirt about ten inches from the bottom, while the square neck had a two-inch embroidered band around it. The sleeves may have just the band or cuff of this colored embroidery, or the band extending down over the shoulders and tops to the lower edge. In regard to colors, they should be chosen to harmonize with the color of the gown. Most any dainty color, and white, are used for such models. Black is very neat, embroidered on white.

Another gown, strongly suggestive of the Orient, was a Persian cloth-of-gold, with red gleaming through it for the underdress, and a tunic of white in eyelet embroidery. The under gown was finished with a gold fringe, about three inches wide, that fell to the bottom of the skirt. The tunic came just to the top of this fringe. Gold-colored messaline formed the folded girdle and long ends, which were edged with the gold fringe. Tiny tassels of gilt were fastened in irregular lines across the waist, and a few on the top of the short sleeves. A tiny piping of golden silk edged the low neck and sleeves. This gown would be exceedingly appropriate for some swell military ball, where gold cord and gilt buttons predominate.

A blue and white tiny cheek design, in marquise or voile, with a wide blue band of the same material around the bottom of the skirt, as well as for the girdle and yoke, and a wide band or cuff on the sleeves, is a dainty and most uncommon frock. The combinations are so varied, not only in colors but also materials, that one may almost use her own taste, knowing it will doubtless find favor. If a trifle loud or unusual, it might be proclaimed "the latest idea from Gay Paree," and would no doubt meet with instant favor. Now, just a word as to the

Coming Styles and Modes.

We have, so far, received but few ideas in that line from the fashion centers, but still we have it from good authority that at last the skirts are going



Kimono Lingerie Waists.
—Design from Coulter's, Los Angeles.



Afternoon Gown of Voile, with Net Tunic.
—Design from Coulter's, Los Angeles.

end, the possibilities are unlimited. At each corner, and at intervals around the sides, nail up great sheaves of ripe grain, cornstalks and bunches of golden corn, tied with long streamers of green and yellow ribbon. Large and small pumpkins, hollowed and fashioned into unique shapes, with candles inside, should be placed everywhere a glimmer of light is wanted or needed. Green and yellow bunting are not out of place to use in draping the rafters, providing there is plenty of the golden grain and corn interwoven. Such decorations tend to intensify the love for nature, while plenty of flags, both large and small, strengthen our patriotism. Such a party may also be made of a character costume nature, with most of the women gowned as old colonial dames, or "Mother Goose" characters. "Uncle Sam" should be impersonated

to widen out just a little. It will be correct for them to be from two and one-half yards to three yards in width this fall, and many beautiful new weaves are not only here now, but are on the way. Those now autumn shades in home-spuns, hop-sackings, Scotch tweeds and serges are something like a beautiful dream realized.

Those who have been East or North far enough in the autumn months to catch the colors "King Frost" paints on the leaves—where the green and gold are intermixed with the red in its many fascinating shades, each vying with the other to bring out hidden glories and beauties—will the more readily appreciate the wonderful mixtures of our early fall or late summer importations, while a casual observer, perhaps, might not get all the beauties at the first or second glance. It seems as if there is always something, or some beauty, we are missing, unless we keep our eyes open. Gray is another possibility for beauty that is almost unequaled, and the warm, soft shades, though of extremely light material, go so nicely with different shades of pearl-lavender, the blue grays and the green grays. That delightful gray family is certainly fascinating and enjoyable in its many moods and modes.

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We also have what seamen call the "green blue," when the ocean takes on its many and varying shades according to the time of day—or the latitude in which it is seen. Our modern color-makers must needs hunt the world over for some new and fetching shade that may please miladi and the young buds under her chaperonage, as our advanced tastes call for an ever-changing effect on the curtain of life. To some, these come with solicitation. The black and white effects, where enough of the white shows to give the appearance of gray, is another delightful mixture. There is an entirely new weave called the gray and lavender nub Scotch. Instead of being smooth, little nubs are scattered over the surface, or rather woven into it, which most every one admires, and would like at least one suit made from it for fall. There is a new and enie

Two-piece Back Coat,

Just a little longer and closer than heretofore, that will very soon make its advent among us. One seam in the middle back, one under each arm, and the front forms, will constitute this new model. And now comes a new fad from across the sea, which all our Eastern damsels are aping who frequent the water-resorts and small country week-end parties, though it might just as well have remained where it started from, as far as the utility of it goes.

It is the large straw muff, which is worn with the sheerest of lingerie gowns. It must match the hat, and may be an elaborate affair of straw and lace and flowers. Like the parasol, it is carried for the delightful possibilities of posing. Those large summer hats in Sumatra braid, which is akin to Panama in appearance but not in cost, are natty as well as deliciously cool and fragrant for a large hat.

Chips are extremely good and very pliable, being able to stand most any kind of shaping. The braids all lend themselves to most any kind of draping, or ostrich trimming, that one could desire. To some pretty and dainty little maids, the largest kind of a hat—with a great white ostrich plume, or loads of soft draping with black velvet ribbon caught into the folds, and extending over the brim at the back and brought around over the shoulders to hang loosely in front—is very becoming.

On every hand, we see the aftermath of the recent great event in "Merrie England," in the design and cut of the gowns, and the sheer coats for automobilizing, which reach nearly to the hem. Deep collars in the back, and long reverses in front, with just the one large button for closing, are chic. Red, in its many different shades for gowns or tunics, over black or white, and the many shades of purple woven as under gowns with the filmiest of black net or as tunics over chiffon, are only some of the many features brought over.

"When in Rome," yes, it's all right, but let us pursue our own independent and enjoyable way, as long as it's "safe and sane." Methinks our taste is fully up to the level, if not above some of our cousins from over the sea, so why ape their fallacies and atrocious colorings?

PERSONALS

Judge M. T. Dooling, P.G.P., of Hollister, was a recent Los Angeles visitor.

O. T. Ohman of Berkeley Parlor, N.S.G.W. was a recent visitor to Los Angeles.

Lismarek Bruck of St. Helena Parlor, N.S.G.W., was a recent visitor to Los Angeles on business.

I. W. Birnbaum of Los Angeles Parlor, N.S.G.W., and wife, have been enjoying an Eastern vacation trip.

Edgar McFayden of Grizzly Bear Parlor, Long Beach, has been on a visit to Eastern points of interest.

Arthur E. Miller of Sacramento Parlor, N.S.G.W., and wife, left the Capitol City recently for a three months' Eastern trip.

Senator T. W. H. Shanahan of McCloud Parlor, N.S.G.W., a prominent attorney of Redding, was a recent Los Angeles visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy G. West have returned to Sacramento from a honeymoon spent in Southern California and Salt Lake.

Miss Leah Wrede of Calaveras Parlor, N.D.G.W., San Francisco, was recently given a shower in honor of her engagement to Tom Flaherty.

Dr. Geo. E. Hesser of Granite Parlor, N.S.G.W., Folsom, was an attendant upon the American Medical Association meetings in Los Angeles recently.

Grand Trustee Wm. P. Cauby of San Francisco met with an accident recently which resulted in several fractured ribs, but is now on the road to recovery.

Grand First Vice-President Clarence E. Jarvis of Sutter Creek, accompanied by his family, is enjoying a six weeks' vacation out-of-doors in Alpine County.

Frank L. Isbell, secretary of Redlands Parlor, N.S.G.W., was a recent visitor to Los Angeles, where he was called on the sad mission of burying his Pioneer father.

Grand Third Vice-President Louis H. Mooser of San Francisco stopped over in Los Angeles, July 19th, on his way to Mexico, where he has business interests.

George A. Burus of Sacramento Parlor, N.S.G.W., and wife, are enjoying a vacation in Los Angeles and the southern part of the State, making the trip in an automobile.

Major Edwin A. Sherman of Oakland paid a visit to the United States cruiser "California," July 7th, and was most hospitably entertained by Commander Harlow and the officers on board.

Joseph M. Lucey, a past president of Stanford

Parlor, N.S.G.W., San Francisco, was recently married in Spokane, Washington, to Miss Viola Bruce. The couple will reside in San Francisco, where the groom is associated with the United Railroads in a legal capacity.

T. J. Leonard of Army and Navy Parlor, N.S.G.W., was an attendant at the recent meeting of the Spanish War Veterans at San Diego, and on his way home visited Los Angeles, where he had not been for thirty years. Mr. Leonard is connected with the U. S. Navy, being stationed at Vallejo.

Arrowhead Parlor, N.D.G.W., of San Bernardino, tendered a surprise to Mrs. W. G. Ross, an honored member of the Parlor, incidental to her departure for Berkeley, where her daughters will enter the University of California. As a souvenir, Mrs. Ross was presented with a silver bread plate, suitably engraved.

Mae Cerkel and Max Marks were wedded in San Francisco June 25th by Rabbi Nieto, at the home of the bride's parents, 3042 Jackson street. Miss Cerkel is a native daughter of Vallejo, where she has many friends, while Mr. Marks is a past president of Argonaut Parlor, N.S.G.W., Oroville, and has been a delegate to many Grand Parlors. The couple will reside in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Adair and children of Mariposa have taken up their permanent home in Los Angeles, being located at 920 Grattan street. For many years Mr. Adair was district attorney of Mariposa County, and will open up law offices in the southern city. Mrs. Adair has been one of the most active workers in Mariposa Parlor, N.D.G.W. Both have hosts of friends in the old mining county, but decided their children's education necessitated their removal to a place where the best of school facilities are afforded.

WORTHY SUPPORT OF ALL.

Jackson, July 7, 1911.

Pubs. Grizzly Bear—Gentlemen: Kindly enroll me as a subscriber to The Grizzly Bear, a magazine, I think, worthy of the support and assistance of all native Californians.

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The Passing of the Pioneer

W. Ford Thomas, a pioneer attorney, died recently in San Francisco. He came to California in 1850 and engaged in mining in Sierra County, where he was elected Clerk and Recorder in 1858. For many years he had resided in San Francisco, where he held important public offices. Thomas was a native of Pennsylvania, aged 80 years, and is survived by a widow and three children.

Mrs. Julia F. Williams, for forty years keeper of the Santa Barbara lighthouse, passed away in that city June 30th, from the effects of injuries received in her service to the Government. She was born on Campo Bello Island, New Brunswick, July 12, 1826, came to California via the Isthmus early in 1853, and was wedded in San Francisco to Albert J. Williams, a '49er. In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Williams went to Santa Barbara from San Francisco, and when the lamp in the lighthouse there was first lighted on December 19th of that year, Williams was installed as keeper, and held the position until 1860. In February, 1865, Mrs. Williams became the keeper, and from then until 1905, when she was badly injured by slipping and falling down the stone stairs, she lighted the Santa Barbara light at sunset, changed it at midnight, and extinguished it at sunrise. Several children survive.

Judge Alexander Campbell, who arrived in San Francisco in 1849 and then practiced law until 1882, died July 6th in Los Angeles, where he had resided for the past seventeen years. Deceased was associated in some of the State's greatest legal battles, among them being those of The People vs. Terry for the killing of Senator Broderick, and The People vs. Charles Cora, for the killing of U. S. Marshal Richardson, which gave rise to San Francisco's second Vigilance Committee. Deceased was a native of Jamaica, aged 91 years, and is survived by a widow and one son.

Robert Martin Shuey, one of the State's early Pioneers, died recently at Oakland, aged 90 years. He was a native of Ohio, and is survived by five children. Shuey came first to California in 1849, but after mining two years, returned East. In 1859 he again came here, and since that time had resided almost continuously in Alameda County.

James Holley, who came across the plains in 1850, died near Lincoln, June 28th. He was a native of Missouri, aged 77 years, and is survived by three sisters. Most of deceased's life had been spent in Placer County.

Mamel Fretis, one of Shasta County's earliest Pioneers, died in Shasta, July 3rd, aged 75 years. Coming to America from Portugal, his native land, when a child, deceased came to this State in 1849, and eventually arrived in Shasta County, where he worked in the gold mines for many years. Two daughters survive.

Mrs. Maria M. Myers, who came to California via Panama in 1849, passed away in San Francisco, July 11th, aged 80 years. Deceased was the widow of C. G. Myers, a Pioneer of 1847, and together they resided for many years at Forest Hill, Placer County.

Mrs. Mary Ann Carey, a pioneer resident of Sacramento, where her husband used to operate the old horse-car street railway, died in San Francisco recently. She was aged 82 years, and came across the plains in an ox-team. A son survives.

Richard M. Barham, who came to California in an ox-team in 1849, died recently in Los Angeles. He was a native of Illinois, aged 73 years, and is survived by a widow and four sons. For many years he resided at Knights Landing, Sutter County, removing to the southern part of the State in 1874.

George F. Allen who settled in Sonoma County in 1849, died recently at Napa, survived by a widow and daughter.

Daniel Seawell, a pioneer photographer of San Francisco, died there July 4th, aged 75 years. He came to California from England, his birthplace, in 1849, and engaged in gold mining in Tuolumne County. For many years he had resided in San Francisco. Four children survive.

Myron Angel, who arrived in San Francisco, December 8, 1849, died in San Luis Obispo recently, aged 84 years. He was a native of New York, and early in 1849 resigned from the West Point Military Academy to go to the California gold mines. For many years he followed mining, but later identified himself with the newspaper world. During his life, deceased had written many books concerning the early history of California and Nevada, with which he was thoroughly familiar.

Thomas Isbell, a Pioneer of 1850, died in Los Angeles, July 1st. He was a native of Nashville, Tennessee, aged 86 years. When 8 years old, deceased's parents removed to Missouri, from which place he and his brother-in-law started across the plains for California in 1850, arriving in Sacramento in the fall of that year. For two years Isbell freighted from Sacramento to Siskiyou, and in the winter of 1853 returned to Missouri, via Panama. In 1868 he returned to California, settling in the southern part of the State, where he had since resided. Surviving deceased are the following children: Mrs. Margaret Taylor, Whittier; J. V. Isbell, San Diego; Mrs. O. N. Barham, La Grande, Oregon; C. A. Isbell, Los Angeles; F. L. Isbell, Redlands (secretary of Redlands Parlor, N. S. G. W.); Robert E. Isbell, Olinda, and Mrs. V. Harmou, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Sarah E. Tarwater, who came across the plains in an ox-team from Missouri in 1849, passed away at Forestville, Sonoma County, July 11th, aged 68 years. Deceased is survived by six children, and had resided in Sonoma County practically ever since her arrival there.

John Holder, who came to Placer County in 1849, died July 10th, at Penryn, in which vicinity his more than sixty years in California had been spent. Deceased was a native of North Carolina, and is survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. Matilda E. Thompson, who died recently in San Francisco at the age of 66 years, was a native of Iowa and came to California when 6 years old, with her parents, crossing the plains by ox-team. She was the mother of Jefferson, Rudolph and Martha Thompson and Mrs. Rannie Dillon, and sister of Mrs. Catherine Brown, Mrs. William Jones of Petaluma, Tilman Farley of Nicasio, Milton Farley of Eureka and Robert Farley of Petaluma.

W. Anderson Hagans, who arrived in Santa Rosa, after a trip across the plains, in 1851, died recently in Ukiah, where he had resided for many years. A son survives.

Mary Jane Forbes, a Pioneer of '49, died June 30th at Loomis, Placer County. She was born in Forshino, Washington County, Missouri, July 20, 1836. In the spring of '49 she came to California with her parents, crossing the plains in an ox-team.

Late in September of the same year, she arrived at Morris' Ravine, Butte County, California, and remained there until 1854. She then came to Drytown, Amador County, going from there to Shendoah Valley, in the same county, where she remained permanently, except on occasions when she was visiting some of her children. Deceased was married in 1856 to Columbus C. Forbes, and of this union, twelve children were born, nine of whom are living and residing in California. There are also left to mourn her passing, one brother and two sisters, twenty-six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Mary Francis Newman, who crossed the plains in 1852 and settled in the Goleta Valley, Santa Barbara County, died near Goleta recently. She was a native of West Virginia and aged 85 years.

Greenleaf C. Welch, who came to California in 1849 and was largely instrumental in the upbuilding of Santa Barbara County, passed away in Santa Barbara, July 14th. He was a native of Vermont, aged 85 years.

Present Day Opportunities

(Continued from Page 3, Column 3)

tackle. So many opportunities exist today, which were unheard of in the early days of this great State when the Pioneers were making history by the trials and hardships endured in the strenuous search for gold, that to offer them in contrast would throw those of the early days so far in the shade that it would be almost impossible to find them.

For instance, electricity was practically unknown, railroading was just becoming an interesting factor in the Eastern states, and the telegraph was just coming into practical use. Automobiles and airships were only in the minds of dreamers, yet today we are confronted with the real articles which, in their prospective lines, afford opportunities greater than anything heretofore. The fields of agriculture and horticulture present opportunities little dreamed of in the early days. The scientific farmer, statistics show, is taking the place of the old plodding type, for through expert knowledge gained in the great colleges of the present day he is enabled to analyze the soil, the seed, and all things therein contained, bringing to it the greatest degree of efficiency, wherein those soils and shrubs and trees are made to produce in great abundance where the men of early days had grown discouraged and had given up that to which they had devoted years of hard labor, because they had not the opportunities which are afforded at the present day.

"Business, manufacturing, oil, real estate, shipping, fruit-packing and canning, government, etc., are other fields for action. In fact, opportunities for success today are of so great a number that we may enter any of them and achieve that which the young men of early days had no conception of whatever, and we believe that, today, more men are accumulating money, greater in proportion than in the early days.

"The effect of these things may be seen at our very doors. Right here in Nevada City we would call your attention to the difference, if you can imagine the same, between the way people lived, and had to live, in the days of the Pioneers, or in the early fifties and sixties, and the present time. Compare the homes, the mode of living, the advantages of the social and home life of those times and the present day, and the conclusion can be easily arrived at, that the man of moderate means today is living better than the rich man of early days. The average man today is living in luxury, compared with the way people lived in the early days.

"These things and many others go to show that, to deny that the opportunities of today are less than those of the early days, would give to the world the startling fact that we had not made any progress since that time—that we had taken no advantage of the many opportunities which surround us and are entering our midst every day. One of the rarest opportunities of the early days was that of acquiring an education, yet today we see the great universities, schools and colleges built and equipped to give the young men of today the opportunity to acquire those things by which he can enter the great avenues of industry and achieve suc-

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cess. It is true that the success attained by the individual is due, to a great extent, to the efforts of that individual alone; yet, these avenues of opportunities are provided, so that we may choose and follow them.

"So many opportunities have presented themselves, that our wants have been supplied to a greater degree, although at times we may not be as easily satisfied; still we are enjoying greater opportunities that lead to our comfort and happiness than those who were here before us. The poor miner who, in his struggle for existence in the early days in his incessant search for gold lived in the most primitive way, when he sat down to his breakfast of bacon and bread, and his beans and bread for dinner, little dreamed that he was laying the foundation for the opportunities which were to give you—at your breakfast and dinner—the best that the farm and garden and store can produce.

"Opportunity is the chance of success, and the filling of life's desires comes from the ability of grasping the opportunities as they present themselves, and of the great comfort derived from the attainment thereof. The young man of today is weak and foolish if he lies back and laments the "Good old times," for they were not what they are supposed to have been. The present and future are limitless in their possibilities. Let him get into action.

"Brothers, when you decide to look for better opportunities, first look and see what is in you. Before you ask the world to give you a chance, give your own mind a chance. There is not one mind in a thousand that has ever had a fair chance. Give yours a fair chance, and you will discover a score of opportunities within yourself which, when compared with those that are external, must take second place. What can I do with myself, with my unused powers, with my undeveloped talents? That is the problem. And he who solves this problem for himself will not only find the best opportunities in the external world, but will also gain the power to take advantage of them all."

**PIONEER SOCIETY TO PRESERVE
EARLY STATE HISTORICAL SCENES.**

At the annual meeting of the California Pioneer Society in San Francisco, July 7th, the following officers were elected: Titus Hale of San Francisco, president; John J. Lermen of San Francisco, A. A. Louderback of San Francisco, H. J. Crumpton of Piedmont, Benjamin Shurtleff of Napa and W. W. Camron of Palo Alto, vice-presidents; Charles J. Deering, treasurer; W. W. Hobart, marshal; John M. Burnett, James Hunter, W. T. Fonda, Johann A. Schmidt, H. L. Van Winkle, Robert R. Russ, Frank Soule and James K. Moffitt, directors.

Following the election, the annual dinner was given at the Hotel Argonaut, the property of the Society, where speeches were made by the "Old Bears" and their "Cubs," without a growl, and neither had to lick their paws, for all enjoyed themselves and were satisfied, and about eighty sat down to the tables, three-fourths of whom were actual Pioneers of 1849 and previous thereto.

The walls of the Pioneer Society halls, as well as of Hotel Argonaut, will soon be ornamented with large paintings of the taking possession of California by the United States Navy at Monterey, San Francisco, Sonoma, Sutter's Fort, San Jose, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego and other places, thus portraying the American history of California, too long neglected, of which the Sloat Monument at Monterey, built of solid and beautiful granite with thirty-two county stones of the whole sixty-six in the base, is the first permanent landmark of a new era of progress and enlightenment, unshaken by the giant tread of the earthquake and unconsumed by fire.

News of the State

Sacramento—The State Fair will open here the latter part of the month.

South Pasadena—Street work totaling \$300,000 is to commence here shortly.

Dixon—A \$24,000 sewer system will be put in here, the contract having been let.

Woodland—The Northern Electric will extend its lines from Sacramento to this city.

Fresno—The new State Normal School will be erected on a site of ten acres, located in the northern suburbs on a car line.

Los Angeles—Conservative estimates place at 250,000 the number of people hauled by electric lines to adjacent beaches on Independence Day.

Los Angeles—During the past month this city captured two national gatherings: The Shriners for 1912, and the National Christian Endeavorers for 1913.

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N. D. G. W. PARLOR NEWS

(Continued from Page 24, Column 3.)

gave a hard times party, July 11th, at which there was a large attendance. Handsome prizes were awarded the best sustained characters. The Parlor plans to turn out in the Santa Rosa Admission Day parade, and the affair was given for the purpose of raising funds to help defray the expenses incident thereto. The committee that had charge of the

affair consisted of Mary Weber, chairman; Minnie Johnson, Ernie Soldate.

Enjoyable Joint Installation.

San Francisco—On July 17th, the joint public installation of officers of Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., and Presidio Parlor, No. 194, N. S. G. W., was held in Steinke Hall. For the Native Daughters the installing officer was Miss Alma Reimers, D.D.G.P., of Orinda Parlor, No. 56, assisted by Past Grand President Emma G. Foley and Mrs. Sheehan, also of Orinda Parlor. The officers installed were: Past president, Helen M. McCloskey; president, Susie K. Finnen; first vice-president, Cecelia Keogan; second vice-president, Minnie Seebach; third vice-president, Agnes K. Cooper; recording secretary, Annie C. Henly; financial secretary, Agnes Dougherty; treasurer, Minnie Binfeud; marshal, Anita Musso; trustees—Essie G. Free, Claire S. Clark, Emma Kaiser; organist, Edith Belden; physicians, E. C. Lafontaine, M. Bertola; outside sentinel, Emma Miller; inside sentinel, Mae Kane. The D.D.G.P. presented past president Helen M. McCloskey with a beautiful ring, the gift of the Parlor.

The installing officer for the Native Sons was D.D.G.P., F. W. Cutter, of Golden Gate Parlor, the officers installed being: Past president, Jas. McGreevy; president, Henry Ruge; first vice-president, Henry Howse; second vice-president, S. J. Di Vecchio; third vice-president, Abe Marks; recording secretary, Geo. A. Ducker; financial secretary, J. H. Schmidt; treasurer, E. E. Fischer; marshal, Dennis Brosnan; inside sentinel, A. Musso; outside sentinel, Thos. Lyons; trustee, Ernest Marteus. The past president was presented with a handsome badge, the gift of the Parlor, which was graciously accepted. After installation, refreshments were served, dancing was indulged in, and every one voted the installation a very happy success.

STATE'S NATIONAL FORESTS RE-ARRANGED TO PREVENT FIRES.

A number of changes in the National Forests of California, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming, made in the interest of more convenient and economical administration and especially of better protection against fire, have just been announced. These changes have been accomplished by President Taft through a series of proclamations signed at different times in June, but all becoming effective July 1st. The proclamations were drawn so as to dovetail into one another, with the result that, taken all together, they substitute twenty-six National Forests for a former seventeen.

The only increase in area is in California, in which two small additions, involving a total of a little over 17,000 acres, are made; while on the other hand, the proclamations eliminate a total of nearly 242,000 acres, 85,000 acres of which are in this State. Thus the rearrangement, which puts twenty-six National Forests in place of seventeen, is accompanied by a net reduction in area of 225,000 acres. It is explained by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture that last summer's fire experience in the Northwest made it clear that many of the forest supervisors were in charge of units which were too large for efficient administration. The changes are a part of a general movement to develop, with the aid of last year's experience, the most efficient system of fire protection possible at the present time.

In California, changes were made affecting the Klamath National Forest, as follows: A total addition to the Klamath of 3,480 acres of forest land; an elimination of 85,000 acres in various small tracts consisting principally of alienated lands lying along the eastern border of the forest; two small transfers from the Siskiyou and the Crater Forests to the Klamath; and a transfer of 352,000 acres of land from the Klamath to the Siskiyou, embracing all of the Smith River drainage lying within the forest. In connection with the latter transfer, 13,755 acres of valuable timber land located within the State of California were added to the Siskiyou National Forest.

Installation and Social Hour.

Lincoln—At the regular meeting of Silver Star Parlor, No. 63, N.S.G.W., July 18th, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term by D.D.G.P. Robert P. Dixon: Past president, Chas. E. Maloney; president, Barney Barry; first vice-president, Edward H. Sanderson; second vice-president, Chas. H. Mureh; third vice-president, Geo. B. Heryford; recording secretary, Robert P. Dixon; financial secretary, Thomas H. McKenna; treasurer, L. E. Brown; marshal, Geo. S. Wallace; inside sentinel, Peter Crogh; outside sentinel, Albert G. Cate; trustee, Frank A. Dillian. After installation, a social hour was enjoyed, and ice cream was served.

Stockton at Santa Rosa.

Stockton—Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N.S.G.W., has come out early, and announced that it wants, and intends to get, the Admission Day celebration for this city in 1912. To help Santa Rosa celebrate, and at the same time do a little missionary work for their own city, the Parlor members have decided to join in the "City of Roses" festivities this year, and will be there in their usual large numbers and with an attractive display.



RIVERSIDE PARLOR'S FINE SHOWING IN JULY FOURTH PARADE.

Riverside Parlor, No. 251, N.S.G.W., helped to make the recent Fourth of July celebration in Riverside the great success that it was, by entering an automobile float, pictured above, in the parade. Sitting in the machine are the members of Riverside Parlor's Glee Club, attired in outing costumes. They are (reading from left to right): Front seat—W. W. Gamble, H. H. Grundstrum; back seat—A. R. Gamble, E. H. Pratt, Leo Difani. This was the first Fourth of July parade held in Riverside in sixteen years, and many Eastern people who have settled thereabouts in the interim had never heard of the Native Sons, and did not know what the Order stands for. But they know now, and so well did Riverside Parlor carry out its part in the general celebration, that the float and the singers were enthusiastically cheered along the entire line of march.

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Contributions relating to the Native Sons and Native Daughters, and to the development of the State, are solicited, together with illustrations, which will be returned. To insure prompt publication, however, copy must be in our hands NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. No attention will be given contributions unless signed by some reliable party, but, when desired, the contributor's name will be withheld from publication.

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VOLUME BEGAN WITH MAY NUMBER; ENDS WITH OCTOBER NUMBER.



IT WAS IN THE BUNK-HOUSE OF an extensive cattle-ranch in the state of Nevada. The vaqueros had finished their day's work, and after supper had retired to the bunk-house to smoke, swap yarns, play cards and drink whiskey during the evening. While they were in the midst of their hilarity, a knock was heard at the door, and upon a shout from the foreman to come in, the door was opened hesitatingly and a

woe-begone individual presented himself to the gaze of the jolly cow-boys. The night was rather cold, and one of the vaqueros, in a somewhat unpleasant tone, shouted, "Come in! Shut the door!"

The stranger hesitatingly entered the room, closed the door, and stood looking about him with an appearance of embarrassment.

"Have a drink," shouted one of the cow-boys. "Got some good whiskey here, but the boys used it nearly all up to brand cattle with. You see, we take a little brush and dip it in our whiskey flask, mark out the brand on the steer, and the next day the hair all comes off and eats about half way through the hide; makes the prettiest brand you ever see."

This sally was followed by a shout of laughter from the men, and the demijohn was immediately passed around, each man brauding himself on the inside with a copious draught of whiskey.

Bill Diggs, who had thus described the lightning qualities of the whiskey, was a tall, well-built cow-boy and was known as the most dare-devil rider on the range. It was said of him that in the twenty years that he had been a cow-boy, he had never been thrown from any animal that he had attempted to ride. It had also been told that he had once lassoed an elk, threw it, blinded it, cinched a saddle upon its back and had ridden it until it fell exhausted. Bill Diggs was a kind-hearted, jolly, rollicking, fun-loving fellow, who could sing a good song, was something of a ventriloquist, and could assume the brogue of an Irishman to perfection.

When the demijohn was passed around, the stranger refused to drink, giving as an excuse that he had not eaten anything for twenty-four hours, and he feared that the whiskey might have a bad effect upon him in such a condition. Upon this announcement Bill Diggs remarked, "Stranger, you must be broke."

The stranger answered in the affirmative. "It's a damned shame," shouted Diggs, "for a man to be hungry in this country. You go down to the cook-house, and tell the Chink to get you a roaring good supper. And tell him that Bill Diggs said so."

Thereupon the stranger departed. "Hell of a note," observed one of the cow-boys, "for a man to be tramping through this country, hungry."

"Well," said Diggs, "sometimes a damned good man gets broke. Been broke myself sometimes."

In about half an hour the stranger returned to the cow-boys' bunk-house, and Bill Diggs generously shared a bunk with him for the night. The next morning the stranger made application for employment, and Diggs, who in the absence of the foreman had the management of the ranch, asked the stranger if he was an educated cuss. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, Diggs remarked that the

THE TAMING OF BLUE HELL

(BY SILAS MARDEN SWINNERTON.)

stranger's advent was providential, for while he, Diggs, could ride and shoot pretty well, he wasn't much of a scholar, and that, as he had the men's time checks to make out, he wished the stranger would do it for him.

This the stranger did in a neat and clerical manner, and from that time Thomas Manley and Diggs became good friends.

One day Manley was asked by Diggs if he had ever been on a cattle ranch before. Manley smiled and said yes. Diggs asked him where. Manley replied, "Miller & Lux ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, California. There was where I got hurt."

He thereupon related to Diggs an account of how, while acting as a clerk on one of Miller & Lux's ranches, a cow-boy named Jim Snaley had mounted Manley upon a yellow horse as a joke and that the horse had thrown him and injured him so that he was insensible for some time and was compelled to go into the hospital. "And that is the reason," said Manley, "that I came to be without money."

Bill Diggs remarked that "that was a damned poor, worn-out joke among cow-boys, and that any man that would play it on any man that weren't a rider, ort to be roped by the heels and dragged through the slough."

It was at the close of a sultry day in the San Joaquin Valley, in the middle of May, that a dusty tramp approached the ranch-house situated upon one of Miller & Lux's cattle ranges. The tramp was an unprepossessing individual. He wore heavy boots, a flannel shirt, coarse trousers and a slouch hat. His head was shaved in a way that would indicate that he had just served a term in, or escaped from, a state's prison. As he approached the house, before which stood the major-domo and a group of hired men, touching his hat respectfully, he asked in a coarse Irish brogue and with a cringing manner, for something to eat and a place where he could sleep. The major-domo nodded, for it was an invariable rule on the Miller & Lux ranches to provide for wayfarers, rather than have them camp by the roadside and start fires which might endanger a vast amount of property by conflagration.

The next morning Jim Snaley approached the tramp and informed him that he must do a little work to pay for his supper and breakfast. This the tramp readily consented to do. Snaley asked the tramp if he could ride. Thereupon the tramp told him in his strong Irish brogue that he had not ridden American horses, but he was an "illigant" rider when he was in the old country.

At this Snaley sent a man to bring up a horse. Now, there was at that time a superb horse, eight years old, running upon the ranch and having his freedom simply because it was impossible for any vaquero to subdue him. From the time he was five years old he had thrown every cow-boy that had ever mounted him, and having been given over as an incorrigible, he was used by the cow-boys as a

source of amusement, by mounting tramps upon him, only to be instantly thrown from his back. The horse was called Blue Hell. He was a blue roan with black points, and would weigh about eleven hundred pounds.

While our Irish tramp was dilating to Jim Snaley upon his wonderful equestrian achievements in the "ould counthry," the men about the ranch had quietly taken Blue Hell, blinded him, saddled and bridled him, and invited the tramp to come and mount his horse.

No sooner did he see the wild horse than all of his boasted equestrian courage seemed to vanish. In a trembling manner, looking at the old saddle on Blue Hell's back, he said, "Sorr, I—I would be afraid to—to ride a horse like that with an ould saddle."

Now, it so happened that Jim Snaley possessed a beautiful silver-mounted saddle and bridle, which he valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, he having won the same at a riding tournament at a state fair the year previous. It was in vain that they urged the tramp to mount. All of the cow-boys' saddles were upon their horses, and they were mounted, pretending that they were going to start for a rodeo. At last, as a dernier resort, Snaley brought out his fancy saddle and bridle, and as Blue Hell was blindfolded, he allowed an exchange of saddles and bridles. When this was done the tramp took his blanket, made a long roll of it and tied it over the pommel of the saddle, remarking that in the "ould counthry" they didn't have these things on their saddles, indicating the pommel. When this was done, the tramp still hesitated about mounting. Turning to Snaley, he said, "Plaze, would ye leave me the loan of your spurs, because in the ould counthry we always had spurs."

Snaley ruefully took off the beautiful silver spurs and handed them to the tramp, who started to put them on upside down, when Snaley, amid the hilarious merriment of the cow-boys, showed him how to put them on.

After all this was done, the tramp approached Snaley and said, "Sorr, this looks to me like a vicious horse, and I'm afraid I'll get kilt. If I should get me neck broken, plaze write to me ould mother in Ireland, and here's the address on this bit of paper. Me name is Seumas McGinness."

Then, approaching the major-domo, he raised his hat and said, "Sorr, I'm a thousand times obliged to ye for kaping me the over-night, and if I don't get killed in riding this horse, I'll try and repay ye some way for me entertainment. But, Sorr, I'm afraid this ride'll be me last. Me heart feels like a lump of ice between me shoulders, and last night I heard the wail of the Banshee, and I saw the face of the Peggy Ban."

With that the tramp approached the horse, placed his hand on the pommel of the saddle, mounted, jerked up the blind from the horse's eyes, plunged the spurs into his sides, and the conflict was on.

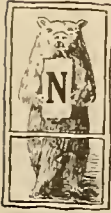
The ranch-house was situated upon a vast plain, and stood in the center of a forty-acre enclosure. Round about the house went the maddened animal, each time making a little larger circle, and as he passed near the amused spectators, the tramp would shout, "I'm a-getting wake, and I'm afraid I'll get kilt, but the McGinesses niver surrender."

At last, after five or ten minutes' gyrations, the horse headed for a low place in the fence, rose in

(Continued on Page 25, Column 2.)

AS TO FRATERNAL SOLDIERS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD

(Written Expressly for The Grizzly Bear by GEORGE F. CATLETT, Oakland.)



LESS AUTHORITY THAN RICHMOND Pearson Hobson has shown that the Pacific Coast is in a lamentable state as regards coast defense. Even Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in a recent article, calls attention to the undefended condition of the Pacific Coast. It is not the intention of the writer of this article to disparage the war department, for he believes the authorities are doing their best under the circumstances, but he does believe that the Native Sons of the Golden West should prepare for the time when a foreign foe invades the golden shores of their native State. As has been said, "In time of peace, prepare for war." Peace is always desirable, but if history is to be relied upon, the nation which is best prepared to resist a foreign foe is the one that longest preserves its sacred institutions to posterity. America, speaking broadly of the northern half of our continent, has been at peace since 1861, for the slight embroglio with Spain could not be termed a war—although it taught us lessons in the art of warfare that have since borne fruit.

My object in presenting this movement to the Native Sons is not military, in the accepted sense of the term. I do not wish to see the fraternal bodies of the State armed camps, but I do wish them to become sufficiently drilled and able to take care of themselves in the field as military bodies, so that they can aid their State and country in case of a foreign invasion. My object is **not** to build up a military force for oppressive purposes—one that could be used by Capital to oppress Labor, for God knows we are all laborers these days—but a well-drilled and disciplined force that will tend to make the Native Son a citizen soldier who, through practical field work, is able to take the field should occasion for such a necessity arise.

Most of the readers of this article have probably seen, or been members of, military bodies. A military organization must have practical field service, to be of any use in time of war. "Parlor" soldiers, while they may drill with the precision of a well-oiled machine, are utterly useless when confronted with conditions similar to actual warfare. For this reason, and for this reason only, I strongly advocate the formation of the Native Sons, as well as other fraternal organizations in the State, into companies, battalions and regiments of the California National Guard. By becoming members of the National Guard of California, we would have the backing of our great State. We would be enabled to receive the necessary field training in the camps with the Regular Army, and would derive the benefit of the experience of the trained officers of many years' service.

No State in our glorious Union is so thoroughly equipped to inaugurate this idea as California, and it should commend itself to every young man entitled to claim the honor of having been born in California, and could be safely emulated by every state in the Union. The organization of the Native Sons of the Golden West was founded upon patriotism, and patriotism should be its chief virtue. The idea, if adopted by the Native Sons and other fraternal organizations, will reflect great credit upon them, assist materially in their advancement, will aid in promoting those objects for which they are banded together, and will be the means of uplifting our Golden State, in which we, as native Americans, and loyal Californians, take great pride. By so doing, we can show to the world that we are real patriots, and that we are ready to maintain in high efficiency the sacred institution of our beloved State. I believe that by such methods only can our country be restored to the original idea of its founders—a Republic "for the people," "of the people," and "by the people."

General Forbes on National Guard.

On the 10th day of last June, I communicated with Adjutant-General E. A. Forbes of Sacramento in relation to the formation of an army of Native Sons of the Golden West, and in his reply on June 29th, he said: "The proposition affords food for thought and consideration. The Knights of Pythias now have, they claim, 60,000 men, uniformed and drilled according to U. S. Army regulations, but this organization could be of value in case of war, as could also a similar organization of the Native Sons, only as a lot of readily collected recruits organized for instruction. Of course,

these bodies would think that they were drilled, and would be better drilled than farmers who had never had any drilling, but they would be far from soldiers. They would know how to drill in a hall and how to march on the street, but that would be about all. That would have answered fifteen or twenty years ago, before the coming of the high-power rifle. Now, all is different. The close-order drill and parade is the most unimportant part of the profession. It is only valuable as a matter of discipline. The field service and the long-range target practice with the present military rifle are now the important factors. The National Guardsman nowadays is no longer the "tin soldier," for play and show drill, but the earnest patriot who, without pay, must give much of his time in per-



ADJUTANT-GENERAL E. A. FORBES,
of Marysville Parlor, as he appeared during Spanish-American War.

fecting himself in time of peace to be able to cope with a skillful enemy in time of war, and for the protection of his neighbors and their wives and children, who now deride him and fail to appreciate his devotion.

"All the intricate and difficult problems of advance guard, rear guard, outpost duty, extended order, scouting, signalling, wireless telegraphy, range finding, map making, topography, drawing, road sketching, aviation, electrical engineering, sanitation, transportation with pack mules, wagons, trains and ships, rationing, first-aid surgery, field cooking and baking, clerical work, trench making and defensive works, bridge building, civil engineering work, machine-gun work, target practice at 1000 yards with the rifle, including skirmish firing, rapid firing at disappearing targets, packing of animals, horsemanship, care, shoeing, and feeding of animals, all the delicate, intricate and mathematical work of field and coast artillery fire, involving calculations that can only be worked out by the free use of algebra, geometry and trigonometry, are now part of the important duties of the National Guardsman. You will probably be surprised to know that during the last two months I have sent nearly one hundred officers to the border to school in the Regular Army; fifteen officers to the cavalry and field artillery school at Fort Riley, Kansas, and four to San Antonio, Texas, to get the technical instruction necessary to make them of any use against a trained army of Japan, or of any other modern nation. You will probably be surprised to know that I have recently had quartermaster officers at sea on transports, learning ship transportation; also, that some of the officers are taking two-year courses at Regular Army garrison schools, and they are continuing right along with classes filled with West Pointers and will graduate with honor. You will prob-

ably be surprised that in a single company of coast artillery in San Francisco, fifty-one per cent of the enlisted men are university graduates, and that sixteen out of eighteen of the officers of that corps that I spoke to are college graduates that can handle the difficult mathematical problems involved in that branch of the service with the ease of West Pointers.

National Guard Real Patriotic Army.

"It will probably surprise you to know that very, very many of the non-commissioned officers, and many of the privates of the National Guard of today, can teach the commissioned officers of as late a time as the Spanish-American War, the a, b, c of soldiering as it is done today. These men have heard lecture upon lecture by military scientists, they have gone into long and weary camps of instruction and maneuvers with the Regular troops, and thus put the information gathered by study and lecture into practical effect. It will surprise you to know that the Naval Militia has licensed navigators, engineers and commanders of vessels, licensed marine engineers, wireless telegraph operators, electricians, divers and machinists, and that last year they took the cruiser Marblehead to Bremerton Navy Yard, across the Humboldt Bar to Eureka, up the Columbia River to Portland, and maneuvered in squadron formation with the ships of the United States Navy, and all this without a Regular Navy officer on board. The real patriotic army of the United States today is the National Guard. Upon its efficiency rests the safety of the State and the Nation. The untrained volunteer of the future will be of little use until he gets a year's training.

"The State of California has the nucleus of a splendid little army in its National Guard. This should be raised to ten thousand men, and the Native Sons should fill its ranks and make it what it should be—an organization to maintain peace and order in the State, and to repel invasion from our shores, and to carry the Stars and Stripes and the Bear Flag to victory on any battlefield to which it may be sent to uphold those banners. No man or organization of men in this State or country, who do not contemplate violence and breaches of the law, should have any objection to the National Guard. He who works against it, is a traitor to his country, and his State in particular. It is as much an institution of this country as the presidency, congress, the governorship, or the courts. It is one of the sacred institutions organized by George Washington. It was the militia that made liberty in this Republic possible. It was the lack of militia that let the then British General Ross, with only four thousand men, wade through a mob of fifteen thousand untrained volunteers and burn Washington in the War of 1812. It was Andrew Jackson chiefly, who was then Adjutant-General of Tennessee, with his Tennessee Militia, that defeated the British at New Orleans in 1814. It was the militia that hastily filled the army and navy with volunteers in the Spanish-American War. The militia of today is no joke any more. It is filled with splendid, patriotic young Californians, and should be swelled with Native Sons until its ranks are as full as the Legislature will make provision for maintaining.

Native Sons Should Build Up Guard.

"What prouder document do we have hauging in our local Native Sons Parlors than that of the roll of honor of the militia boys who went out in 1898? And so my advice is, for the Native Sons to take hold and make the California Militia the pride of the United States, surpassing that of any other state in efficiency and patriotism, if not in numbers. It is essentially a State institution and bears the charmed word-abbreviation 'Cal.' on every uniform. Thus we can show to the world that we are real patriots, and ready to maintain in high efficiency the sacred institutions of our beloved State. This would convince the people of the world that the Native Sons were filled with true patriotism for their golden land. To organize a lot of lodge-room soldiers, neither recognized by the State nor Government, and of absolutely no more use in time of war than raw recruits, it seems to me would not only be a waste of energy, but a futile attempt to accomplish a result in which we would fail, owing to the changed condition of soldiering now in vogue.

"If the Native Sons want to help their State, and assist in building up a State Militia to be proud of, I will do everything I can to help the movement. If they want to simply get up a rival institution of little use to their country, and of no use to their State, and which would rather tend to keep Native Sons out of what should be one of the State's proudest and dearest institutions, then count me out, for I am not favorable to such a movement. It is up to the Native Sons to take up and revive the dying patriotism of this State and Nation, which is being stifled by selfish combinations of wealth and by other hostile organizations

just as unpatriotic and selfish. Thanking you for giving me this opportunity as a Native Son of thirty years' membership, a militiaman of thirty-one years' membership, and a citizen who loves the institution of his country, to express myself on this subject, I am,

Fraternally yours,
"E. A. FORBES."

My dear readers, it was only after the many urgent requests made of me by the members of several Native Son Parlors and many citizens of Oakland, who are deeply interested in this subject, and after a careful consideration and study on my part, that I consented to submit this article for publication in The Grizzly Bear Magazine. As a native American, a loyal Californian, and a Native Son of the Golden West who loves the teachings and the fundamental principles of the organization and the institutions of his country, and who has always had the best interests and welfare of the State and country at heart, I am submitting this proposition without reserve, and with the honest conviction that the idea will commend itself to all fair-minded Americans and Native Sons. The wisdom of the adoption of this proposition, by the fraternal organizations of California, can be best expressed in the following words of Abraham Lincoln: "Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us do our duty as we understand it."

NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS CONSTRUCTING GREAT CALIFORNIA MAP.

Steady progress is being made in the construction of the great topographical map of California by the United States Geological Survey and the State. This huge map will be, when completed, a work of which both the Federal Government and California may well be proud. It will be made up of a large number of sheets of uniform size, each representing a rectangular area called a quadrangle. Already 170 quadrangles have been surveyed, most of them in great detail, and an atlas sheet for each has been engraved and printed by the Survey. These quadrangles include areas ranging from the vast flat reaches of the Sacramento Valley to the glacier-laden peaks of the High Sierras.

Perhaps the most comprehensive and detailed topographic mapping in the world has been that of the broad Sacramento Valley, comprising an area of more than 3,000,000 acres. This has already been completely surveyed by the topographers of the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the State of California, each paying half the cost. The survey covers all land possible of irrigation between Red Bluff on the north and Suisun Bay and Stockton on the south. Surveys of the same class are now being pushed southward under a similar co-operative agreement between the State and the Geological Survey. The present field season's plans include the mapping of the area near Stockton and farther south in the San Joaquin Valley. The maps will be on the same scale and contour interval as those of the Sacramento, and the topographers expect to survey this season twelve 7½-minute quadrangles and later to continue the work down to the hill country south of Bakersfield. When this work is completed it will afford for the great twin valley empire of California an exact geographic basis for engineering development of any class—irrigation, drainage, road or bridge construction—in fact, any work requiring accurate determination of levels.

This year's field work of the Geological Survey will include the completion of the survey of the nine following quadrangles in various parts of California, or so much of them as the funds available and the length of the field season will permit: Bishop quadrangle, lying largely within the Inyo National Forest, the valley portion being subject to development from irrigation. Long Valley quadrangle, lying partly within the Inyo National Forest, and containing the source of Owens River, which furnishes the water supply of Los Angeles, through the long aqueduct now being constructed. Priest Valley Quadrangle, partly within the Monterey National Forest, adjoining the Coalinga oil fields; within the last two or three years a railroad has been built into this region from the main coast line of the Southern Pacific. Weaverville Quadrangle, lying within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests. Point Reyes and Petaluma Quadrangles, adjacent to San Francisco Bay. Borax Flat Quadrangle, lying on the desert of California and particularly interesting from the fact that it supplies a large amount of the borax used in the United States; in the center of this quadrangle is the famous Randsburg mine. Big Bear Quadrangle, adjoining the Weaverville area and partly within the Trinity National Forest. In the Salinas Valley two 7½-minute quadrangles are to be mapped.

An index map of California, showing the quadrangles of which maps have been issued, can be obtained free of cost from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Most of the maps are sold at 5 cents each.

PERSONALS

Simpson Johns of Auburn Parlor, N.S.G.W., has been enjoying a vacation at Long Beach.

Franklin A. Griffin of Stanford Parlor, N.S.G.W., San Francisco, has been appointed secretary to Governor Hiram Johnson.

Mrs. E. E. Leake of Woodland Parlor, N.D.G.W., is visiting at the Long Beach home of her sister, Mrs. Edgar McFadyen.

Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara Parlor, N.S.G.W., has been chosen attorney for the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Al Cohn of Sunset Parlor, N.S.G.W., Sacramento,

finished the evening's pleasure, and refreshments were served.

Dr. Edmond M. Lazard and Miss Ida A. Schwab were united in marriage at Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, August 10th, in the presence of several close friends and relatives. Dr. Lazard, who is a member of Los Angeles Parlor and has always taken much interest in the N.S.G.W., is a well-known practicing physician. His bride, Miss Schwab, was formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, but has resided with her mother in Los Angeles for some time. After September 1st, Dr. and Mrs. Lazard will be at home at the Hershey Arms, Los Angeles.

August 8th, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Durgan, who had just returned to Jamestown from their wedding trip, were tendered a reception by Anona Parlor, N.D.G.W., in honor of the bride, who is a past president and popular member of the Parlor. In behalf of the Parlor, Mrs. Mary McAville, the president,



MISS NATALIE ANKEL, San Francisco,



ARTHUR P. JACOBS, Los Angeles,

who are to be married in San Francisco, September 6th.

and wife have been visiting at the Los Angeles home of his brother, Ed. P. Cohn, and wife.

Jos. M. Hamilton, secretary of Yontockett Parlor, N.S.G.W., Crescent City, has been enjoying a vacation in San Francisco, where he attended the National Educational Association meeting.

Dr. S. T. Luce, formerly secretary of Selma Parlor, N.S.G.W., who was recently married and made an extended tour of the country, has taken up his residence in South Pasadena, he and his bride being domiciled at 1429 Hope street.

Mrs. Louise Roselip Thurlow, the latest bride of San Luisita Parlor, N.D.G.W., was surprised at her San Luis Obispo home recently by the members of the Parlor, who have made this a custom when one of their number joins the wedded folks. During the evening, the Parlor, through Miss Mary Danini, the president, presented a silver syrup jug and stand to Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow. "Hearts" fur-

presented the couple with a beautiful silver tomato server, upon which was engraved the initial "D" and "Anona, No. 164." During the evening a literary program was rendered, dancing indulged in, and an elaborate banquet served.

Wednesday, September 6th, will witness the marriage of Arthur P. Jacobs of Los Angeles and Natalie Ankel of San Francisco, at the St. Francis Hotel, in the latter city. Mr. Jacobs is the son of M. H. Jacobs of Antioch, and formerly resided there, but for many years he has lived in the southern city, where he holds a responsible position with a large commission house. He is president of Corona Parlor, N.S.G.W., and one of the active workers in the Order in Los Angeles. Miss Ankel is the daughter of Mrs. A. Ankel of San Francisco, and has many friends in that city. Following a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs will take up their residence in Los Angeles.

News of the State

Watsonville—The annual Apple Fair is billed for October 9th to 14th.

San Rafael—Rumor has it that this city is to have a street car system.

San Jose—The third annual Industrial Exposition will be held here September 14th to 23rd.

Stockton—The annual San Joaquin County Fair will be held here from September 12th to 16th.

Riverside—This city, San Bernardino, Redlands and Colton will soon be connected by an electric railway.

Oxnard—A railroad with terminals here and at Santa Monica will soon be built across the great Malibu ranch.

Fresno—It is reported here that construction work will soon begin on the Fresno, Coalinga and Monterey railroad.

San Francisco—A great drydock, capable of berthing the largest vessel, will be erected here by 1915, by the Government.

Santa Barbara—The Government has approved a new lighthouse for Point Arguello, where the Santa Rosa was recently wrecked.

San Francisco—The Saturday night concerts on Market street have been revived, four bands in autos playing at various points from 7:30 until midnight.

Walnut Creek—A grape festival will be held here October 7th under the auspices of the Business Men's Association and the San Ramon Valley Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTIES WILL HAVE EXHIBITS AT BIG 1915 EXPOSITION.

According to officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, thirty-seven counties of the State will levy special taxes for the purpose of making exhibits at the Exposition, in accordance with a law passed by the last Legislature authorizing the levying of such special taxes of not to exceed six cents on the \$100. Among these counties that are alive to the value of such exhibits are Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Madera, Merced, Napa, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tuolumne, Yolo and Yuba, all in the northern and central portions of the State.

It is very likely that the southern counties will join hands and erect a Southern California exhibit building at the Exposition. The southern counties that have levied the special tax include Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Imperial.

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



THE NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF war in the East continued to be of an exciting character, although much of it was composed of unfounded rumors and canards. Recruiting went on apace in every county of the State, and companies of infantry and cavalry were frequently moving from the interior to Camp Downey, in Alameda County. Governor Downey was kept busy issuing commissions to officers and attending to his other military duties. H. M. Judah and John Kellogg were appointed colonels of the new regiments that were being recruited. Among the companies organized in the interior counties, and most of which were marched to Camp Downey and mustered in, are mentioned the following: Yuba Cavalry, Captain Wm. Singer; Sacramento Rangers, Captain De Merritt; Lyon Guards, Sacramento, Captain J. A. Zabriskie; Tuolumne Rangers, Captain Atkins; Siskiyou Cavalry, Captain Chas. McDermott; Auburn Greys, Captain D. L. Whiting; Placer Mountaineers, Captain J. Ives Fitch; Sierra Greys, Captain W. L. Parvis; Santa Clara Light Infantry, Captain A. J. Jackson; Marysville Rifles, Captain T. A. Coult; Butte County Dragoons, Captain C. E. Campbell; El Dorado Volunteers, Captain W. S. Lefland; Shasta Volunteers, Captain B. R. West; Sonoma Guards, Captain W. E. Hall; Siskiyou Cavalry, Captain Joseph Smith, and Stockton Guards, Captain H. O. Malthus.

A regiment of volunteers was sent from Camp Downey to Los Angeles by steamer on September 16th, with the supposed intention of marching to New Mexico and meeting a Confederate force that had captured the military posts in Arizona. General H. W. Halleck, commanding the California militia, was commissioned by President Lincoln a major-general and left California to serve under General McClellan in the Army of the Potomac.

On September 21st a mob gathered around Calvary church in San Francisco to voice their disapproval of the disloyal sentiments expressed by Dr. Scott, the pastor. Dr. Scott was a Southern man, and when the remarks he made at a Presbyterian ministers' meeting were published, they raised a tumult. The Stars and Stripes were raised over the church and the police had a strenuous time preventing injury to persons and damage to property. In view of the threatening demonstration, Dr. Scott resigned and departed for Europe.

It was reported that a company of fifty or more Southern sympathizers left San Francisco on September 20th, intending to join the Confederate army in Texas by marching overland through Mexico.

Thursday, September 26th, was named by President Lincoln as a day of fasting and prayer for the safety of the Nation, and was generally observed by the closing of business houses and services in the churches.

Devil Has Full Sway at State Fair.

The Annual State Fair opened at Sacramento on September 16th and closed with the usual grand ball on the 23rd. It was one of the largest attended and most successful, from every point of view, yet held, and had a number of exciting incidents, due to the political situation. The opening address was delivered by J. A. Banks of San Francisco. C. E. DeLong of Yuba County delivered the annual address and Governor Nye made a talk. Jerome C. Davis was president and managed affairs in good shape. The visitors were given entertainment outside of the park and pavilion by McKean Buchanan and his troupe, in Shakespearian tragedies; by Bassett's circus; performances of a salacious character at two melodons; a panorama of Europe and a panorama of the Civil War; the largest hog in the world, weighing 1541 pounds; the Albino children; a giant, a dwarf, a fat girl, a living skeleton man, sword swallows and stone eaters. Faro and rondo and every other kind of game of chance flourished openly in the saloons, and there were no restrictions upon the devil during fair week.

As a fitting end to the festivities, the Jewish synagogue was destroyed by fire on September 23rd, the last day of the fair. A number of incendiary fires followed and the impression prevailed that some of the sports who had gone broke were committing arson to gain an opportunity to steal.

A steam fire engine from Baltimore was exhibited, and given public trials during the fair. It attracted thousands of spectators who at work and was considered a wonderful machine.

The payment of an election bet by Humphrey Griffith, a prominent Democratic politician of that time, was one of the events of the fair. Griffith

was a candidate for county judge on the Democratic ticket in Yolo County and bet Joseph Reed of Sacramento a cow upon the result, with an agreement to drive it from his ranch to Sacramento in case he lost. As Griffith lost, it was arranged that he should deliver the cow at Agricultural Park on September 20th. He appeared on the afternoon of that date in vaquero costume, accompanied by twenty or more prominent citizens, all mounted and dressed as vaqueros, drawing a scrubby, diminutive black cow, (claiming the color was suitable for a "Black" Republican victory), and delivered it to Reed with the usual amount of speech making. Then the cavalcade engaged in a free-for-all horse race around the track, that came near resulting disastrously to several of the riders, who were thrown from their mustangs in the scramble.

During the afternoon races on September 19th a citizen of Sacramento named J. Bideman exhibited to several of his friends a small Secession flag which he had taken from a prominent politician named Major Gillis, at a convention a few months previous. Its appearance being mistaken by a number of Union men as a display of disloyalty, a riot in which several hundred men engaged was precipitated. The police and park employees were unable to cope with or suppress it, and it lasted until several score of combatants retired whipped, and the Secession flag and its owner were ejected from the ground. Hostilities of a fictitious character lasted all the afternoon in and around the barroom, which was one of the principal money-making features of the fair.

The Marysville District Annual Fair opened September 9th and lasted a week. Starr King delivered the address. Governor Downey and Governor Nye attended and became very chummy. The principal racing event was a stallion race between four of the fastest trotters in the State. It took five heats to decide it on two days, and it was won by General Taylor in 2:45 and slower.

The San Joaquin Valley fair also opened on September 9th, Wm. Higby delivering the annual address.

The El Dorado County fair was held at El Dorado during the week and Wilson Flint delivered the address. All these fairs were largely attended and the exhibits showed a large increase over previous years.

Kills Three Deer With One Bullet.

Wade H. Johnson, in Calaveras County, while hunting on the San Antonio Ridge shot three deer with one bullet. The one he shot at was struck in the neck and killed; the bullet passed through the heart of the second deer standing behind the first and entered the body of the third deer, which was a short distance away, wounding it so badly that Johnson was enabled to overtake and kill it.

At Sacramento, on September 12th, a ten-mile footrace was run between Henry Derriek of San Francisco and George Ludwick of Sacramento for \$500 a side. It was won by Derriek, his opponent giving out before running the distance.

At Nevada City, a series of wrestling matches was held. The first prize, a belt valued at \$275, was won by Thomas Eudy, a second prize of \$75 by Thomas Mitchell, and a third prize of \$50 by Richard Edwards.

A match race on September 8th, in San Francisco, two-mile heats for \$2,000, between California Damsel and Glencoe Chief, was won by Damsel in 5:23 and 5:15½.

A pigeon shooting match at Stockton was won by Dr. Ayletti.

Lady Franklin, the widow of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer who never returned from his last voyage to the North, visited Yosemite Valley during the month. She was on a tour around the world.

The overland telegraph line was extended during the month to Jacobs Well, in Nevada, 233 miles east of Fort Churchill, and lessened the time of pony dispatches a day.

Edmund Randolph, one of the most prominent lawyers, politicians and pioneers in the State, died in San Francisco on September 8th. His funeral was largely attended by the professional and business men of the city.

There was a heavy movement of freight transportation from California to Washoe at this time. Freight was being hauled for five cents a pound. A traveler from Washoe reported passing, between Silver City and Folsom, a distance of 138 miles, 582 teams. Horses, mules and oxen were being used. Upset wagons and deceased animals were objects of disaster frequently seen. On account of the congested condition on the road, it took the west-bound team, at one section of the road, seven hours to move seven miles. That this condition had developed to

an astonishing degree the ability of the teamsters to swear, is not surprising. In point of vehemence, originality and continuousness of imprecation, profanity and cussing, the teamsters excelled anything of the kind that had ever existed before.

A pack train consisting of sixty mules, each loaded with 400 pounds of flour, was started from Sacramento for Washoe on September 25th.

Union Sympathizers Sweep State.

The biennial election of Governor and other state and county officers took place on Wednesday, September 4th. While the drift of public opinion had strongly set toward the Republican ticket, the result was unexpected by the most ardent Republican partisan. San Francisco cast over 14,000 votes and went so overwhelmingly Republican that the result in the State could be foretold in a few hours after the polls closed, and the count begun. San Francisco gave Stanford, the Republican candidate for Governor, 3 to 1 over Conness, the Union-Democratic candidate, and 6 to 1 over McConnell, the Southern-Democratic candidate. The result in the State, when the official count was announced, gave to Leland Stanford, 56,031; John Conness, 30,944; J. R. McConnell, 32,751. The total vote of the State approximated 120,000 and the Union vote was over 3 to 1, which was a gratifying showing to the loyal element. The election gave the Republicans complete control of the state offices and also those of many counties, making as complete a political change as has ever transpired in California. A Democrat had little chance to be more than a spectator from now on, for several years, in the political arena.

An emigrant train composed of eleven wagons, fourteen horses and eighty-eight head of cattle, and conveying seventy-five people, of whom thirty-five were women and children, was surrounded by about forty men disguised as Indians, in Eastern Nevada, and all of the stock was driven off by the marauders. The emigrants were compelled to leave their wagons and proceed westward on foot, carrying what food and clothing they could upon their backs. They reached Humboldt Wells in a half-famished condition. Reports of their plight reaching Virginia City, a relief party under command of J. K. Van Bokkelen was sent to succor them and bring them to California.

The Supreme Court of California rendered a decision during the month declaring the Sunday law constitutional, but it did not have much effect upon the non-observance by saloon-keepers and business men, who were determined to continue in their Sunday habits of doing business on that day.

Admission Day was appropriately observed by the Pioneer Societies in the State at the banquet table, with toasts and song.

An epidemic of putrid sore throat was prevailing in San Francisco, and fatal to many children.

Healdsburg was partially destroyed by fire on September 10th.

White Man of No Value.

In Humboldt County a man named Charles Clark, while crossing Eel River on horseback, got into deep water, and rider and horse were in great danger of drowning when an Indian appeared with a boat, rescued Clark and afterwards saved the horse. After both had been safely landed the Indian demanded and received \$100 for his services. On being criticised by the white men living thereabouts for taking undue advantage of a drowning man, he answered with the following display of Indian logic: "Me no go there, white man and hoss both drown; me save 'em. Hoss, he worth \$100; white man, he worth nothing. Me save hoss. Catehee \$100."

A wool growers' convention was held at Sacramento on September 20th, and was well attended by the sheep raisers of the State, who discussed the condition of the industry with great earnestness. General A. Redington was elected president.

Kohler & Frohling, wine manufacturers in San Francisco, made a shipment of wine to New York around Cape Horn, and had it returned to San Francisco by way of Panama. The improvement over wines of the same age was found to be very great and flavor excellent. It was being considered a probable method of aging wines over that of keeping them in a cellar.

A fine crop of tobacco was reported raised in Los Angeles County, and it was intended to make it into cigars.

Sierra County's Richest Gold Strike.

Walter Scott and J. D. Meade were engaged in running a tunnel to strike a gravel channel near Pine Grove, Sierra County. They had been so long at it, without success, they had exhausted their

RESTORE THE OLD MISSIONS

(By HON. JAMES D. PHELAN, of Pacific Parlor, N.S.G.W., San Francisco.)



THE AUGUST NUMBER OF THE Grizzly Bear, I find an editorial under the caption, "Why Improve Privately Owned Property?", meaning thereby the old Missions of California, which are owned for the most part by the Catholic church, although two of them—the Purissima Mission at Lompoc, and the St. Francis De Solano Mission at the city of Sonoma—have passed into the control of the State. The article, which was apparently written in a spirit of resentment (the facts leading up to which I am not familiar with), raises a question which, for the better understanding of an important subject, should be answered.

Last spring I made an automobile tour in Southern and Northern California and personally inspected many of the Missions, and I realized then very forcibly that the State has in the old Missions a very valuable possession. The old Missions establish a link between the past and the present; they stir the imagination; they quicken one's sentimental interest in the old days of the State's early settlement, which should not be forgotten, and to the perpetuation of which the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West is especially pledged. Therefore, it is unfortunate that there should be any misunderstanding looking to the preservation of the Missions, which in many places are fast falling into irreparable decay.

With this idea in mind, on my own responsibility, I communicated with the Catholic Bishop of San Francisco and the Catholic Bishop of Los Angeles, and I herewith offer for publication the correspondence which, I believe, is very illuminating. It appears first, that on account of the secularization of the Missions, the Catholic church for a while lost control over them and the Mexican Government let them fall into a ruinous condition.

The church, on recovering its property, apparently preserved in whole, or in part, such Missions as were, by reason no doubt of the presence of population, available for church services. As to the other Missions, it is regrettable to say that they were abandoned and that some of them have been saved from absolute destruction by local pride or the kindly contributions of well-disposed people; but at no time has there been a general plan, either fostered by the State or otherwise, to effectively restore these historic landmarks. The Native Sons and other organizations have done something in a small way, and the controversy now arises apparently between the church authorities and the Landmarks Committee of the Native Sons concerning the method of the expenditure of the money voted by the Native Sons Grand Parlor for the restoration of Santa Ynez Mission.

Santa Ynez Mission was used by the church up to the time of the recent flood, and I assume that the church desires to direct the work of restoration. In cases where the church is not using Mission property, I am convinced that there could be no objection to the Landmarks Committee of the Native Sons, or any other organization, restoring the old buildings on the original lines. Therefore, we must distinguish between the Missions that are used by the church, over which it should have control, I believe, and the abandoned Missions, which are no longer used. Possibly, the State would take the latter over and, as in the case of the Sonoma Mission, make provision for their restoration.

I think the error into which the editorial has fallen is in assuming that the Missions are in any but a very narrow sense "private property." They are open to the public at all times, and I think it is very important to dwell upon the fact that the Missions are a much greater attraction, and of very

means and credit and were put to the necessity of doing something remunerative in order to eat. They concluded to prospect a small gravel streak they had passed through several months previous, and began panning dirt from it, with the result of getting \$70 from the first pan and a yield of \$340 from four pans of the gravel. Over \$500 was obtained the second day, and \$6,000 was subsequently taken out in eight hours. This was one of the richest strikes in this locality ever made.

A boulder found at Forest City contained fourteen pounds of gold, worth nearly \$2,000.

A boulder of copper ore weighing 2,500 pounds, from the Keystone ledge near Copperopolis, was shipped by Dr. Holden of Stockton by vessel to London for exhibition at the World's Fair to be held in that city. It was considered a magnificent specimen.

much deeper interest, when they are being used for church purposes, and especially when they are occupied by a monastic order. One need but recall the Santa Barbara Mission and the Mission of San Luis Rey to see the force of this contention. How barren and empty they would be without the church services and the presence of the successors of the men who built them and planted civilization in our early California. In fact, I would almost be disposed to say that their presence is essential, in their characteristic garb, to complete the picture of the past, and it is the picture of the past that we seek and that tourists and archaeologists alike seek.

I trust that there will be a better understanding, if indeed there is any difference at all, between the Order of the Native Sons and the authorities of the church in the very important matter of the restoration of the Missions. I herewith submit the following correspondence, which I trust will contribute to the realization of that end. Meanwhile, I would respectfully suggest that the Landmarks Committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West call a meeting of all those interested in the subject and once and for all settle the question whether California will, by one means or another, take up the work of restoration, which is, I believe, incumbent upon it. Unable to maintain the Yosemite Valley, we gave it to the Federal Government. Should we abandon our heritage in the Missions because we are indifferent to them, or because in a narrow sense they are "privately owned"? I have endeavored to show that their "private ownership" is one of the important elements of their present-day interest.

The State is about to expend \$18,000,000 on highways, and the path of El Camino Real leads, as we know, from Mission to Mission. Here is an additional reason to fully restore, or properly repair, as each case requires, the twenty-one Missions which tied Northern and Southern California together in the good old days "before the Gringo came."

Letter Addressed to Church Authorities.

On May 3rd, I addressed the following letter to Archbishop P. W. Riordan of San Francisco and Bishop Thomas J. Conaty of Los Angeles, in whose Catholic dioceses the Missions are, and in answer to which I received replies given in full below:

I am interested in securing information concerning the preservation and restoration of the old Missions. Would you be kind enough to inform me on the subject? I assume that the Missions are all held as the property of the church, and that in a business sense, any improvements or restoration made would accrue to the church, and I suppose that it is within the authority of the Archbishops of the several dioceses to dispose of the property, in case there was necessity for so doing.

In view of these facts, if such they are, would it be possible, in case the Missions were restored, to give a binding assurance that they would be preserved forever as Mission churches? What I have in view is that, if money was contributed from the community at large by subscription, the question might arise, which should be answered, that in case the Missions are restored, will they remain forever as Missions, and not be sold for commercial purposes?

May I ask, have you a report as to the condition of the Missions in your jurisdiction, and what steps have been taken, and by whom, to preserve or restore them? What co-operation will the church give in such a movement? Any information bearing on this general subject will be very welcome.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES D. PHELAN.

Letter From Bishop Conaty.

Cbanecery Office, 114 East Second Street,
Los Angeles, May 9, 1911.

Mr. James D. Phelan, San Francisco—My Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of May 3rd, I would state that the Missions are held as the property of the church, in the title of the Bishop in whose diocese they are found. Nearly all of them are in this diocese. In the case of the San Antonio Mission, there is a lease to the California Landmarks Club of San Francisco. San Fernando, Capistrano and Pala are leased to the Southern California Landmarks Club. These leases expire in 1912. The lease allows the Landmarks Club the use of the property, and they have done some work of restoration. The Purissima Mission, at Lompoc, does not belong to the church. In some way it passed into the hands of others, but at last, by gift of the Union Oil Company, it was given to the State of California.

I think it is safe to say that there is little likelihood of the Mission properties ever passing from the hands of the church. I know that I would not under any condition favor their sale, especially where any restoration has been made, or where there is any possibility of the building being used for church purposes. Many of them are in a state of absolute decay and are not used for any purpose whatever, while several of them serve the parochial purposes of the locality.

The Santa Ynez Mission, which was recently damaged by the storm, has had considerable money spent upon it, all of which has been contributed by the Bishop from the diocesan funds. In the past four or five years we have spent between \$6,000 and \$7,000 upon this Mission, and at present we are preparing to make such repairs as are necessary to restore it to the condition it was before the storm.

Speaking for myself, I stand ready to co-operate with any citizen in the work of restoration. Several sugges-

tions have been made, and several offers have been considered, all of which safeguard the church in the title of the property. In some cases offers have been made to build or restore a Mission for the purpose of making it a sort of museum or object of interest to trolley lines, but in these cases I have declined to co-operate because the Mission would lose its character entirely, if it was not to be a place of worship or an object of veneration.

There is one thing certain, and that is, if any effort were made to restore any of the Missions, the restoration would be safeguarded by an agreement concerning all future uses of the building. I have no report as to the condition of the Missions in my jurisdiction but I will very gladly give information concerning any one of them if desired. I will certainly welcome any co-operation that will tend either to preserve what we have, or restore to their former conditions these precious relics of the early civilization of California.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. CONATY

Reply From Archbishop Riordan.

San Francisco, May 6, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Phelan: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst. in reference to the preservation and restoration of the old Missions of California. It pleases me very much to know that you are interested in this work. These old buildings and ruins are almost the only memorials we have of the earliest, and in many respects the most fascinating, period of our history. They stand as the connecting links between the heroic days of the missions—who were our first discoverers, civilizers and chroniclers—and the strenuous days of the present, when everything is so very modern. It is surely worth while that the remnants of the old Missions should be preserved among us as symbols, not merely to recall a vanished past, but also to teach us something of the faith, the self-sacrifice, and the devotion to high ideals of those who built them—lessons which it would not be well for us to forget.

I think that every Californian should be glad to assist in the restoration and preservation of these public monuments. For my own part, I shall be very glad to do all I can to help you and those who are associated with you in this work. I would be willing to become the vice-president, or a member of the executive committee, of the society which proposed to take this work in hand. I make this suggestion for the sake of the support which, in virtue of my office, I would be able to bring to the society. I feel sure, moreover, that if Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles were approached on the matter he would be very glad to lend his name and influence in a similar way. It seems to me only proper that the ecclesiastical authorities of the two dioceses in which the Missions are located should have some official connection with any project for their restoration and preservation.

The only Mission building in the diocese of San Francisco, in which the title is vested in me, is the Mission Dolores. The ruins of Sonoma passed out of church control long before I came here. Of San Rafael, nothing remains. The ruins of San Jose Mission are perhaps beyond any hope of redemption; the property there belongs to the corporation of the Dominican Sisters. Santa Clara belongs to the Jesuits; the old church has long since disappeared, but the present one of wood occupies the old site, and I believe is an imitation of the original.

Your further inquiry as to the permanence of title is a legal question. I think, however, that if the church is left in freedom her whole history gives abundant assurance that she will never devote her places of worship to "commercial purposes." Where this has happened, it has been brought about by other authorities, and in the face of her protest, the Mexican Government driven out of the Franciscans and confiscated the Missions in this State, the fathers would have continued to care for the old churches, and these would not now be in their present deplorable condition. Meanwhile, I wish you every success in your happy undertaking. I am, my dear Mr. Phelan,

Sincerely yours,

P. W. RIORDAN.

SITE FINALLY SELECTED FOR SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

On Wednesday, July 26th, the directors of the Panama Pacific International Exposition unanimously compromised on the selection of a site for the 1915 exposition in San Francisco, with a view to giving the city the greatest amount of permanent improvements possible, especially along the water front. According to the site selected, the industrial buildings and other temporary structures will be erected at Harbor View, overlooking the entrance to the harbor, where a permanent yachting and boating course will be made.

All permanent buildings, museums and the like will be placed in Golden Gate Park, excepting the enormous convention hall, which will be located at the civic center of the city, Van Ness and Market streets.

The other permanent improvements will include the beautification of the whole water front from the Cliff House to the Ferry. Boulevards will connect the different buildings, and a part of the fair will be placed on Lincoln Park, which stands on the most westerly point of the city, overlooking the Golden Gate itself.

It is now expected that active work in preparation for the big world's fair will now be pushed forward at a rapid pace. Already the several counties of California are planning exhibits, and as the last Legislature provided for the levying of special taxes by the Boards of Supervisors for the purpose, it is expected that the California exhibit as a whole will be on a grander and larger scale than ever before attempted. The exposition is sure to draw thousands of home-seekers, and the county making the best display will be in a position to enlist the attention, and final settlement within its boundaries, of the greatest percentage of those who desire to come to the land of sunshine, fruits and flowers to reside, and who will be drawn here by the exposition.

Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

IN ANSWER TO MR. PHELAN'S ARTICLE

On another page of this issue will be found an article from Hon. James D. Phelan, written against the argument of the editor, that the restoration of missions and other landmarks owned by private individuals should not be financially aided by the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, so long as those landmarks are privately owned. In conjunction with Mr. Phelan's article, he presents correspondence which, while it antedated the Santa Ynez Mission controversy—which was the basis for the "Why Improve Privately Owned Property?" editorial of last month—is decidedly interesting, and to our mind, presents some of the best reasons in support of our contention. Let us consider Mr. Phelan's article and correspondence:

The fact that the Mission landmarks are owned largely by the Catholic Church, is of but secondary consideration, as the contentions herein would be applicable were they owned by any other corporation, firm or individual. There can, to our way of thinking, be no argument against the statement that the Missions in which title is vested in the Catholic Church are privately owned, for any property not owned by The People must of necessity be privately owned. The fact that these Mission properties are not open to the religious use of Protestant or Jewish religious organizations, but to exclusive religious use of the Catholic Church, is proof positive that they are privately owned, not in a "very narrow sense," but in the very broadest interpretation of the term "private property." Mr. Phelan's statement that "the article was apparently written in a spirit of resentment," is not correct, for we take it that we have nothing to resent. We believe the Bishop's position, from the church's viewpoint, is perfectly justifiable. It could with more fitness be charged that the Bishop's action was done "in a spirit of resentment," for as the head of the corporation owning the Santa

Ynez Mission, he certainly has good grounds to resent the interference of outside parties.

We direct attention to Mr. Phelan's article and the correspondence accompanying it, for the reason that the statements therein bear out our contentions; and because those contentions are founded upon fact, and therefore not the result of prejudice, resentment or misunderstanding, we believe our suggestion that the Native Sons of the Golden West should not financially aid in restoring or preserving privately-owned property is eminently proper and worthy of adoption as the policy of the Order.

That the Missions ARE privately owned, is assured by Bishop Conaty, who says: "The Missions are held as property of the church." The church is a corporation, and the Missions are just as much its private property as are the Bishop's residence or the property of the several Catholic institutions.

That the Missions ARE being preserved by the Catholic Church only insofar as they have a commercial value as places of worship, and therefore to be classed as used for "commercial purposes," is acknowledged by Mr. Phelan, when he says, "The church * * * apparently preserved * * * such Missions as were, * * * available for church purposes," and by Bishop Conaty, when he says, "I know I would not under any consideration favor their sale * * * where there is any possibility of the building being used for church purposes."

We believe that investigation, as well as the correspondence referred to, will bear out our contention that only those Missions which are really valuable to the Catholic Church for religious purposes have been preserved, and which plainly indicates that those that have been preserved have been so from commercial rather than sentimental reasons. We have been informed that one of the Missions near Los Angeles has been leased for a storage barn and is in a bad state of repair. It was not

needed for religious work, hence it has been allowed to go to ruin. If it is intended to preserve this link of Missions, therefore, is it not just as commendable and necessary to preserve those not necessary for religious worship as those that are?

Had all these Missions belonged to the State, the chain would have been kept intact, and Native Sons and others in the various localities could see to it that they were not used for barns nor left to go to decay because they were not surrounded by a sufficient population to warrant their being preserved for religious worship.

It appeals to the writer that, were Sentiment the real underlying motive in Mission restoration work, we would be more eager to protect and save those Missions for which no one seems particularly to care, rather than spend our money in keeping in repair those which have value as meeting places for religious worship. The fact that it is admitted that the Catholic Church has segregated the Missions into two classes—those valuable as places for religious worship and those valuable simply from a sentimental viewpoint, and preserved only the former—gives evidence that the church considers more the commercial than the sentimental value of the Missions, and we, by giving financial support to restore the commercially valuable Missions, are putting Commercialism above Sentimentalism.

Mr. Phelan's article and his correspondence bear out our contention that the church, as an incorporated body, is interested only in the commercial side of the Missions. No one can honestly blame the church, however, for this position, as the Missions are of no more sentimental value to it, than to all other Californians.

Therefore, the State should acquire these Missions, for Sentimental reasons, and preserve them as valuable historic landmarks.

We, as an organization, should aid the State in preserving Sentiment, but should not aid the church, or any other individual or corporation, in preserving commercial values.

Public Should Beware

The San Francisco Call of August 6th has an article concerning a proposed new organization, embracing within its membership native Californians, which is given the very misleading heading, "Native Sons Form Junior Order." In speaking of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, the public has come to designate it "Native Sons," and therefore the headline in question would lead one to believe that the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West was about to form a branch, or junior order.

As a matter of fact, the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West has no connection whatever with the proposed organization. The claims of this junior order for recognition by the older Order have been before the former for some years, but at the recent Grand Parlor session in Santa Cruz, when the report of the committee recommending the endorsement of the junior order came up for action, the report was almost unanimously rejected and the committee discharged.

It is stated that those interested in this junior organization have in mind the incorporation of the same under the title "Grand Parlor of the Junior Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West." If an attempt be made to carry out this purpose, it is to be hoped that Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, will deny the incorporation petition. While there may be no law to prevent such incorporation, the corporation bureau of the Secretary of State's office has established a commendable precedent of refusing to accept the incorporation papers of those who, indirectly at least, are attempting to organize and do business at the moral expense of older corporations by slightly changing the official title of the latter.

The Order of Native Sons of the Golden West has no connection whatever, directly or indirectly, with the proposed junior order, and it ill becomes those who are guiding the destinies of the latter to attempt, by name at least, to make it appear as an adjunct of the older organization. We have no objection to the organization of junior, or any other, native Californians, provided those who are

instrumental in the movement do not attempt to deceive the public by adopting a name almost identical with the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, and which, we believe in this case at least, is done with the intent of making the unknowing public believe the new order is an adjunct of the older, and for the conduct of which we would naturally be expected to stand sponsor.

Once again, we warn the public that the proposed "Junior Order of Native Sons of the Golden West" is in no way allied with the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, and we earnestly request the Secretary of State to refuse permission to the proposed order to incorporate under the name suggested, which is in reality the name of our Order with the word "junior" prefixed to mislead those who are unsuspecting.

Uniform Marriage Laws Needed

The American people have been much concerned the past month over the announced intention of a girl named Force to become the "old man's darling" of an old man named Astor, and the discussion pertaining to the same has revived the demand for uniform divorce laws that will extend over the entire country.

Uniform divorce laws are no doubt much needed in America, judging from the records of divorce courts, but it occurs to us that what is most needed are uniform marriage laws. How can we reasonably expect anything but numerous divorce suits as long as our marriage laws are lax, and respect for the marriage vow becoming less and less every day? The root of the divorce evil is unquestionably to be found in the marriage procedure, and if nation-wide laws were enacted correcting this procedure we would have fewer divorces and practically no need for uniform divorce laws.

At present, the chief requisite to permit marriage is the necessary small fee for a license, the only question really involved in which is the matter of age. Were it impossible for a divorced person (unless such divorce be granted on the ground of adultery) to obtain a license to re-marry, there would be fewer divorces, for statistics prove that ninety per cent of the divorced people re-marry.

There should also be required a certificate of health affecting both parties, and there should be demanded, at least six months before the date set for the nuptials, a notice of intention to be filed with the license clerk and by him given at least ten days' publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

While these exactions may seem, at first glance, unreasonable and unnecessary, it must be conceded, after due consideration, that they are just and needful. The great trouble with our present system is that it is so easy to procure a license and marry, that the contracting parties many times enter into what used to be regarded, and should be still looked upon, as "the holy state of matrimony," with the idea that, if married life does not prove as congenial as they pictured, either can procure a divorce on any of the numerous, but largely nonsensical, grounds that the courts recognize, and make a second, a third, a fourth, or fifth attempt. Were the exactions mentioned above incorporated in the law affecting the granting of marriage licenses, however, those who contemplate marriage would carefully consider the life-bargain before becoming parties to it, and would be impressed with the knowledge that once that wedlock is entered into they have become parties to an agreement which death alone can, and should only, terminate.

As for the Force-Astor proposed marriage, we think the following sentiment of Father Evans, rector of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, New York, voices the opinion of a great majority of the American people:

"Such marriages as that of John Jacob Astor and Miss Madeline Force legalize free love. Speaking as a man and priest, I think this elderly bridegroom should be strung up. When a man of forty-seven, divorced on the grounds of his unfaithfulness only recently, marries a child younger than his own son, it is a crime against Nature as well as Society."

President Taft has proclaimed Thursday, November 30th, as Thanksgiving Day. Were the national

WHERE IN WAS THERE ANY "ATTACK"?

The Catholic Tidings, published in Los Angeles as the official organ of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, had an editorial in its issue of August 11th which attempted to reply to the editorial herein in the August issue about the Missions, and in which attempt the editor has evidently let "her" power of reasoning be snuffed by bigotry, and has deigned to interpret what was here said in a meaning entirely foreign to that which any thinking and broad minded person would be able, by the broadest imagination, to get from it. Listen to what the Tidings editor says, in answer to our remarks pertaining to Mission restoration:

The work of restoration will be cared for by the Bishop entirely independent of any organization or committee. The Native Sons in their recent council determined to help in the work of the restoration, but the conditions under which the assistance was tendered were such that Bishop Conaty could not accept the offer so generously made. There has been some misunderstanding about the matter and some misrepresentation, but the correspondence which the Bishop had with the representative of the Native Sons is in itself the best answer to some of the unkind things which have been said against the church by the organ of the Native Sons. It is quite evident that the editor was misinformed, and we are sorry that he should have allowed himself to make the attack upon the church without having seen the correspondence which passed between the representative of the Order and Bishop Conaty. The editorial in The Grizzly Bear is not in the spirit of the Native Sons, and we are slow to believe that they would endorse the sentiments expressed in it. It is quite evident that the information came from an unfriendly source. The work done upon the Santa Ynez Mission during the past few years is an ample guarantee as to the interest of the Catholic Church in that old Mission, and Bishop Conaty's interest in particular, for whatever repairs have been made there, and they have been many, have not been paid for by public subscription nor private donation, but direct from the diocesan funds. The conditions upon which the information in the correspondence to Bishop Conaty were such that no self respecting man in his position could possibly accept them. Santa Ynez Mission will be restored, and we are sure that no one will be more pleased with the results than the Native Sons of California.

The idea that the article in question was an "attack" upon the Catholic Church is preposterous.

capital located in this glorious State of California, the President would not designate one day in the year for thanksgiving, for he would know that we have occasion to be thankful 365 days in each and every year for the privilege of residing in this earth's Paradise.

Let every Native Son and Native Daughter, at least, celebrate Admission Day, September 9th. If you can't take part in the general celebration at Santa Rosa, by all means do not overlook the occasion, and if only in your own meeting-places, and by yourselves, give due observance to your native State's sixty-first birthday anniversary.

And don't forget the Pioneers—those men and women through whose efforts and sacrifices California, in all its glory, was made possible to us, their children. Many of them have gone before, but their memory is fresh in our minds. So whether they are with us in flesh or in memory, let us pause in the midst of our festivities, and say, "God bless our Pioneer Fathers and our Pioneer Mothers."

AN EARLY-DAY EPISODE THAT HAS ESCAPED THE SO-CALLED HISTORIANS.

Major Edwin A. Sherman of Oakland, an old Pioneer of the State, who is a recognized authority on the early history of California, has furnished The Grizzly Bear the following little episode which occurred soon after the battle of Santa Clara, in 1847, in which the Spanish-Californians under Sanchez were defeated, surrendered, delivered up their arms and were paroled and then scattered:

Word having reached Captain Hull, of the United States sloop-of-war "Warren" at San Francisco, that Sanchez had not given up all his arms, as promised, and that he still retained two brass cannon secreted at his rancho, Hull sent for him to come immediately to his ship at San Francisco. He came, and was reproached by Hull for not keeping good faith with his parole, in not surrendering the two pieces of artillery, and was given three days to go and return with them, and deliver them at the landing and report to him aboard the ship. Sanchez departed, and on the third day appeared at the landing, as directed, but there were no cannon in sight. He was rowed out to the ship and went on board, where Captain Hull and his officers were waiting for him.

Captain Hull sternly asked him: "Mr. Sanchez, where are those two brass cannon you promised to deliver at the landing here today?"

Sanchez, with great dignity, replied: "Here they are, sir, in my anorjass" (saddle bags), and he took out two small brass cannon about a foot long and laid them on the deck, saying: "They

and cannot be entertained for one second by any one not so narrow minded as to reason that any criticism of the church is to be considered an attack upon it. The article complained of referred only to the church as an owner of real estate, not as a religious institution, and upon being referred to several as devout Catholics as the Tidings editor, each one said there was nothing therein that could, in any way, be construed as "an attack upon the church."

There has been no "misunderstanding" and no "misrepresentation" as far as we are concerned. Neither have we any fault to find with Bishop Conaty for refusing to accept the aid of the Native Sons. Nor would we have found fault had he refused such aid if given without any conditions. In fact, we are indebted to the Bishop for, in his action regarding Santa Ynez, impressing upon us that, in our zeal for preserving landmarks, we are traveling the wrong course—by attempting to tell the owners of private property how they shall improve their property—and now that he has pointed out the error of our ways, we should right our course, and do that for which we are, as Native Sons of the Golden West, banded together, namely, preserve those landmarks which have no other than sentimental value, and which are owned by, and open to the free use of, ALL The People.

The fact that the Catholic Church, which owns Santa Ynez mission, has kept, and will keep, it in repair, is no argument whatever against our position relative to privately-owned landmarks property, and is not deserving of any special commendation. The church is simply doing that which any other citizen or corporation would do—preserving its property from the ravages of time and the elements. Suppose Santa Ynez were not necessary for the work of the Catholic Church, would the church expend its money in its upkeep? The history of the Missions NOT necessary for church work, we believe, answers that question to the complete satisfaction of all.

are all I have, sir, but I did not consider them arms, but playthings."

Captain Hull at first was nonplussed and then told Sanchez he might take them back. He then invited him into the cabin with the officers, where all smiled lightly and audibly, and Sanchez, with his battery swung over his shoulder, departed on his parole to his home.

I believe this has never appeared in print. General Vallejo first told it to me, and I afterwards learned it also from Lieutenant Lem E. Woodworth, of that ship, who resigned and was elected the first State Senator from the District of Monterey in 1849.

COMPLETENESS.

Home land, California, with mother-heart charms,
Complete is the life that is spent in her arms!
No nook by the sea shore, no valley or crest,
But wears the fine magic that brightens the West.

Her summits, snow covered, her mountain lakes blue,
Send waters of plenty down vales ever new;
The sunlight is dim in her forest domains
But gilds the bright harvests that lie on the plains.

No grace is withholden that Nature can wear,
The clovers and poppies unfold everywhere;
The stranger, the alien, is glad in his heart,
And none from her bounty will haste to depart.

I look to the east and I see in the skies
The soft blue that shone in my own mother's eyes;

CONTENTS, SEPTEMBER, 1911

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

	Page
"The Taming of Blue Hell".....	1
"Fraternal Soldiers".....	2
"Constructing Great Map".....	3
"California Fifty Years Ago".....	4
"Restore the Old Missions".....	5
"Editorial Page".....	6
"Native Home Items".....	8
Architectural Page.....	9
"1911 Admission Day".....	10
"The City of Roses".....	12
"Dramatic-Musical".....	14
"Feminine Fads and Fancies".....	16
"Mining Department".....	18
"Sporting Page".....	22
"The Passing of the Pioneer".....	24
"Native Daughters of Golden West".....	26
"Native Sons of the Golden West".....	28
"With Our Western Books and Writers".....	31

General California Information.

The rivers that wind through the vales to the sea
Are like her full tenderness lavished on me.

A home in the hills where the hermit thrush sings—
O there would I haste as a moment bath wings!
As a deer to his covert the world I would flee
To rule in a kingdom appointed for me.

For there on the slopes where the green giants rise
Rose arches and cherry blooms light up the skies;
A love is abiding, supreme in its worth,
A love that comes up from the bosom of earth.

We scatter the golden grains, fallow the vines,—
Swift fall, O loving rains, lift prayers, O pines!
O green land, O gold land, fair land by the sea,
The trust of thy children reposes in thee!

—Lillian H. S. Bailey.

Oakland, California.

Los Angeles Natives Will

Observe Admission Day

The great distance making it almost an impossibility for any large number of members of the Orders of Native Sons or Native Daughters in Los Angeles County to accept of Santa Rosa's generous hospitality and assist in celebrating the approaching Admission Day in that city, the Parlor in the Southern county, appreciating the necessity for a fit observance of the day, have arranged for its proper observance.

A joint committee from the seven Los Angeles Parlors has been organized, with Cal. W. Grayson of Corona Parlor as chairman and Eva T. Busse-nius of La Esperanza Parlor as secretary. After a thorough discussion as to the best way in which to celebrate September 9th, two things were decided upon:

The Native Sons and Native Daughters, representing California, will unite with the Federation of States Societies in making their picnic during the daytime at Sycamore Grove, Los Angeles, a success, and, at the invitation of the Federation, will provide a speaker, who has been accorded the honor of delivering the welcoming address.

Banquet and Dance.

Following the joint states picnic, there will be a banquet and dance at Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, which the committee is arranging for, and to which admission will be limited to members of both Orders and their families, and the Pioneers. A special train will leave the Pacific Electric depot at 5:30 p.m., to convey the members of both Orders to Long Beach. At 6:30 all will be seated at the festive board in Hotel Virginia. A list of speakers has been made up, who will discuss topics pertinent to the occasion, and an orchestra will discourse appropriate selections during the several courses of the banquet.

At the close of the flow of oratory, the assemblage will proceed to the handsome Virginia ballroom, where dancing, to the strains of good music, will be indulged in until midnight.

The Parlors that have united for this occasion, comprise: N.S.G.W.—Los Angeles, No. 45, Ramona, No. 109, Corona, No. 196, Sierra Madre, No. 235, and La Fiesta, No. 236, all of Los Angeles; Santiago, No. 74, Santa Ana; Santa Monica, No. 237, Santa Monica; Grizzly Bear, No. 239, Long Beach. N.D.G.W.—La Esperanza, No. 24, and Los Angeles, No. 124, both of Los Angeles; Long Beach, No. 154, Long Beach.

All Should Lend Presence.

The committee has sent invitations to the banquet and dance to every member of both Orders, and requests that all who intend to aid in properly celebrating this year's Admission Day advise the chairman, Cal W. Grayson, room 301, Union Trust building, on postal cards provided for that purpose and inclosed with each invitation. To properly care for the expected crowd, the committee will guarantee no accommodations at the banquet board unless tickets have been secured by 5 p.m. of September 5th. Tickets for the Los Angeles members have been placed at \$1.50 each, which includes railroad fare to Long Beach, a seat around the festal board, and admission to the dance.

It is expected that every member of these Orders will lend their presence in making the celebration of the sixty-first anniversary of California's admission to statehood a grand success.

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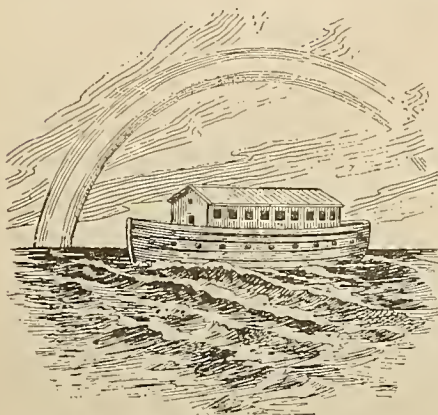
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THE OLD WOMAN'S APPLE-CART.



ANY AND MANY A TIME, WHEN some wild idea got talked about in the papers, I have heard my Pioneer Mother and Father say significantly, "They had better not upset the old woman's apple-cart." Well, I grew up on that "apple-cart" idea—that it was better to let well-enough alone and not rush to every new thing that came along, just because it was new, but to bang on to the things that were good, because they were already proved to be good. Lately I have been reminded of that old apple-cart a good deal, so I am going to tell the story to the readers of The Grizzly Bear Magazine, so that this good old wisdom of Early California may be preserved for future time:

Hundreds of years ago, in the reign of a king whose name has been forgotten, there was an old woman who was poor and yet so good-hearted that she had many friends who wanted to help her to get on in the world. She was a widow who had lost her only child and was alone without a relative to care for her. Still, she was always so good-natured and kind-hearted that everybody said it was a shame she should have to work so hard for others and get so little in return. Everybody agreed she ought to be in some place of her own, instead of going from door to door in search of work that was so poorly paid for. So at last a man got a bright inspiration and clapped his knee joyfully when he thought of it.

"I know," said he; "we'll all put our pennies together and get the old woman an apple-cart and set her up in business."

As I said before, she had many friends, so it was soon done, but the question arose, where was it to be located? That was always the first part of the story, as I remember it. Some wanted it placed at the cross-roads, some near the hospital, others near the church; but all these choice spots had already been filled, they discovered. The only corner where they could set up the apple-cart was in a rough quarter between the "thieves' den" and the gibbet, which was the house of the hangman. It seemed too bad to put such a good, nice, old woman as she in such a gloomy part of the city, but the old woman was all smiles and thanked her benefactors so heartily that somehow the very looks of her standing there in her neat print-gown, apron, shawl and cap made the place seem brighter.

From far and near they came to buy her apples, and every night she carried home her pennies wrapped up in a handkerchief until her box was filled. Then she bought a tumble-down, little, crooked house in a poor alley, moved in and had a home of her own. No queen was happier, and the smiles on her ruddy face brought still more customers, until people came for miles away to buy of her. Never a poor little apple did she sell, but gave such away for nothing to children of the poor who flocked around her, and each gift brought its recompense.

One day it was known that the queen herself, riding by, had sent a page to buy of the old woman, who was so honored she insisted on making a gift of the prettiest and reddest apple of all to her majesty, with her compliments. That night the queen heard the king muttering in his sleep anxiously, "Where shall we put the bank? We must build a magnificent bank to hold our money, but where shall we put it?" The queen leaned over and replied, "Near the old woman's apple-cart,

near the old woman's apple-cart!" When the king waked he called his council together and informed them he had been told in a dream to build the bank near the old woman's apple-cart.

"Which old woman's apple-cart?" asked the prime minister. Now, everyone knew of the one who had presented an apple to the queen with her compliments, so they asked her advice. "Of course," said she, promptly, "such a good woman as that ought to be recognized in some way."

"But her apple-cart is located between the thieves' den and gibbet, which is the house of the hangman!"

"Certainly," said the queen, who was a clever person in spite of the crown on her head, "but haven't you noticed that all the thieves are gone away and nobody gets hanged there any more?"

"Sure enough," exclaimed the prime minister, feeling in all his pockets for his spectacles, which were on top of his head, for he could never see to think till he had them across his nose. "I hadn't thought of that!"

"Oh, the queen knows a few things we don't," said his majesty cheerfully, for he was a great believer in dreams, and so pleased things were coming to pass as suggested in his dream.

Well, they were very careful not to disturb the old apple woman, who went on selling her apples just the same, only more so, while they bought up all the alleys thereabouts—and her little tumble-down house amongst the others—for thousands of pounds, and built a splendid bank out of marble and stone to last five hundred years. The old woman put her money into the bank and went on selling apples just the same, only more so, as before, and went on giving away her smaller apples to the children of the poor, who loved her and listened to her counsel. It became the very center of the city there, and people from all the nations came to put their money into that bank. The very sight of the good old woman there in front of the bank, so ruddy and contented, was enough to give them confidence and make them entrust their thousands of pounds to such an institution as that. And the king and the country flourished, and all were prosperous and happy.

However, it was only the queen who knew the true value of the old woman standing there day by day, selling her nice red apples. When the day came that the good queen died, the men forgot about the old woman and how she had cleared up the thieves' den and the gibbet where the hangman had his house just by living in that quarter. She went on just the same by force of her own strength and because she had been a fixture there so long. But then the king died, and a new king came to rule over the kingdom, with a new queen, and they had never heard of the apple woman at all. Still she went on just the same, and things prospered because the people of all nations continued to have confidence in the great marble bank, and the new king thought it was he who was doing everything himself. And he walked baughtily with his crown on the back of his head, his scepter and orb before him, and his mantle of red velvet and ermine trailing after him held up by pages; and the new queen the same, all full of frills prettily starched and ironed and goffered, and everyone bowed before them and thought how grand they were.

But an awful thing happened in the midst of all this splendid performance. Some rude sailors from a man-of-war of another nation began to make fun of the architecture of the bank which had been built to last five hundred years. Then some rude soldiers, also from another nation, pushed through the crowd to take a look for themselves, and with great violence they ran against the apple-cart of the old woman standing there. They jostled her out of the way and upset the apple-cart. All over the ground flew the red apples, into the dust, and were trampled under foot by everybody, or taken up by these rude soldiers and sailors and hurled at the crowds around them till there was a terrible tumult and fighting everywhere. Women and children were crippled, men were ent by knives and cutlasses, guns began to crack and cannon to boom.

The enemy swarmed in suddenly and overwhelmed everything; they broke into the splendid bank and bore away the treasure, and then the soldiers and sailors, who were only pirates after all, fought against each other in a hand-to-hand conflict, to carry off the gold and silver and jewels, each for himself. The streets ran blood, houses were burned, and amid the conflagration everybody ran to the open country to escape with their lives. Among these were the poor king and queen and the pages, limp and starchless now, hid under the hedges and trying not to be seen by making them-

selves as small as possible. Night came on blackly, with a heavy rain. Little by little the awful din died away. The fires became extinguished, and the soldiers and sailors had killed each other, all save a few, who had escaped, lame and halt and blind, to their own lands.

The prime minister came out from behind the hedge and beat on his kettle drum to call all the people together. "How did all this happen?" he asked, as each one appeared like gray shadows from the "land of fear."

"Well, the old woman's apple-cart got upset," said one, and another, and another, until a hundred had said it. "Who is this old apple woman?" asked he again, for he was new to the business, having come in with the last king, who knew nothing. "Oh, she is the one who cleared up the thieves' den and the gibbet, which was the house of the hangman, so that all went away and nobody got hanged there any more and they built the bank just behind her apple-cart because she made things seem so safe and comfortable." They would have been talking till now, only the prime minister had found his spectacles and put them on, and he could guess the rest. He saw that by keeping the old woman safe they could keep the bank safe and the kingdom safe. So he asked, "Where is the old woman now?"

Nobody knew. So they formed in a procession, with the king and the queen in the center for safeguarding. Did you ever play chess? If so, you know how important it is to keep them protected, for you lose the game if the other side captures them. So down they went cautiously, looking to the right and the left, to the center of the half-ruined city, and found things pretty bad, it must be confessed. Heaps of ashes lay where once had stood stately buildings, and dead pirates and soldiers and citizens lay in the streets. Among them were women and children who had been crushed under foot. But on they went, bravely, to the bank. They had to know the worst. Some parts of it were broken by cannon balls, but the foundation had been so solidly and honestly built that it still stood. It would not be difficult to restore it once more. But what they all wanted to find, most of all, was the apple-cart. Sure enough, after cleaning up some of the rubbish, there they found it, upside down.

They gave a cheer that made all feel good. But where was the good old woman who had sold her apples by that cart for so many years that no one could remember when she did not stand there? What was the good of finding the cart, if they could not find the old woman? With a united effort the men seized hold and righted the cart and there, safe and sound, under it, was the dear old woman who had hid there and had been miraculously preserved amongst all this terrible conflict. Then cheers rent the air and everybody rejoiced. With the old woman and her apple-cart safe, they could begin all over again and have things as they were in short order.

The next morning she was selling her red apples, the bank had started up again while the streets were being cleaned, the king and queen were safe on their thrones, and the prime minister was busy writing letters to those other nations, enclosing bills of damages owing to him because their pirates and soldiers had behaved so rudely in this city. And those other nations had to send the king large sums of money because the bank was all right again, as any one could see, for was not the old apple-woman there in front, selling her apples the same as usual, and how could that be unless everything was in good running order? And every one was buying apples of her, more than ever, to show how safe the government was, and she was smiling and contented, but a little paler than before, poor thing,—for she had been terribly scared, of course, though she pretended she had not minded it in the least.

And so they made a cast-iron law after that, and put it up in big letters everywhere, for everyone to see, explaining that the apple-cart was sacred and not to be touched. Also, there was a guard of soldiers kept standing around the good old apple woman to see that no one should ever jostle her again.

Then the prime minister had her story written in letters of gold, for it was discovered finally, after all the professors and statesmen and wise men had studied it over, that it was the kindness of heart of the old apple woman that had made that spot and the apple-cart sacred. Before she had come there to live, the children of the poor had been famished and were as fierce as wolves. So they

(Continued on Page 32, Column 2.)

A LOW-COST BUT ROOMY RESIDENCE

(Drawing and Description by Eisen & Sen, Architects, Los Angeles, California.)



The picture shown above, represents an eight-room residence, which can be built for \$3,500. The first floor contains a large living-room, reception hall, dining room, and kitchen. The second floor has four bed-rooms and a bath.

The outside walls are covered with shingles, while the base course and columns are plaster. The roof is of white asbestos roofing. The combination of the light plaster and white roofing make an effect that is attractive, as well as giving durability to the structure.

The living-room and hall are finished in California redwood, while all bed-rooms and the dining-room are enameled in white.

California redwood, as a finishing wood inside the modern house, is one of the most beautiful and attractive of woods. It lends itself either to a natural or stained and polished finish equally well. Hardwood flooring is run throughout the first-floor rooms of the house.

N.S.G.W. Building's Big Steel Truss.

The steel frame of the N.S.G.W. building in San Francisco, which has now been erected, contains over 730 tons of structural steel and was entirely erected by the Pacific Rolling Mill Co. of San Francisco in the remarkably short period of 125 days. As mentioned in a previous issue, this building contains the largest steel truss on the Pacific Coast, weighing fifty-two and one-half tons. The Pacific Rolling Mills is the pioneer structural steel plant on the Coast, dating back to 1863. The company is thoroughly a native son, management included, and is most completely equipped for all branches of structural steel work.

Plan Reorganization and Banquet.

San Luis Obispo—Los Osos Parlor, No. 61, N.S. G.W., is making extensive plans for a big meeting, probably September 11th, to include a general reorganization of the Parlor and banquet. A class of several candidates has already been secured for initiation, through the efforts of Grand Organizer F. A. Duggan, and several others are expected to be added to the list before the date set for the festivities. It is expected that Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger of Los Angeles and Grand Trustee Robert M. Clarke of Ventura will be present as guests of honor.

SECRETARY OF STATE

RECOGNIZES SIMILARITY OF NAMES.

The following Associated Press dispatch, sent out from Sacramento, will be of interest to members of the Native Sons of the Golden West:

Sacramento, August 21.—H. C. Lichtenberger, Grand President of the Grand Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, has written to Secretary of State Jordan protesting against Mr. Jordan accepting the articles of incorporation of the junior order of the native sons of the golden west. He says that the articles are soon to be presented, but that the Grand Parlor has refused to sanction the junior order.

Mr. Jordan answers that he will refuse the articles on account of similarity of names in the corporations, which is prohibited by law, and in view of the protest, and thus put the matter up to the junior order, which may go to the courts for further action.

The facts in the case above referred to are fully set forth on the editorial page of this number, which was in press prior to the sending out of the press dispatch. The Grand President, on hearing of the intention of the junior order to incorporate under the name suggested, immediately sent a letter of protest to the Secretary of State on account of the similarity of names, and Mr. Jordan's letter, agreeing to refuse incorporation under the name proposed was received by the Grand President, August 22nd.—Editor.)

JAS. W. HELLMAN

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SANTA ROSA FOR ADMISSION DAY 1911 CELEBRATION



THE EYES OF ALL NATIVE SONS and Native Daughters are now turned toward Santa Rosa, where they will assemble in large numbers to take part in the celebration of Admission Day, arranged by Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, N.S.G.W., and the citizens of that city for the 8th, 9th and 10th of September. That everyone will have a glorious time, goes without saying for the open-handed hospitality of the Santa

Rosans has been thoroughly tested on future occasions, and not found wanting.

The business men of Santa Rosa are lending every aid toward making the celebration a grand success, and many of their places of business will be decorated with the official colors adopted by the committee—red, white, blue and gold. In street decorations, the plans being worked out by the committee involve something entirely new and novel. The Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County has made an appropriation for the installation of 1300 incandescent lights to outline the handsome new Court House in the City of Roses, and this will add much splendor to the general effect of the city's decorations. Mark McConnell has the contract for this work.

The accommodations and receptions committees are working night and day to secure rooms for the thousands of visitors, and to properly receive the guests upon arrival, and they report all matters entrusted to them well in hand. Secretary W. W. Skaggs of the general committee, who is working night and day for the success of the celebration, says the crowd will be enormous, and reports from various Parlors warrant his assertion. Practically every Parlor in San Francisco, Alameda, Sacra-

Novel Decorations---Plenty of Amusements---Monster Parade---Everything in Readiness for Big Time---Thousands are Going

Santa Rosa at 10 o'clock. They are making great preparations for this year's celebration, and will take part in the Admission Day parade, as well as maintain headquarters for the reception of friends. These Parlors will be neatly uniformed, escorted by a band, and accompanied by the Native Daughters. It is also probable that Parlors from Amador, Placer, El Dorado and Nevada Counties will join in this excursion.

The Alameda County Parlors have formed a joint committee and made arrangements for their con-

lowing day. The distance to be traveled between the two cities will aggregate 200 miles, and while the undertaking is a big one, on account of the number of machines necessarily required, the committee in charge of the matter has assured the Santa Rosa committee that the plan will be carried out. This division will be one of the features of the big Admission Day parade.

No Inflated Prices at Santa Rosa.

Vallejo Parlor has arranged for a Southern Pacific special on the morning of the Ninth. Neat uniforms have been secured by the members, and a band of twenty pieces, as well as a drum corps, will accompany the delegation. The Napa Valley Parlors will go by special trains both the evening of the 8th and the morning of the 9th.

Each delegation, as it arrives in Santa Rosa, will be met by the Santa Rosa reception committee and escorted to headquarters, and individual members, not already provided for, will be secured accommodations. The committee desires it understood that, while it is expected Santa Rosa will be called upon to take care of the largest crowd ever within its confines, the city is able to give good accommodations to all, and at prices that have not been inflated on account of the expected throng.

All the Sonoma County Parlors, including Petaluma No. 27, Santa Rosa No. 28, Healdsburg No. 68, Glen Ellen No. 102, Sonoma No. 111 and Sebastopol No. 143, will be embraced in one division, and head the monster Admission Day parade, the morning of the Ninth. All the members will be attired in handsome white and gold uniforms, made up of white duck suit, white shirt and collar, gold tie, white felt hat with gold band, gold sash, tan shoes, and the Petaluma and Healdsburg bands will furnish the marching music.

Grand Marshal J. C. Smith had not completed his list of aides nor the parade formation up to the time of The Grizzly Bear's going to press, but realizing that the success of the Admission Day parade, which is the chief feature of these annual celebrations, depends largely upon his proper handling of the pageant, is giving the matter his close attention, and has no fear for the success of the parade or the complete satisfaction of all participants.

SAN FRANCISCO PARLORS ACTIVE.

Arranging for Big Night Parade, Prior to Departure for Santa Rosa, Evening of September 8th.

Plans for the Admission Day celebration of the Native Sons at Santa Rosa this year forecast one of the most notable events in the history of the organization. The night before the celebration in Santa Rosa, the San Francisco Parlors will fall in line at Eighth and Market streets, at 8:30 o'clock. Various Parlors will be accompanied by drum corps, and the music committee has arranged for a band of twenty-six pieces to act as an escort. The parade will leave Eighth street at 8:45 and proceed to the Ferry, where the members will embark on a special boat, leaving at 9:45. The committee has arranged to illuminate the line of procession with red color roman candles, and in conjunction with

ADMISSION DAY, 1911, OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

SANTA ROSA, SEPT. 8TH, 9TH, 10TH.

Friday Evening, September 8th—

8 to 10—Band Concert at Court House.

Reception to visiting Parlors on arrival of trains.

Illuminated Night Parade; Fireworks.

Saturday, September 9th—

11 a.m.—Admission Day Parade, followed by Literary Exercises.

2:30 p.m.—Automobile Races at Race Track.

All Afternoon—Receptions at Parlor Headquarters.

4 to 6 p.m.—Band Concert and Entertainment.

7:30 p.m.—Band Concert.

8 p.m.—Receptions at Parlor Headquarters.

8 to 10 p.m.—Free Street Entertainment.

Sunday, September 10th—

2 p.m.—Automobile Races at Race Track.

veyance to Santa Rosa by both special and regular trains over the Southern Pacific. The special will leave the Sixteenth-street (Oakland) station at 8:20 the night of September 8th, arriving in Santa Rosa the same night. These Parlors will also parade prior to their departure from Oakland, and will make an attractive appearance in the Admission day parade. The Parlors constituting the Alameda County division include: Alameda, No. 47; Oakland, No. 50; Eden, No. 113; Wisteria, No. 127; Haley, No. 146; Brooklyn, No. 151; Washington, No. 169; Athens, No. 195; Berkeley, No. 210; Richmond, No. 217; Estudillo, No. 233; Bay View, No. 238; Claremont, No. 240; Fruitvale, No. 252, and Niles, No. 250.

The San Jose Parlors, both Native Sons and Native Daughters, are planning to invade Santa Rosa 300 strong, in automobiles. They will leave the Garden City on the afternoon of the 8th, and form an automobile division in the parade the fol-



THOS. J. PROCTOR,
President of Santa Rosa Parlor

mento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Solano, Napa and Mendocino Counties has made arrangements to be at Santa Rosa, and these will be added to by the Parlors in other sections of the State.

The railroads touching Santa Rosa have made satisfactory rates, both for excursion tickets and special trains, and many delegations will avail themselves of the latter, so great has been the demand for tickets to the celebration city.

Many Parlors Will Participate.

Stockton Parlor will leave the San Joaquin metropolis by Southern Pacific special 125 strong, September 8th, and arrive in Santa Rosa that evening. The Parlor drum corps of twenty members, attired in red coats with black facing, blue trousers with red seam band, and blue caps with the insignia "N.S.G.W. No. 7," will accompany the delegation. The members of the Parlor will be uniformed in light crush hats, white negligee shirts, red four-in-hand ties, white serge trousers with black hair stripe, and black belt. Stockton is after the State celebration for next year, and desires to make a good showing at Santa Rosa this year, so as to be able to make a strong claim for the honor at the next meeting of the Grand Parlor.

Sacramento County Parlors will journey by Southern Pacific special, leaving the Capital City the morning of the 9th at 6:45, and arriving in

Delightful Side Trips

OUT OF

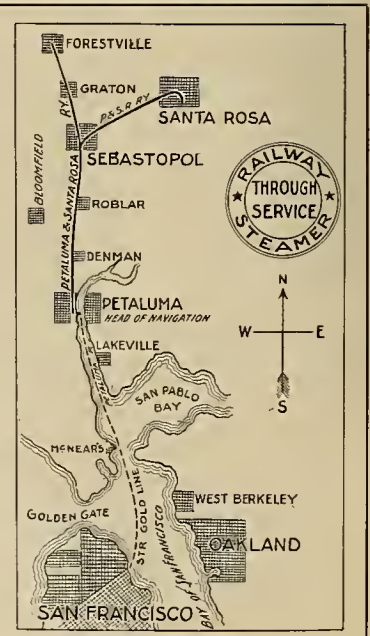
SANTA ROSA

ON THE

ELECTRIC CARS

Sebastopol	-	-	15 Cents
Forestville	-	-	30 "
Petaluma	-	-	50 "

Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway Company



this, the Ferry tower will be illuminated. Harry Monahan has been appointed Grand Marshal of the parade.

The transportation committee has arranged with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad for special rates of \$1.75 for adults and \$1.00 for children, for the round trip to Santa Rosa. For the benefit of those who do not wish to remain in Santa Rosa over night after the big day, September 9th, arrangements have been made for two special trains, leaving respectively at 9:45 and 12:30 p.m. The committee has also arranged for a decorated wagon to pass through the streets of San Francisco daily for a week beginning September 2nd, carrying banners with printed information, such as the time tables of boats and trains. The wagon will be accompanied by a drum corps each evening. Excursion tickets will be honored on all trains leaving San Francisco on the 8th and 9th, and returning on the 10th and 11th. Tickets can be procured at the Ferry from the transportation committee, and also from the various Parlors.

Fire Chief Murphy and Chief of Police White have promised to allow representations from their departments to take part in the big parade at Santa Rosa on September 9th. J. Joseph, president of

There will be five automobile and one motor-cycle race each afternoon. The committee in charge also contemplates a burlesque race between some of the leading business and professional men of Santa Rosa, and if successful in pulling off the event, will certainly create no end of amusement.

The prizes will be cash, consisting of fifty per cent of the gross gate receipts, divided into first, second, and third money, for the automobiles, and

El Dorado, No. 52—Carpenters Hall (sometimes known as Trembly Hall), B street.

Rineon, No. 72—Knight Templar Hall, Fourth and D streets.

Stanford, No. 76—Saturday Afternoon Clubhouse, Tenth street.

Niantic, No. 105—Masonic rooms, Fourth street. National, No. 118—Occidental Hotel, B street near Fourth.

Piedmont, No. 120—I.O.O.F. Hall, Exchange avenue and Third street.

Hesperian, No. 137—Cooper's Hall, Fourth street. Alcatraz, No. 145—Germania Hall, Third street.

Halcyon, No. 146—St. Rose Rooming house, Fourth street.

Brooklyn, No. 151—Court House Rest-room.

Alcalde, No. 154—Co. E Hall, National Guard, A street.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Masonic Temple Chapel, Fourth and D streets.

Sea Point, No. 158—Assessor's office, Court House, Fourth street.

Sequoia, No. 160—Supervisors' Chambers, New Court House.

Precita, No. 187—Knights of Pythias Hall, Fourth street.



ANGELO J. ROSSI, Chm. Executive Com.
San Francisco Joint Admission Day Com.

a one hundred dollar special prize for the motor cycles.

As an additional feature for the races, the committee has arranged to have Fred Wiseman, the Sonoma County aviator, make several flights. Wiseman is a Santa Rosa boy and uses a machine of his own manufacture, and has made many successful flights.

WHERE THE PARLORS WILL MAINTAIN THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

According to advices received by The Grizzly Bear from Santa Rosa, August 20th, the following Parlors have secured the headquarters indicated, where they will be "at home" during the Admission Day celebration:

California, No. 1—W.O.W. Hall, Third street. Sacramento, No. 3—Court-room No. 2, New Court House.

Pacific, No. 10—Riley Home (I.O.O.F. Home), Mendocino street.

Sunset, No. 26—Court-room No. 2, New Court House.

Golden Gate, No. 29—Union Hall, Third street. Mission, No. 38—Grand Army Headquarters, Court House.

Alameda, No. 47—Magnolia Hotel, Fourth street. San Francisco, No. 49—Coughran Hall, Fourth street.



W. S. WRIGHT, Chm. Press Com.
San Francisco Joint Admission Day Com.
—Terkelson & Henry Photo, S. F.

Olympus, No. 189—Vitale Hall, Fourth street. Presidio, No. 194—Masonic Hall, Fourth and D streets.

Athens, No. 195—Court-room No. 1, Fourth street. Army and Navy, No. 207—Santa Rosa Bank building, Exchange avenue.

Dolores, No. 208—Carpenters Hall (sometimes known as Trembly Hall), B street.

El Capitan, No. 222—Band Hall, Mendocino avenue.

Castro, No. 232—Pavilion Rink, A street.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1.)



HENRY DAHL, Chm. Transportation Com.
San Francisco Joint Admission Day Com.
—Terkelson & Henry Photo, S. F.

Sea Point Parlor, No. 158, Sausalito, is representing the Marin County Parlors on the general committee. The thirty local Parlors have all signified their intention of participating in the big celebration at Santa Rosa. The following committees are arranging for the fête:

General Committee—Chairman, Angelo J. Rossi of El Dorado Parlor, No. 52; vice-chairman, M. E. Licht of Bay City Parlor, No. 104; secretary, Melvin A. Rowe of Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145; treasurer, Fred H. Stanle of Stauffer Parlor, No. 76.

Finance Committee—Louis S. Byington (chairman), M. McGovern, Joseph Rose.

Music Committee—A. Herbst (chairman), J. C. Flugger, J. P. O'Leary.

Transportation Committee—Henry Dahl (chairman), J. B. Keenan, Walter V. Walsh, John H. Nelson.

Parade Committee—Edward Taitjen (chairman), R. Barton, C. L. McEnerney, E. A. Collins, A. Traube.

Printing Committee—W. W. Randolph (chairman), E. E. Fisher, Frank Vivian, W. B. Keller, A. P. Herz.

Press Committee—W. S. Wright (chairman), L. Terkelson, Arthur E. Curtis, C. J. Powers, Wm. Capell.

AUTO RACES AND AERIAL FLIGHTS FOR AFTERNOON AMUSEMENTS.

The committee of arrangement has completed plans for some first-class automobile races on the afternoons of September 9th and 10th. They are to be given under the sanction of the American Automobile Association, suitable arrangements having been made to that effect.

The Santa Rosa race track has always been considered the fastest mile dirt track on the Pacific Coast, both for horse or automobile racing, and two years ago was banked on the turns at a cost of several thousand dollars, especially for auto racing, and will be put in the best possible condition for this occasion.

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**HO, FOR SANTA ROSA!
SEPTEMBER 8, 9 AND 10.**

It's going to be the Biggest Celebration Ever!

The Natives are coming from the north, east, south and west, prepared for the time of their lives. And they are going to get it, too!

The Santa Rosa bunch are preparing to take care of the boys in a royal manner.

All roads leading to Santa Rosa are being put into condition for the crowd. They are coming in Flying Machines, Autos, Motorcycles, Railroads, Teams, and on Foot.

You, your brother, and all your relations are expected, so don't disappoint.

There will be plenty to eat, drink, and do.

Something doing every minute, and every little movement will have a meaning all it's own.

THE CITY OF ROSES AND FERTILE SONOMA COUNTY

(By EDWARD H. BROWN, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Santa Rosa, California.)



SANTA ROSA, THE CITY OF ROSES, the home of Luther Burbank, is centrally located in the County of Sonoma, a county that is an empire in itself. The assertion has been made, that if Sonoma County had the walls of Pekin, China, around her, she could stand upon her own resources. This county produces everything in the horticultural and agricultural lines that are produced from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The leaders in the county, however, are hops, apples, poultry, berries, grapes and dairying. But plums, prunes, cherries, walnuts, and many other varieties of fruits and nuts, are raised at a profit.

Santa Rosa, the county seat, has a population of about 12,000 inhabitants, and boasts a modern water system. The city has a general slope of about two per cent, which assists the splendid sewer system. Electricity and gas are used for fuel and illumination. The fire insurance rates are lower than in the majority of cities, on account of an efficient fire department and the generally excellent construction of buildings, the city having to its credit more steel frame and reinforced concrete buildings than any other city of like population in the United States. Santa Rosa is fifty-two miles from San Francisco, the metropolis of all Northern California, and is recognized as the metropolis of the north-of-bay-counties cities. The Northwestern Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Petaluma and Santa Rosa electric line run into Santa Rosa. The shipping facilities are splendid, and producers can always find a ready cash market for their products. Santa Rosa is becoming a great poultry center, the output of eggs this year being double the output of last year.

In the vicinity of Santa Rosa, are to be found the famous Petrified Forest of Northern California, the Geysers and the Russian River, which is visited yearly by a hundred thousand people. The Sonoma Valley summer resorts hereabouts are crowded to their capacity during the summer seasons, and there are many other places that attract thousands and thousands of people from all over the northern part of the State. This beautiful city holds annually a Rose Carnival, which is participated in by people from all over the district. The carnivals are generally held during the second week of May. In fact, the County of Sonoma is known for the many festivities that are held in various sections during the year.

County's Important Cities.

After this carnival, comes the Gravenstein Apple Show, which is held in Sebastopol. This show has never been surpassed in the history of the world. The first show was held in 1910 and had an attendance of over 21,000 paid admissions. The show of 1911 will be patronized by no less than 50,000 people. Sebastopol is located in the Gold Ridge district, seven miles from Santa Rosa, on the Northwestern Pacific, and the Petaluma and Santa Rosa electric line. It is surrounded by orchards galore, where are raised most every variety of apples produced in the United States, but the boast of all is the Gravenstein apple. It is an apple that matures about July 15th, is a splendid shipper, and always brings the highest market price.

Savings Bank of Santa Rosa

Established in 1873

Capital paid up - - - - \$200,000
Surplus - - - - 125,000
Undivided Profits - - - - 49,000

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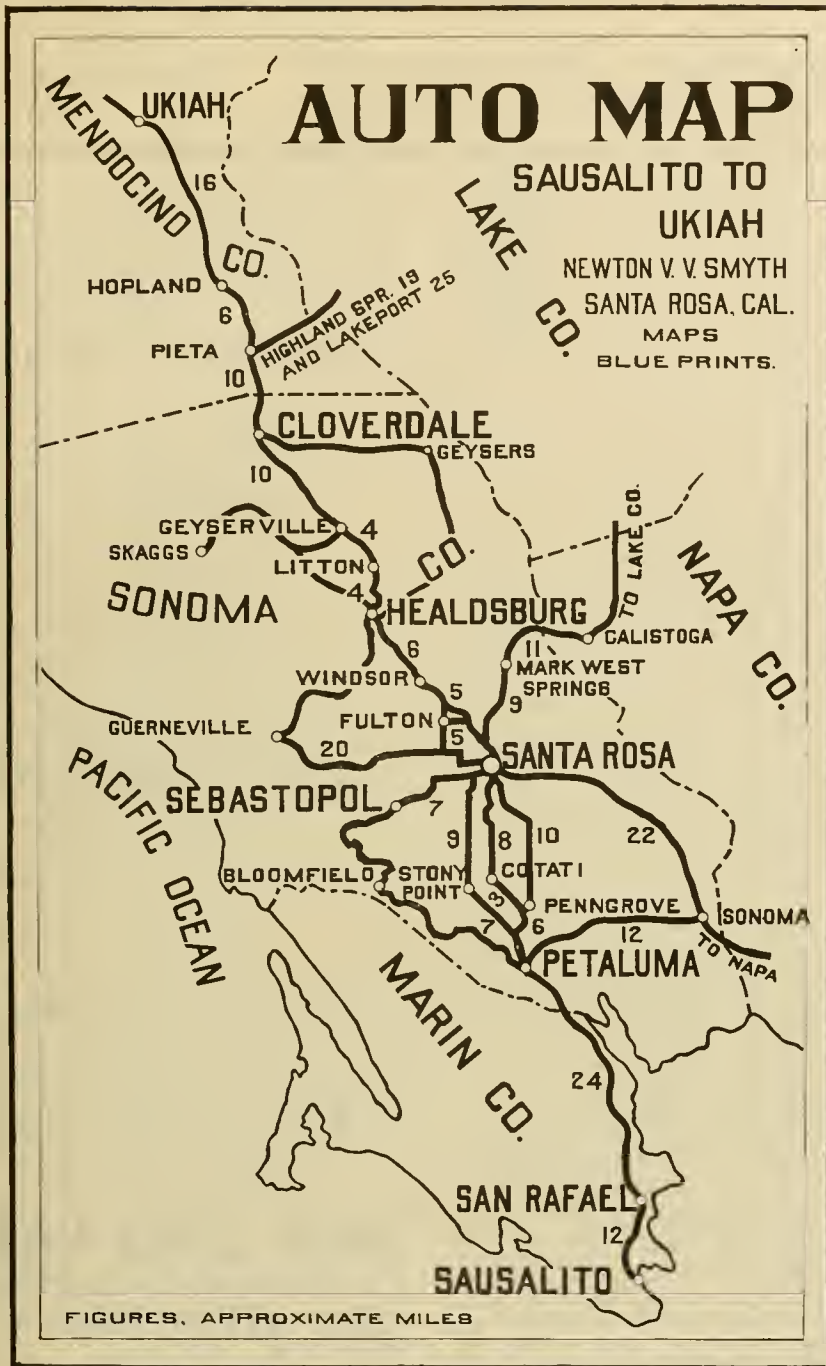
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SANTA ROSA, CAL.



Auto Map, Showing Good Roads Leading to the Admission Day City Santa Rosa.

Healdsburg and Monticello hold their water carnivals annually. Petaluma, the biggest poultry center in California, holds her poultry show annually. That city derives a revenue of over \$6,000,000 annually from her poultry. Cloverdale, the most northern city in the county, holds annually the citrus fair. This is always held in the month of February, and generally closes on Washington's Birthday.

Sonoma County has over fifty miles of coast, along which are many large dairy ranches. The City of Sonoma, and vicinity, comprise one of the garden spots of California. It was in this city that the Bear Flag was first raised in the State of California, and there are to be seen many relics of the Pioneers' work in the making of history for the Pacific Coast. All of these beautiful districts—east, west, north and south—throughout the county are easily accessible to one from Santa Rosa.

Opportunities in Sonoma County are just commencing. There are many large tracts of land being cut up into small farms, and hundreds of families from the East and other districts are coming into the county and taking advantage of the opportunities here offered. Land may be had at reasonable prices, and on agreeable terms. This is a county where people are not measured by the wealth they

possess, but by the good they can do, and try to do, for their district. Its inhabitants are a hospitable class of people, and one will find everywhere extended a cordial welcome. The county has a population at the present time of over 50,000 people. By the time of the next census, an increase of fifty per cent is expected; therefore, anyone seeking a congenial and ideal place to live, and one in which opportunities are new and abundant, is cordially invited to come and settle within the fertile Sonoma County, and be one of its proud citizens.

Sonoma County, one of the original twenty-seven counties of the State, created February 18, 1850. Its name was taken from the Indian word "Sonoma," meaning "valley of the moon," because of the resemblance of the Sonoma Valley to the shape of that orb. In 1842, when Padre

Jose Actunira baptized the chief of the Chocoma Indians, he gave him the baptismal name of "Sonoma," and from this source the county derived its name.

SANTA ROSA'S FINEST GARAGE.

The Grand Garage on Third and Main streets, back of the new Court House, Santa Rosa, is a steel frame structure of large dimensions with several entrances, rendering turning within the building unnecessary. Automobiles garaged here will be well taken care of, as the proprietor, D. H. McReynolds, understands the business thoroughly and has an efficient corps in attendance. Expert lathe work is a specialty, and all in all, it is safe to say that the Grand is the largest and best-equipped garage north of San Francisco.

For the 1913 Grand Parlor.

Oroville—At the meeting of Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, N.S.G.W., August 17th, a campaign for the 1913 Grand Parlor session of the N.S.G.W. was enthusiastically launched, and a committee was appointed consisting of J. V. Parks, William Hibbard and H. J. Marks, to immediately begin a campaign of publicity. The Parlor will be represented by goodly delegations at the Admission Day celebrations at both Santa Rosa and Quincy.

Natives, Take Notice!

A Native Son Button, if well made, will last a lifetime; so why wear cheap Eastern-made junk, when you can buy well made, solid gold Buttons from

Geo. A. Desenfant

the *California Jeweler and Manufacturer* of N. D. and N. S. Pins and Buttons, Trophies, Badges, etc., at the lowest living prices. Bear this in mind. Orders promptly filled.

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Dramatic—Musical

PROFESSIONAL



HERE WERE SOME VERY INTERESTING matters developed at the National Producing Managers' Association annual meeting in New York, August 15th, according to the New York Review, among them the threatened clash between the musicians and the managers, which, it is said, will be an important conflict when fully under way. But the most vital influence that was made manifest by the small attendance is the inertia of the great number of small producers who ought to be in the thick of the battle being waged by this association. The leading members, like Mr. Savage, the Messrs. Shubert, Mr. Brady and the other wholesale manufacturers of amusements, are quite capable of defending themselves, for their dealings are large, and if they set out to make reprisals upon those who threaten them it will be easy to deliver telling blows.

For instance, if the three managements named were to find that by the installation of organs they could materially reduce the number of men in every one of their orchestras, the Musical Union would have a great many of its members on the unemployed list. It is known positively that such a plan is feasible, and it is believed that through a new invention orchestras can be done away with outright, even for grand opera.

This is the sort of thing that the managers of numerous enterprises and large resources can deal in while the minnows in the pool cannot. Such being the case, one naturally would look for the minnows to range up alongside the big fish, and it is a startling fact that they are not there. The matter of the musicians by no means covers the list of helpful things to be derived from such unity of action as the producing managers' combine offers freely to all who join. There are innumerable directions in which the weaklings need the help of the giants and can get it for the asking—or, rather, by merely rising out of their attitude of stupid neglect and showing some remote signs of interest. If they don't do it, they will have to settle for themselves sooner or later. If they do they will secure protection for their own ventures and will be able without effort on their part to supply the valuable element of numerical strength to a movement of the utmost importance to every producer, writer, composer, theater owner or lessee and everybody else who is interested directly or distantly in the production of plays.

At the election of officers, William A. Brady was re-elected president; Hollis E. Cooley, secretary; Winthrop Ames, Jules Murry, Harry Doel Parker, James K. Hackett and Gus Hill, directors; Henry C. Miner, treasurer.

A proposal to deal with the musical union's alleged extortions by the introduction of a new portable organ which, it was claimed, was capable of taking the place of living musicians entirely, aroused general interest, and the inventor of the instrument was listened to attentively. As a direct result of his description, coupled with the guarantees he presented, William A. Brady offered him an opportunity to build one of his organs in the orchestra pit of the New York Playhouse and the proposition was accepted.

Interesting Notes From the East.

Viola Allen is to have a new love romance by Louis N. Parker.

William Collier will shortly appear in "Take My Advice," a new comedy.

Margaret Anglin will begin her New York season in "Green Stockings."

Four road companies will this season produce Charles Klein's "The Gamblers."

The New York Hippodrome opens the season September 2nd with "Around the World."

Lewis Waller, a London actor, will appear in America in the leading role of "The Garden of Allah."

The New York Playhouse opened August 24th with Douglas Fairbanks, in "A Gentleman of Leisure."

Robert Mantell will early produce "Charlemagne the Conqueror," a new play by Justin Huntley McCarthy.

George Broadhurst's "Bought and Paid For" will soon be produced, Charles Richman having the leading role.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will begin the second season of "Two Women" September 23rd, with Franklyn Underwood as leading man.

"Pinafore" is to be revived at the New York Casino, September 4th, with De Wolf Hopper and Fay Templeton in the cast.

When Ida Conquest becomes the bride of Ricardo Bertelli of New York, in October, she will retire permanently from the stage.

The Century Theater, New York, formerly known as the New Theater, will resume operations September 18th, with "The Blue Bird."

Thomas H. Chalmers, an American baritone, will be heard this season in an English production of Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West."

Julia Marlowes and E. H. Sothern were married in London, August 17th. Since 1904 these well-known stage people have starred together in various roles.

The Irish players from the Abbey theater, Dublin, will open Liebler & Co.'s new Boston theater, the Plymouth, this month, and later on tour the country under the Liebler banner.

Madame Simone, a French star, daughter-in-law of a former president of France, will tour America in Henri Bernstein's "The Thief" and "The Whirlwind," and Rostand's "The Lady of Dreams."

Newsy Paragraphs of the State.

Nance O'Neil is starring in the Alcazar stock company, San Francisco.

Klaw & Erlanger have secured the lease to the Los Angeles Mason theater.

Edna Wallace Hopper, a California girl, is with us in "Jumping Jupiter."

Robert Hilliard will come to the State in November with "A Fool There Was."

Cecil Fanning, the baritone, will appear in concert in California the coming season.

Sullivan & Considine will open a new vaudeville theater in Vallejo about October 1st.

The new Cort theater in San Francisco will be opened early this month with "Baby Mine."

The Lombardi Grand Opera Company has begun a six weeks' engagement at Idora Park, Oakland.

Harry Corson Clarke, who is now residing in Los Angeles, has a new play which he will soon put on the road.

C. William Kolb, in "The Girl in the Train," will play the Klaw & Erlanger California houses this season.

Landers Stevens is to make a tour of the State, having closed his Oakland engagement at the McDonough.

Paul Steindorff will hereafter conduct the State University choruses and orchestra, and supervise all musical affairs.

San Francisco will have a feast of grand opera, commencing in November, which will introduce artists from the Paris National Operahouse.

Kyrle Bellew, Anna Held, Blanche Bates, Otis Skinner and Richard Carle are among the stars that will visit California theaters in the near future.

Greek Theater Musical Program.

The musical and dramatic committee of the University of California announces that with the opening of the fall term of the University the popular "half hours of music" in the Greek Theater will be resumed, arrangements having already been made for one on every pleasant Sunday afternoon up to

and including December 17th. By the courtesy of the commandant, Rear-Admiral C. B. T. Moore, the band of the United States Naval Training Station, on Yerba Buena Island, opened the series August

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Santa Rosa for Admission Day

(Continued from Page 11, Column 3.)

Claremont, No. 240—La Rose Hotel, Fifth and Wilson streets.

San Jose, No. 22, Garden City, No. 82, Observatory, No. 177—Auditor's office, Court House, Fourth street.

San Jose, No. 81, Vendome, No. 100, N.D.G.W.—Superintendent of Schools office, Court House, Fourth street.

The six Sonoma County Parlors—Petaluma, No. 27, Santa Rosa, No. 28, Healdsburg, No. 68, Glen Ellen, No. 102, Sonoma, No. 111 and Sebastopol, No. 143—will maintain joint headquarters in N.S.G.W. Hall on Mendocino street.

Argonaut Parlor, No. 166, N.D.G.W.—Second story Trowbridge Lodging-house annex.

LURE OF THE GOLD MINES
TOO MUCH FOR SAILORS.

An historical incident not generally known, and particularly appropriate as Admission Day approaches, is told below:

When the steamship Oregon arrived in San Francisco Bay on October 18, 1850, with all the colors flying and bringing the news of the admission of California into the Union, which set the city of San Francisco aflame with enthusiasm over the good news, the first steamship, the California, lay in the harbor anchored, and mostly deserted by her crew, who had left for the mines. The captain of the latter, an officer of the navy, signalled first to the captain of the Oregon, then boarded her in a boat, and reported his condition and what might be the Oregon's fate as well.

The sloop-of-war Warner was then anchored at Sansalito. Her captain was signalled and he sent his boats, filled with armed blue jackets, who came and took charge of the Oregon, and landed her passengers. The crew was taken aboard the Warner as prisoners, and not returned to the Oregon again until she was ready to sail, and was closely guarded until outside the heads. Uncle Sam enforced his contracts with the crew of the Oregon and she sailed for Panama before the California could get another crew.

27th. Under the leadership of its instructor, T. J. Kennedy, the following attractive program was given: "Caesar's Triumphant March" (Mitchell); selection from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor"; bits of "Remick's Hits" (Lampe); baritone solo, R. B. Kanase, accompanied by the band; selections from Caryl's musical comedy, "The Pink Lady"; valse, "Armoureuse" (Berger); two-step, "Steamboat Bill" (Shields); "Star Spangled Banner."

Goodwin at the Auditorium.

The Los Angeles Auditorium stock company, under the direction of William Stoermer, and featuring Nat C. Goodwin and Marjorie Rambeau, is playing to capacity at each performance. Mr. Stoermer is constantly on the lookout for new plays, as well as new people for the casts, and says he intends during the winter season to produce many high-class plays at prices within reach of all. Nat Goodwin has lost none of his old-time audience-drawing ability, and his work in the plays in which he has appeared with the Auditorium company has been very acceptable. Marjorie Rambeau, the Los Angeles theatrical idol, is always pleasing, and is a valuable asset of any company. Miss Louise Glaum, a new addition to the company, made her initial appearance this week.

Many people being out of the city when Goodwin made his appearance with the Auditorium company, Manager Stoermer arranged to produce the first four plays he presented, the week of August 28th, to give returning vacationers an opportunity to witness them. On the 28th and 29th, "A Gilded Fool" was the bill. These performances were in the nature of a benefit performance for El Camino Real Association, which will use the proceeds towards its contribution to the Rincon Sea-level Road project. The 30th, matinee and evening, "David Garrick" was given; the 31st and September 1st, "An American Citizen" was the attraction. September 2nd, matinee and night, "When We Were Twenty-one" will hold the boards. The Auditorium company does not appear on Sunday.

For the week of September 4th, "The Captain" has been in rehearsal for some time, with Nat Goodwin, Marjorie Rambeau, Louise Glaum, and the full Auditorium company in the cast. Succeeding bills will include many plays never before produced outside high-price houses. The Auditorium stock company appears to have won public favor

BUILD RINCON SEA-LEVEL ROAD---

RESTORE OLD EL CAMINO REAL

(By ANNIE E. MCCAUGHEY of Santa Barbara, Grand Trustee, N.D.G.W.)



EINA DEL MAR PARLOR, NO. 126, N.D.G.W., Santa Barbara, has been asked to enlist the sympathies of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West in the efforts that Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties are making towards building twelve miles of sea-level highway on the coast south of Santa Barbara. This beautiful scenic highway, where the mountain and ocean join, is a portion of the old El Camino Real, first trod by Rev. Junipero Serra and his band. When, after building the Ventura Mission, these saintly Pioneers proceeded to erect the Santa Barbara Mission—the only one that has remained out of the whole chain of Missions in the procession of the brown-robed Friars who ask or seek no aid—which today stands best preserved, except for the seats and flooring for the comfort of our more fastidious generation. This Mission retains its pristine frescoing and paintings, its well-preserved cemetery where, in the little space of one-half acre, it is credited, 2000 Indians lie buried interspersed with the mausoleum of Governor Figueroa, the different commandantes and the early white settlers.

This highway, in later days, was traveled by the old stage (mail coach) running between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Later still, it connected Santa Barbara, at Newhall, with trains for Los Angeles and San Francisco, by way of the San Joaquin Valley. On it now lie the steel rails of the Southern Pacific, which is rendering every aid possible to the promoters of the Rincon Sea-level Road to bring about its construction. This road lies entirely in Ventura County. While the mutual advantages to both counties will be great, the promoters believe the general advantage to all automobile travelers between San Francisco and Los Angeles will be greater. The mayor and citizens of Santa Barbara have visited Los Angeles, to further this project, and met with cordial encouragement and financial assistance from the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies.

Reina Del Mar Parlor is not asking assistance for any commercial advantage to its home town, its plea being based upon the fact that all Native Sons and Native Daughters are morally pledged to

from its first appearance, and although it was freely predicted that its existence would be very brief, it now gives every indication of becoming a permanent, and very prominent, part of the Los Angeles theatrical world.

At the Los Angeles Empress.

At Sullivan & Considine's Los Angeles house, the Empress, Edouard Jose and company are heading the bill, in the one-act drama, "Father." Other acts include the Flying Russells, trapeze performers; Watson & Dunn, comedians; Mabel Wayne, the "Pretty Piano Maid," in vocal and instrumental numbers; Ben Smith, a burnt cork artist, and the Hopkins sisters, dancers.

The bill for the week of September 4th will be one of the season's best, and will include the following: Homer Miles, presenting New York's satirical hit, "On a Side Street," an episode of city life; the Berrins, Europe's notable musicians; Makarenko Duo, (The Gypsy girl and the Russian Prince), direct from the Imperial theater, St. Petersburg, in native songs and dances; Al Brown and Lew Cooper, composers and singers of popular songs, in hits of their own; Adeline Frances, the "graphophone girl," in the season's most unique novelty; Robinson and La Favor, gymnastic comedians, in fearless feats with barrels.

PIONEER WOMEN CELEBRATE.

The Association of Pioneer Women gave a breakfast in San Francisco, August 26th, in honor of the organization's eleventh anniversary. Mrs. A. M. Gardner, president, presided and made an address of welcome. About 200 were present, including many past presidents, who were guests of honor. At the festive board, Mrs. Anna E. McIntyre presided as toastmistress, and the following toasts were responded to: "Pioneers," Mrs. M. P. Pendergast; "Hospitality," Mrs. Anna Yount Reed; "Pioneer Child," Mrs. E. M. North Whitecomb; "Our State," Mrs. Agnes Macdonald; "Prosperity," Mrs. Louisa Berryman.

assist, when practicable, in the re-building of El Camino Real, of which these twelve miles are a link. The distance between these two Missions is thirty miles, and the intervening spaces are being substantially rebuilt by the respective districts in which they lie.

Every undertaking, of less or greater magnitude, must have its beginning. This work will cost \$100,000, which must be raised by public subscription. Santa Barbara has pledged \$25,000, and Ventura an equal amount, in addition to which Ventura agrees to build a \$50,000 bridge across the Ventura River. Generous responses are being made by wealthy individuals, men and women, of both counties.

Energetic Ventura has just completed a system of fine roadways, by bonding the county. This has caused a considerable distance of the old El Camino Real to be solidly repaired. Santa Barbara, in course of procedure, is doing the same, but it was found impossible to enclose these twelve miles, under the system used, and the only method left was to carry on the work by public subscription.

The Santa Ynez Mission is just thirty miles north of Santa Barbara. Much of the old El Camino Real will be built by bonding the districts where the road lies. Under present means of transportation it is a day's journey between these two Missions, but time will obliterate these difficulties.

The Santa Ynez Mission is being repaired by the Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese. The two well-preserved Missions of Ventura and Santa Barbara are not likely to require public assistance in either the near or remote future.

We feel that our Orders should know of this opportunity to assist in closing this link. On December 12th, at the old Mission of Santa Barbara, will be observed the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. In April, 1912, the anniversary will be celebrated with public functions. It is desired to complete this road before the heavy rains. We call attention to Helen Hunt Jackson's classical "Ramona," wherein she refers to the journeys of the good Father Salvierdierra, several of whose prototypes died in our Mission some twenty-five years ago, for a graphic picture of the southern sea coast.

(Continued on Page 23, Column 1.)

NOW, PAPA MONAHAN.

The wife of Grand Second Vice-President Thomas Monahan of San Jose, on August 22nd, presented him with twin native daughters, weighing seven and one-quarter and seven and one-half pounds. Both mother and babes are reported to be doing nicely. Monahan says his daughters look like their dad.

Here's congratulations to both Mr. and Mrs. Monahan, and the wish that mother and twins may continue in the best of health.

California Lands Open To Entry.

Word comes from Washington that the unappropriated public lands in 22,550 acres near the Monterey National Forest, California, will be opened to settlement under the homestead laws on October 17th, and to entry November 16th. Less than half of these lands are unappropriated. They have been under temporary withdrawal for forestry purposes, but have been released on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture.

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Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

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HERE IN SUNNY CALIFORNIA WE may indulge in many smiles, for though having the different seasons, they are not so marked and distinct as in the colder climates. Here each one seems to merge gently into the other, with flowers blooming, especially roses, the year round. To illustrate the simile in regard to the exquisite coloring of this season's fabrics, is what I wish to do. Many of us have had the pleasure of strolling through some old garden, where roses of all descriptions run riot over hedge and arbor. Other flowers there may be, of many varieties, but over the rose, with its many shades and colorings, we ponder most. Some particularly fine specimens catch our eye, and we note the different blooms, from the tiny bud to the full-blown beauty. More often the half-opened rose holds the attention above the perfect flower. There is in it something so delicate and dainty, like unto innocent childhood, that one may seemingly look far into its innermost depths, as the opening petals reveal the hidden beauty that exerts a strange and potent influence over one. The possibilities, the same as with a child, are so great we wonder what the unfolding will bring. Just so with the tones and shades in the different

Weaves and Mixtures for Autumn.

They merge from the distinct, right through to the deeper and richer tones, in each shade or color. Browns, for instance, are shown, from the palest tan to the golden-glory stage, ever growing darker and deeper, until we find the rich russet and seal browns. In most of the mixtures and two-toned materials, just a hint of red and green appear, thus giving a peculiar shading which seems to act as a lure to shoppers. Not only for "shoppers" in the sense in which most of our masculine contingent understand the term, but for the really-and-truly buyers, it is hard to leave such an exquisite mixture, for it would make up into a swell street suit; or, if already made up in a fetching style that Dame Fashion says is "right," what more do we want? In other colors, such as blue, either navy or cadet, and soft grays, in the prevailing mixtures, or pin-stripes of a darker shade, or black, we should be able to suit our particular style, both in the color and mode.

In the Two-piece Street Suit,

there are some very beautiful and striking models shown now in local shops. One of brown Scotch diagonal, with irregular touches of golden-brown, red and green dots woven all through it, had the inverted foot-pleats in the front gore of the skirt, headed with tiny velvet buttons of a darker shade. Two long tabs, reaching almost to the bottom of the back panel, were piped all around with the dark velvet, and ten tiny velvet-covered buttons, trimmed each tab through the center, near the bottom.

Skirts seem to be still very close fitting, though the word comes from "Gay Paree" that they "may" be just a little wider, ere many moons have waned. Skirts also show the high waist line, with a finish of piping, so that no belt is required. This Scotch diagonal suit mentioned above had a 34-inch coat, with three shades of brown on the collar which, though cut as a "sailor," the two back ends of the collar were turned toward the center and finished with the tiny velvet buttons, making almost a point in the back—a "square point," our modistes call it. Bands of satin, from the golden-brown to seal, trimmed the lower edge of the collar and the roll in front. Deep cuffs of the material, with three satin parti-colored bands and tiny buttons, completed a new and fetching model.

Basket weaves in the many shades of brown, and the soft and rough weaves, are all displayed. Nearly all the tones of brown have some little mixture—red and green in most of them—though sometimes just a glint or shade of little nobs are seen. The novelty and beauty of these fabrics, however, must be seen to be fully appreciated.

In Long Coats,

for either the street or automobiling, there are some decidedly chic and entirely new ideas. The long coat, as seen in the accompanying illustration, with the deep shawl collar edged with fringe—as our grandmothers were wont to wear—is a mode that will be seen on our streets this season, worn by Fashion's followers who do not have to count

the dollars, let alone the pennies that bother many who would like to be gowned becomingly. When a particular mode is displayed in the very richest of materials, just remember it is "correct," in all that the word implies.

A Copenhagen-blue broadcloth, with satin duchesse lining of the same shade, was made into one of those long coats, with shawl collar. Chiffon applique finished the neck of the collar, while long silk fringe edged it. It was double-breasted, with a big "B," and three large pearl buttons, in the white and blue pearl, set off the wide effect. The chiffon applique also edged the bottom of the wide kimono sleeves. In many of these latest models, only two seams, extending over each shoulder and under each arm, are used. The shoulder seams extend right down over the top of the sleeves, forming a new kind of kimono effect, that is better adapted for such a coat, as it allows freer use of the arms.

Another coat in this style was of black silk velvet, the shawl collar being of the stamped velvet,



Two of the Latest Models—an Innovation in Long Coat Collars.
—Design from Ville de Paris, Los Angeles.

an entirely new and beautiful fabric on the changeable order, showing just a tinge of red, seemingly in the depths of the floral design stamped upon it. The deep silk chenille fringe falls over the plain velvet of the coat, while a large black silk braid ornament, used for the left side closing, with a pendant of the braid and chenille coming nearly to the bottom of the coat, is another unique feature. Red satin duchesse lining throughout gave to this coat a warm and inviting appearance. The two lower fronts were rounded in an entirely new cut, giving it a style distinctly different from other modes.

A very natty and beautiful ash-tan broadcloth was displayed in the long coat and shawl collar effect. The silk braiding of self color, with Japanese embroidery on the collar and deep cuff, was decidedly novel, while a silk braid tassel caught up the back of the collar and extended down the back of the coat about four inches. A massive silk braid ornament at the lower end of the long roll of the

collar, in front, was used for closing. Satin duchesse lining of the same shade was very effective.

Some New Models in Auto Coats.

A gray broadcloth, with a pink cast almost on the changeable order, was novel in the extreme. An entirely new feature in these coats, is the straight line of both back and front. One side of the front laps in a point straight across underneath the other, buttoning with one large pearl or bone button under the arm. It is not only a new, but a pleasing effect, as the upper front buttons over under the left arm. This gives a pointed effect to the front. Just the two under-arm seams and shoulder seams are in this wrap. The under-arm seams are not straight, but form a delightful curve about halfway down. The front overlaps the back, and is piped with same shade in the satin. The sleeves are a little longer and have that set-in effect, with the piping around arm-holes, instead of the regulation seam. This is a feature of the heavy coats for ordinary wear, and is something that is going to take tremendously, too. The crowning feature of this gray auto coat is the deep collar of muffalon, in a lighter shade of gray. It is so soft and fluffy, one wants to bury their face in it straight off. The pink cast to the broadcloth is also enhanced by the pink sateu duchesse lining, as glimpses of it may be had from most any movement of the wearer. A hand-crocheted silk ornament, with pendant, covers the upper side-arm closing, and eleven pink silk-covered buttons trim the cut-away effect of the front.

These auto coats come in many different colors, though mostly in broadcloth, and are indescribably chic and modish. The heavier cloth coats are another novel feature, as they are made to be reversible. If plain on one side, and striped or plaid on the other, why with one we have the plain collar and cuffs, and mayhap a belt, sometimes all around or else just across the back, and the fancy plaid or striped body effect, or just vice-versa, according to our mood. These coats are long, covering the dress if so desired, and come in many weaves and colors. Heavy zibulene auto-cloth, with plaid on one side and plain for the other, is a popular weave. Large pearl or bone buttons are used for closing, while smaller ones trim the sailor or round collar and deep cuffs. Buttons must be both inside and outside, so one can change at any time, by simply turning the coat inside out. Heavy tweeds, bouclé and mixtures are especially nice for such coats. Many of them are cut in entirely one piece, with just the shoulder seams to fit, the arm-holes cut out and bound, and sleeves set in. They are roomy, too.

A New Jacket One-piece Gown

has arrived direct from Fashion's center, and intends to captivate the hearts and purses of many dainty maids and matrons. The model displayed was of black messaline, and the jacket effect was achieved by heavy folds of the messaline at the waist-line, to outline it. Double rows of shirring down the front, from neck to hem and around the

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bottom of the skirt, made a very effective trimming, while tiny black-covered buttons formed a line between the shirring in front, and a dainty point Venice collar set off the neck to good advantage.

Another one-piece gown is of electric blue satin and hadama on the reverse side, and of black on the other. It was made up with the black out, but a peculiar effect was the blue gleaming through the black, giving to it a changeable appearance. The skirt was cut in just two gores, or pieces, giving the wide panel effect both back and front. A Venice deep sailor collar set off the waist, which closed in front with invisible fastenings, so there was no hint of where the waist came together. The high waist line, with the dainty Princess yoke and neck underneath the sailor collar in front, gave it a very smart appearance.

In the Millinery World,

the hats are mostly large for the early fall styles. What the advanced season will show, is still but conjecture. We not only have the two-toned materials for gowns and coats, however, but we follow the same ideas in soft felt hats, making a complete outfit that harmonizes right through. The rolling brims, with the different shades underneath, crowns just a little higher and trimmings of some fancy feathers which may be two-toned if desired, give one a correct feeling. The large "Litchenstein" hat and small "Sey-bel" hat, as seen in the accompanying illustrations, are something very new and smart. Two other entirely new-old styles are the "Mother-Hubland" and the "Pilgrim," and we must even turn backward for some "new" ideas, both to the historical and nursery-rhyme epochs.

All white and all black hats, in large rolling brims of velour, are being shown, and may be trimmed

med to suit the wearer. Ostrich and maribon bands still hold good on these and other modes. Soft felt Tahoe hats, with trimming of two-toned ribbons in both satin and velvet in the high loops and bows—that are seemingly trying to ape our city sky-scrappers—will also be worn, for we must never allow the present progressive movement in aerial effects to find us napping. In regard to

Footwear,

in the various lines, high shoes are always good sellers for fall, but though they have been worn all summer with the short skirts, many will taboo them, in preference for the low shoe. The toes will be just a little bit more pointed, and the vamps longer than shown for summer wear, but they will still continue of from fourteen to sixteen buttons high. Laced shoes are equally as smart as the buttoned boot.

Season's Fabrics Like the Rose.

Nearly every one will be back from her summer's outing or travel some time this month, especially our young folks, as schools and colleges will soon open for the new season. The mad whirl of society's followers, however, will not be inaugurated before October at least, though there are always teas and garden parties galore, necessitating dainty and fascinating gowns. Our coming modes will be more complete and the materials and colorings will be displayed to better advantage in a few weeks, than at the present time.

Like the rose in its many shadings and exquisite possibilities, will be this coming season's fabrics, from the heaviest to the fluniest.

SAN FRANCISCO INVITES THE WORLD.

San Francisco begs the honor
Of your presence in the West,
To a mighty Exposition,
Which will be the very best.

The motif of the function—
Miss Panama, so dear,
Announces her betrothal
To the "Commerce of this Sphere."

Uncle Sam is most delighted
With the prospects of his Niece;
And approves of San Francisco
For the great "Betrothal Feast."

Great ships of every nation
Will glide through the Golden Gate;
Having voyaged up the coast line
By way of the "New Strait."

And the hostess, our queen city,
Will again with lavish hand,
Dispense her hospitality,
To men of every land.

Her Native Daughters, who are legion,
With much pride in their fair queen,
Will strive to make your sojourn,
Most delightful and serene.

Her Native Sons and citizens
Will lend a helping hand;
And I'll tell you, "People of the World,"
Your visit will be grand.

At the sounding of the whistle,
To the siren of the boat,
We will cheer you when you enter
With your goods from lands remote.

For you see, our Western Hostess
Has invited all the Earth,
To display its crafts and products
And its finest handiwork.

For any who may be in doubt
As to accommodation,
I'd like to state there's room for all,
Not matter what their station.

San Francisco is courageous,
As most of you must know;
She sustained a shock that laid her low
— out four years ago.

But being of the rugged West,
She rallied in swift time;
So here's a chance to greet all friends
Who, to her then, were kind.

San Francisco would remind you,
Nineteen-fifteen is the date;
Her guest of honor, Panama,
Suggests not to be late.

For all the foreign potentates
And men of great renown,
Will early be assembled
In this wide known Western Town.

How the caunons will be booming,
And our starry flag will float
O'er the flower-perfumed city,
Pride of snip and barge and float.

So come from the far Atlantic sea,
From "India's Coral strand;"
San Francisco will most happy be,
To grasp you by the hand.

—Mabel Elinor Phillips.

San Francisco, California.



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Hams, Bacon
and Lard . . .**

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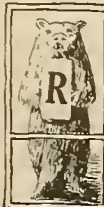
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Mining Department

Conducted by CALVERT WILSON



REPORTS FROM CALIFORNIA'S mining counties are to the effect that business was never so good, and the mining outlook never so promising. Exceptional activity is noted in Amador County and the yellow metal is being taken out in abundance. The same is true of Nevada County, where several formerly idle properties have been taken under bond or lease and are now being developed.

One of the richest strikes ever made in Siskiyou County is reported by miners who came in from Salmon River and showed specimens taken from the Taylor mine. Ore varying from five to ten pounds in weight appears to contain more gold than rock. The mine is next to the Highland, which was sold a few months ago for \$520,000 in cash. The rich shoot of quartz encountered recently in the Cub Bear mine, near Etna, Siskiyou County, shows splendid values as developments progress. The vein has been exposed on the surface for over 100 feet and shows a width of two feet with values running high.

One of the richest strikes in the history of the Tuttle town, Tuolumne County, district is reported from the Tappie mine. The quartz fairly sparkles with gold and runs into thousands of dollars to the ton. The vein has not been explored sufficiently to determine its extent, but displays indications of persisting to depth. The Tappie was recently taken under bond and arrangements are being perfected for vigorous developments, which are to add another good producer to the rich mines of this county.

A new syndicate has entered the dredge mining fields of Yuba and Butte Counties that will install inland gold dredges, which will make possible the handling of gravel deposits remote from rivers or creeks. Ten thousand acres have been acquired, and satisfactory preliminary exploration work has been carried on.

In Del Norte County, the Smith River mining district has a bright outlook, despite the fact that gold has been mined there since 1858. One company has recently installed a \$25,000 hydraulic plant and will begin operations in October. Several other "giants" are soon to be sent in, as the ground is rich in coarse and fine gold that can be mined at a profit on a large scale.

News of a rich strike at the Haskell Peak mine, in the Gold Lake district, of Sierra County, was recently received at Oroville. It stated that in two cars of dirt of 1200 pounds each that had been taken from the mine, the gravel when washed gave up \$6.20 to the car. The dirt was taken from the top of the channel, where the values run the thinnest; at the bedrock, it is expected that the value will run into big figures. The mine is a gravel proposition, and is upon the mountain side, at an elevation of 7000 feet. Part of the ground is located in Butte and Plumas Counties.

Alleged Mining Fakir Held to Answer.

A. E. Williams, secretary of the Calaveras Consolidated Mining Company, has been bound over in the police court in Oakland to appear before the Superior Court for trial for alleged misrepresentations in a prospectus sent out in relation to the Calaveras Consolidated Mining Company, by means of which something like 17,000,000 shares of stock have been disposed of, as mentioned herein last month. This case was investigated by State Mineralogist Lewis Aubury and prosecution followed when that official had come into possession of the facts. It was testified in the police court proceedings that the directors of the company had no knowledge of the company's affairs; also that the company owned none of the land claimed by it, but that it was all government land. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$4,000.

Mother Lode Miners to Meet Farmers.

According to the Ione Valley Echo, the mine owners of the Mother Lode in Amador County have agreed to meet with the farmers along Dry Creek and Jackson Creek on the 10th of September, in Ione, for the purpose of discussing the debris question that is agitating the people in that section. It is the wish of all concerned that some way may be found that will settle the matter, and help the farmers in the valleys conserve the balance of their

holdings from total destruction. That they are badly damaged already, no one can doubt who has been over the ground, and in another year or two, unless something is done to remedy the evil, their farms will be absolutely worthless.

Natural Fuel Waste Must Stop.

Waste of natural gas by the owners of gas wells will be prosecuted by the State Conservation Board, according to Secretary Louis R. Glavis, who has sent out warnings to the different oil well companies enclosing a copy of the act passed by the last Legislature, showing it to be a violation of the law to permit natural gas to escape. He has also sent copies to the district attorneys of the various counties of the State, asking them to proceed against all violators of this law.

RECENT MINING DECISIONS.

Failure of Stockholder to Pay Assessments.—Failure of a stockholder to pay an assessment does not forfeit his rights; the corporation having a remedy to enforce payment.—*Anthony v. Hillsboro Gold Mining Co.*, Supreme Court of Oregon, 114 Pacific 95.

Recovery of Profits.—A mining company, wrongfully enjoined from operating a mine, is not entitled to recover on the injunction bond profits lost, where it appears that, on account of other mines, operations were not suspended by the injunction, and that the particular mine would have been worked to an uncertain extent.—*McCormick v. United States Mining Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 185 Federal, 748.

Mining Claims.—Where plaintiff had a mineral application for certain forties and defendant had an agricultural application for the same lands, a contract between them, whereby each relinquished a portion of his claim, so that one could receive a part of the ground under a mineral application and the other remaining portion under his agricultural application, was not unlawful.—*Murray v. White*, Supreme Court of Montana, 113 Pacific 754.

Sale of Mine.—Where one contracted to pay \$10,000 for a part interest in a mine, and 25,000 shares of stock of another mining company, the price not being apportioned to the various items, the contract was an entire one, and where the buyer received the shares of stock, in the absence of a rescission and return of such stock, he could not compel a repayment of his money as paid without consideration, because the interest bought in the other mine was worthless.—*Perry v. Ayers*, Supreme Court of California, 114 Pacific 46.

Abandonment of Mining Lease.—Where a lessee under a mining lease agreed to commence mining within twelve months, and continue it in order to determine whether there were minerals sufficient to warrant the payment of \$500 under the contract, and neither the lessee nor his assigns attempted to carry out the contract until twenty-four years had elapsed, such delay avoided the lease, since, unless such stipulations are performed within the time agreed upon, and in good faith, the law implies a forfeiture.—*Kentucky Diamond Mining & Developing Co. v. Sellers*, Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 136 Southwestern 1016.

Lien for Electric Power.—Electricity furnished to a mine for illumination or for power constitutes "supplies" within L. O. L. section 7444, giving any person furnishing materials or supplies for the working or development of any mine a lien upon such mine therefor; a "supply" in its restricted sense meaning any substance consumed with its use, but in its more general sense meaning anything furnished to meet a need, and the term "supplies," as used in the statute, including any substance the use of which might reasonably tend to the working or development of a mine (citing eight words and phrases, p. 6802).—*Grant's Pass Banking & Trust Co. v. Enterprise Mining Co.*, Supreme Court of Oregon, 113 Pacific 859.

COAL AND OIL IN CALIFORNIA.

California's production of coal in 1910 was 11,164 short tons, with a spot value of \$18,336, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. In 1909 California showed the largest percentage of increase among the coal-producing states. In 1910 it showed the largest percentage of decrease. Both changes were due to fluctuations in the operations of the Stone Canyon Consolidated Coal Co., in Monterey County. For two years preceding 1909 this company had expended large amounts of money in developing its property and in building a twenty-five mile railroad to connect its mine with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Unfortunately, unforeseen difficulties were encountered, and one misfortune followed another until the resources of the company were exhausted and as it was unable to procure additional capital a receiver was appointed and work was suspended in October, 1909. In the nine months from January to September of that year the Stone Canyon mines had produced seventy-five per cent of the State's output for the entire year. No coal was produced at this mine in 1910 and the production for the State decreased about seventy-five per cent.

All of the coal produced in 1910 came from Amador and Riverside Counties, principally from the Ione mine in Amador County. This coal is lignite. The Stone Canyon coal is a noncoking bituminous coal of good quality and should make an excellent domestic fuel. It stands exposure well and with favorable freight rates would compete successfully with foreign coals in the markets of San Francisco and other cities of the State.

The small production of coal in California is offset by the enormous increase in the production of petroleum, most of which is used for fuel. The oil produced in California in 1910 aggregated between 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 barrels, which, on the basis of three and one-half barrels of oil for each ton of high-grade coal, would be equal to a production of nearly 20,000,000 tons of coal. The use of petroleum by the transportation and manufacturing industries of California has practically eliminated coal as a steam-raising fuel in the State. Oil is also used in the manufacture of gas, which is employed for cooking and for heating residences as well as for lighting. Oil is now also coming into use as a direct fuel for household purposes.

LARGE INCREASE IN QUICKSILVER OUTPUT.

The production of quicksilver in California in 1910 was 17,211 flasks, valued at \$800,484, an increase of 1,133 flasks in quantity and of \$69,739 in value over the output for 1909, according to figures compiled by H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey. In 1910 California furnished 83.5 per cent of the total production of the United States, against 76 per cent in 1909. Until the beginning of the Texas production, in 1899, California furnished practically the entire output of quicksilver in this country since the first activity in 1850. There was a reduced production of quicksilver in 1910 in Colusa, Napa, San Luis Obispo, and Trinity Counties and an increased output in Lake, San Benito, and Santa Clara Counties. The county leading in production is San Benito, in which are the New Idria mines, at present the most important producers in the American hemisphere. Following this is Santa Clara County, with the Guadalupe and New Almaden mines, the latter the most famous quicksilver mine and the one having the largest total output to date in America. There were fifteen quicksilver mines in California contributing to the output in 1910. The total production of quicksilver in California from 1850 to the end of 1910 has been 79,669 short tons of metal, or the equivalent of 2,124,508 flasks of seventy-five pounds each, which would be valued at \$98,810,867, at the San Francisco domestic price for 1910. The total value is really very much over \$100,000,000, however, for early prices of quicksilver were higher than they are now.

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Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

GRAND PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL NOTICE,
NO. 3.

Los Angeles, September 1, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the Subordinate Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Your attention is directed to that part of the Grand Parlor laws which makes it obligatory upon the part of every Subordinate Parlor to set aside one day in each year, to be known as "California Day for the Homeless Child," and on which day shall be given an entertainment, the proceeds of which must be contributed toward the expenses of the Central Committee on Homeless Children in the handling of homeless children throughout the State.

It is requested that this year's observance of "California Day for the Homeless Child" be arranged for as near the 8th of October as possible, and that each Subordinate Parlor immediately take steps with this idea in view.

To those Parlors that have willingly complied with the above requirements of our law in the past, I wish to extend thanks, in behalf of the Grand Parlor, for the good work they have done, and to urge that they be just as active in promoting this year's observance of the Homeless Child day, to the end that funds will be available to extend this grand and noble work.

Those Parlors that last year neglected to do their share in behalf of the Homeless Child, by failing to carry out the Grand Parlor requirements, I wish to especially urge to at once begin preparation for the carrying out of the Grand Parlor's mandate, so that the expense of this work may be equally borne by all the Parlors. There is no Parlor but what can do something to aid this cause, and as the Grand Parlor law as regards the giving of entertainments in behalf of the Homeless Child is mandatory, I trust that the report of the Homeless Children's Committee at the close of this year will show the name of every Parlor, no matter how small nor where situated, enrolled upon the list of those Parlors that are doing their duty in behalf of the homeless children of our beloved State.

Yours in F. L. and C.,

Grand President, N.S.G.W.

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PIONEER CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

Major Edwin A. Sherman of Oakland, one of California's veteran Pioneers, celebrated his eighty-second birthday anniversary, August 25th. Major Sherman, who has contributed many interesting early-day historical articles to The Grizzly Bear, is now engaged in writing his "Personal Reminiscences of a California Pioneer of 1849," in the dedication of which he pays this beautiful tribute to his faithful wife:

"This volume of personal reminiscences of my life of more than four score years, I dedicate to my beloved and faithful wife, Adeline A. Sherman (nee Dodd), who for true affection and loving devotion as a companion, helpmeet in health and sickness and fidelity as a wife and mother, has never had a superior on earth, and, as King Solomon said: 'The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. Give her of the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her in the gates.' Lovingly I do her this act of appreciation and justice."

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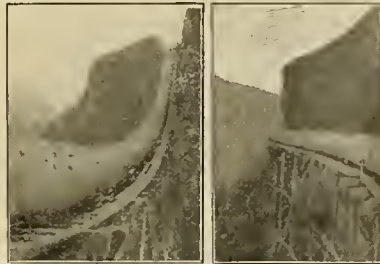
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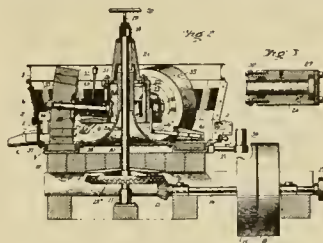
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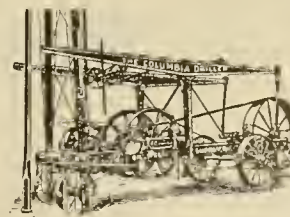
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Alameda, No. 47—Adolph Semler, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 1413 Caroline St., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Oakland, No. 50—Lyman B. Hall, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Woodmen's Hall, 525 12th St.
Las Positas, No. 96—J. M. Beazell, Pres.; N. D. Dutcher, Jr., Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Eden, No. 113—Adam May, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Piedmont, No. 120—Edward A. Theile, Pres.; Jas. J. Dignan, Sec., 3306 Putnam St., Oakland; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 Thirteenth St.
Wisteria, No. 127—A. B. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandepier, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Haleyton, No. 146—G. A. Leroux, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
Brooklyn, No. 151—F. Lindemer, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathiesen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
Athens, No. 195—Lincoln G. Jackson, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 229 Twelfth St., Oakland; Tuesday; Charity Hall, 229 12th St., Oakland.
Berkeley, No. 210—Roy E. Warren, Pres.; E. J. Curran, Sec., 1919 Haste St., Berkeley; Friday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Estudillo, No. 223—W. J. Gannon, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 484, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Bay View, No. 238—J. E. Wilson, Pres.; Frank McCarthy, Sec., 815 Pine St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
Claremont, No. 240—E. Thinger, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).
Pleasanton, No. 244—John G. Busch, Pres.; Peter C. Madison, Sec., P. O. Box 177, Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
Niles, No. 250—E. D. Baldwin, Pres.; C. E. Martenstein, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays, I.O.O.F. Hall.
Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—F. E. Grosse, Pres.; Ed A. Brand, Sec., 1340 Tevis St., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.
Amador, No. 17—C. E. Jarvis, Pres.; Wm. R. Liddicoat, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levagay Hall.
Excelsior, No. 31—William Dougherty, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ione, No. 33—Claude Forbes, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Plymouth, No. 48—Geo. A. Upton, Pres.; Trevor W. Weston, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.
Keystone, No. 173—Frank M. Church, Pres.; W. E. Whitehead, Sec., Amador City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; K. of P. Hall.

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Excelsior, No. 31—William Dougherty, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ione, No. 33—Claude Forbes, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
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Chico, No. 21—Hale Lothroy, Pres.; F. M. Moore, Sec., Box 214, Chico; 2nd and 4th Thursdays, I.O.O.F. Hall.

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Calaaveras, No. 67—James Alexander Treat, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.
Angels, No. 80—Ben Carlow, Pres.; Geo. B. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.
Chispa, No. 139—Touy Malaspina, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphys; Wednesday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

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Mt. Diablo, No. 101—James F. Hoey, Pres.; J. A. Schweinitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.
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Carquinez, No. 205—Joseph Soares, Pres.; Thomas Cahalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Richmond, No. 217—W. J. Lane, Pres.; A. J. Summers, Sec., P. O. Box 84, Richmond; Wednesday; Bank Hall.
Concord, No. 245—P. M. Soto, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.
Diamond, No. 246—Frank Brandon, Pres.; Francis A. Irving, Sec., Pittsburg; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.
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Selma, No. 107—Claude Gumer, Pres.; L. J. Price, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

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Golden Star, No. 38—Joe Kennedy, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Altun; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.
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Fortuna, No. 218—Harry Rowley, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., P. O. Box 293, Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

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Honey Lake, No. 198—Wm. D. Wilbur, Pres.; Geo. W. Randrup, Sec., Jancsville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; I.O.O.F. Hall.
Big Valley, No. 211—A. W. McKenzie, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Los Angeles, No. 45—M. B. Silberberg, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 709 S. Main St., Los Angeles; Monday; N.S.G.W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
Ramona, No. 109—L. A. Dani, Pres.; J. Paul Kiefer, Sec. (pro tem), 265 I. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
Corona, No. 196—Arthur P. Jacobs, Pres.; Wm. C. Allen, Sec., c/o S. Nordinger & Sons, Los Angeles; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
Sierra Madre, No. 235—Earl Garner, Pres.; Percy A. Eisen, Sec., 383 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S. G. W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
La Fiesta, No. 236—E. D. Bennett, Pres.; C. E. McDonnell, Sec., 352 W. 62nd St., Los Angeles; Thursday; N.S.G.W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
Santa Monica, No. 237—W. P. Grifita, Pres.; S. T. Garey, Sec., Santa Monica; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Arcanum Hall.
Grizzly Bear, No. 239—E. A. Malcolm, Pres.; H. D. Wilson, Sec., 430 Lime Ave., Long Beach; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodman Hall.

MARIN COUNTY.

Mt. Tamalpais, No. 64—Henry De Soto, Pres.; W. F. Magee, Sec., 619 Fourth St., San Rafael; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.
Sea Point, No. 153—Joe Joseph, Pres.; Manuel Santos, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.
Nicasio, No. 183—H. R. Wake, Pres.; L. R. Taft, Sec., Nicasio; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; U. A. O. D. Hall.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Hornitos, No. 138—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cavanaugh, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES!

NOTICE OF CHANGES MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE CORRECTION IN NEXT ISSUE OF DIRECTORY.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Broderick, No. 117—Frank A. Reynolds, Pres.; J. P. Connor, Sec., Point Arena; Thursday; I.O.O.F. Hall.
Alder Glen, No. 200—John Aylward, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—Chas. Reuter, Pres.; H. Pitzer, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—Chas. Kerr, Pres.; John Stile, Sec., Alturas; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Masonic Hall.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—John Dougherty, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
Santa Lucia, No. 97—M. S. Hopps, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
San Lucas, No. 115—J. S. Cano, Pres.; A. M. Trescony, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Gabilan, No. 132—J. P. Castro, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castroville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Bettencourt's Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St. Helena, No. 53—L. A. Stern, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.
Napa, No. 62—E. Locarmini, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.
Calistoga, No. 86—A. R. Williams, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—W. B. Simmons, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; K. of P. Hall.
Quartz, No. 58—George A. Stewart, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 128 Richardson St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.
Donner, No. 162—Fred H. Wilke, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Santiago, No. 74—R. P. Mitchell, Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—Chas. Dapper, Pres.; J. Frank Hodge, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.
Silver Star, No. 63—Barney Barry, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Sierra, No. 85—Henry Jones, Pres.; A. Gonzales, Sec., Forest Hill; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
Mountain, No. 126—T. W. Jefferson, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Rocklin, No. 233—H. L. Schmitt, Pres.; I. LeRoy Burns, Sec., Roseville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Fraternal Brotherhood Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—A. J. Watson, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
Golden Anchor, No. 182—R. H. Kingdon, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.
Plumas, No. 228—Geo. E. Boyden, Pres.; J. A. Donnerwirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Riverside, No. 251—Fred D. Smith, Pres.; Leonard A. Cowles, Sec., 318 Pennsylvania Bldg., Riverside; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Reynolds Hall, No. 2.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento, No. 3—Sam H. Jones, Pres.; J. F. Didion, Sec., P. O. Box 12, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.
Sunset, No. 26—J. W. Bates, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., 810 Twenty-seventh St., Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.
Elk Grove, No. 41—O. E. Colton, Pres.; A. E. Elliott, Sec., c/o Franklin R.F.D., Sacramento; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Masonic Hall, Elk Grove.
Granite, No. 83—Charles Higgins, Pres.; Jas. P. Logue, Sec., Folsom; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.
Courtland, No. 106—H. R. Osborn, Pres.; Elmer Fawcett, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.
Oak Park, No. 213—C. E. Blair, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.
Sutter Fort, No. 241—Leonard C. Curry, Pres.; Ed. N. Skeels, Sec., 2827 F St., Sacramento; Wednesday; Elks' Hall.
Galt, No. 243—T. W. Dooling, Pres.; George Lippi, Sec., Galt; Friday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

Fremont, No. 44—John Prendergast, Pres.; E. G. Nash, Sec., Hollister; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Arrowhead, No. 110—Howard R. Girard, Pres.; Isaac S. Jackson, Sec., Box 811, San Bernardino; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
Redlands, No. 168—Abner McCrary, Pres.; Frank L. Isbell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGinniss Hall.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

San Diego, No. 108—Edgar A. Lucas, Pres.; Edgar C. Muller, Sec., 905 Brookes Ave., San Diego; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; K. of P. Hall, Third and E streets.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—W. V. Wise, Pres.; Chas. A. Bolde-mann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday; California Hall, Eagles Bldg.
Pacific, No. 10—R. A. Satterthwaite, Pres.; John C. Miller, Sec., 457 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Golden Gate, No. 29—Harry P. Bushnell, Pres.; Adolph Eberhart, Sec., 183 Carl St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Mission, No. 38—A. C. Peterson, Pres.; W. J. Guilfoyle, Sec., 331 Hill St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

San Francisco, No. 49—V. J. Canepa, Pres.; David Capurro, Sec.; 632 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

El Dorado, No. 52—Frank Bonivert, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec.; 643 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Kincon, No. 72—Alonso R. Cole, Pres.; John A. Gilmour, Sec.; 2067 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Stanford, No. 76—Franklin A. Griffin, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec.; 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Tuesday; Buenvolence Hall, 149 Eddy St.

Verba Buena, No. 84—E. R. Ostrander, Pres.; Albert Picard, Sec.; 110 Sutter St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Bay City, No. 104—Simon Licht, Pres.; H. L. Gunzburger, Sec.; 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1545 Steiner St.

Niantite, No. 105—P. D. Sweeney, Pres.; Edward R. Splivalo, Sec.; 1408 Turk St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.

National, No. 118—W. Leonard, Pres.; M. M. Ratigan, Sec.; 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Hesperian, No. 137—Frank Scheffer, Pres.; Jos. H. Roxburgh, Sec.; 510 Devisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 16th and Mission Sts.

Alcatraz, No. 145—William J. Koser, Pres.; Fred W. Sink, Sec.; 1238 13th Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 154—A. L. Cobb, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec.; 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday, Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Frank McWilliams, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec.; 1489 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Aves.

Sequoia, No. 160—Joseph L. Mason, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec.; 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

Precita, No. 187—Joseph Healy, Pres.; Edw. Tietjen, Sec.; 310 Sansome St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Randall S. Dunn, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec.; 863 Waller St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 321 Devisadero St.

Presidio, No. 194—Henry Ruge, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec.; 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steimke Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Benj. F. Cooper, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec.; 1432 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Army and Navy, No. 207—Roy Gottheimer, Pres.; L. L. Hunter, Sec.; 306 Vine Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

Dolores, No. 208—John A. Mahoney, Pres.; John A. Zollver, Sec.; 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; 2268 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Walter Scott, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec.; 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitan, No. 222—Walter E. Bassett, Pres.; E. G. Cahn, Sec.; 1640 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—Wm. J. Cline, Pres.; D. Bruce, Sec.; 3141 Sacramento St., San Francisco; Tuesdays; Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

Guadalupe, No. 231—Peter J. Van Pelt, Pres.; Geo. Buehn, Sec.; 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 451 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—John J. Mitchell, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec.; 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—J. J. Omeara, Pres.; W. P. Garfield, Sec.; 315 2nd Ave., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

James Lick, No. 242—Geo. J. Bush, Pres.; Thos. J. Fahey, Sec.; 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—E. A. Simard, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec.; 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.

Lodi, No. 18—F. H. McLachlan, Pres.; H. E. Welch, Sec.; Lodi; Wednesday; Hill's Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—Frank Adams, Pres.; H. A. Rhodes, Sec.; Tracy; Thursday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Fred Kluever, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec.; 784 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—Elisha Dana, Pres.; F. W. Dana, Sec.; Nipomo; Saturday; Runnels Hall.

San Marcos, No. 150—Carl J. Metzler, Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec.; San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Geo. Witteberg, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec.; Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

San Mateo, No. 23—Milton Edwards, Pres.; Geo. W. Hall, Sec.; San Mateo; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Redwood, No. 66—Harry E. Moore, Pres.; A. S. Ligouri, Sec.; Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Wahl's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—Edw. S. Gonzales, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec.; Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 185—Frank M. Andrews, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec.; Box 82, Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

Pebble Beach, No. 230—E. A. Shaw, Pres.; Howard Laskey, Sec.; Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

El Carmelo, No. 256—Thos. Callan, Pres.; Wm. J. Brackeen, Sec.; Vista Grande; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Colma Hall, Colma.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—M. A. Botello, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec.; P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—Joseph E. Castello, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, Sec.; 415 So. 8th St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—J. P. Garrison, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec.; Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I.O.O.F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—William Walsh, Pres.; Alphonse G. Ruth, Sec.; 1156 Santa Clara St., Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—Lloyd E. Pinard, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec.; 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec.; Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—L. P. Vandervoort, Pres.; J. H. Lewis, Sec.; 635 Bryant St., Palo Alto; Monday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—John T. Coward, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec.; 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—F. H. Moore, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec.; 146 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SHASTA COUNTY.

McCloud Parlor, No. 149—J. J. Bartosh, Pres.; J. Francis Hoadley, Sec.; Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays, Jacobson Hall.

Anderson, No. 253—A. H. Elmore, Pres.; C. F. Smith, Sec.; Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downsville, No. 92—F. D. Rogers, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec.; Downsville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. F. Hall.

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec.; Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Parker, Pres.; E. D. Bryan, Sec.; Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Robert B. Reynolds, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec.; Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—Geo. Wagner, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec.; Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Orrin R. Bigelow, Pres.; Geo. W. Tonkin, Sec.; Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. F. Hall.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—Edward M. Staples, Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec.; Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Charles Ostrowski, Pres.; Geo. Dimpfel, Sr., Sec.; Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—W. J. Farrell, Pres.; V. C. Mattei, Sec.; Petaluma; Wednesday; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Thos. J. Proctor, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec.; Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—Herbert Amesburg, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec.; Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—A. M. Hardman, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec.; Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec.; Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—H. B. Souder, Pres.; F. A. Ronsheimer, Sec.; Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Alvin H. Turner, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec.; Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—B. F. Spry, Pres.; F. H. Lee, Sec.; Oakdale; Tuesday; Hughes Hall.

Orestimba, No. 247—R. L. Morris, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec.; Crowe Landing; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—G. F. Berry, Pres.; W. H. Giffen, Sec.; (Pro tem), Red Bluff; Monday; W.O.W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Rally, No. 87—Otto B. Haas, Pres.; H. H. Nooman, Sec.; Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—G. C. Henry, Pres.; G. W. Hall, Sec.; Visalia; Thursday; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Dinuba, No. 248—C. F. Giddings, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec.; Dinuba; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Joe Mills, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec.; P. O. Box 141, Sonora; Saturday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—Chas. P. Daly, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sec.; Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—L. L. Pressey, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec.; Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—Harry Summers, Pres.; E. B. Hayward, Sec.; Woodland; Thursday; N.S.G.W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Geo. W. Doll, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec.; P. O. Box 386, Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec.; 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 20—J. A. Olsen, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec.; Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 78—Thos. F. Wayman, Pres.; R. O. Groves, Sec.; Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I.O.O.F. Hall.

GRAND TRUSTEE ARRANGES VISITS.

Grand Trustee Ted C. Atwood of Placerville has arranged a schedule for visiting the northern Parlor assigned to him in his visiting district. All these Parlors will be visited during September, and each on its regular meeting night. Atwood will later on arrange his dates for visiting the San Francisco Parlors assigned him. The September visits are to be as follows:

Broderick Parlor, No. 17, Point Arena, Thursday, September 7th.

Alder Glenn Parlor, No. 200, Fort Bragg, Friday, September 8th.

Humboldt Parlor, No. 14, Eureka, Monday, September 11th.

Golden Star Parlor, No. 88, Alton, Saturday, September 16th.

Ferndale Parlor, No. 93, Ferndale, Monday, September 18th.

Fortuna Parlor, No. 218, Fortuna, Tuesday, September 19th.

Arcata Parlor, No. 20, Arcata, Wednesday, September 20th.

Yontocket Parlor, No. 156, Crescent City, Tuesday, September 26th.

1911 PROCEEDINGS ISSUED.

During the past month, Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung has been busy sending copies of the minutes of the thirty-fourth session of the Grand Parlor, recently held at Santa Cruz, to the delegates in attendance upon that session. A new, and pleasing, feature of this year's proceedings is a good likeness of Junior Past Grand President Daniel A. Ryan, "Our Danny." The last Grand Parlor passed a resolution to the effect that the photograph of each future Grand President should adorn the title page of the proceedings of the Grand Parlor over which he presides, and the new custom has been inaugurated in the 1911 proceedings. The idea is a commendable one, for the likeness of each member who is in future elected to the highest office in the gift of the Order will be preserved, and together form a collection of celebrities that we will be glad to look upon in years to come, and recall the many pleasant hours spent together in Grand Parlor sessions.

EVERYONE SHOULD SUBSCRIBE.

San Francisco, Aug. 8th.

Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Gentlemen: I enclose one dollar for a year's subscription to The Grizzly Bear.

Everyone interested in the history of our State should certainly become a subscriber; as well as all the members of the Order for which this magazine is the official organ. Fraternally, ALPHONSE SUTTER.

SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES FOR SAN FRANCISCO PARLORS, ADMISSION DAY.

The First Baptist Church of San Francisco, which enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest churches in the State, has formally voted to invite the San Francisco Parlors of Native Sons and Native Daughters to attend a special Admission Day service to be held on Sunday evening, September 10th. The First Baptist Church was organized July 6, 1849, and during the next month erected a house of worship, which was the first Protestant church edifice built in California. It stood on Washington street, below Stockton, where the church remained until the Chinese influx compelled them, in 1876, to remove, when they settled on Eddy street, near Jones. Here they remained until the fire of 1906. A splendid new building of stone and brick has been erected by the church on the fifty vara lot at the corner of Octavia and Waller streets, at Market, and the new home has been occupied a little more than a year. The new location is central, four main car lines passing near the doors. The interests of the church are so varied and numerous, that the edifice is in use practically every day of the year.

In arranging for the special Admission Day service, the church recognizes the intimate relation between spiritual religion on the one hand and civic and social welfare on the other; and it is hoped that the members of the large and influential Orders which have been invited for the occasion, will respond in such numbers as to express their agreement with this idea of the church's place and function in society. The pastor, George E. Burlingame, will speak on a theme suggested by the anniversary which is to be celebrated; and the First Church choir will render a special musical program. The service begins at 7:45 p.m. All members and friends of the Orders are very cordially invited.

PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

EDITED BY HARRY J. LELANDE

AMATEUR



THE STATE FISH AND GAME Commission, whose main office is in San Francisco, will endeavor to form a fish and game protection association in every county of California to impress upon the people that the fish and game of the State are for them and it is to their interest to see the said fish and game have a chance to propagate and bring forth their young—that it is each citizen's absolute duty to see that the

laws protecting the fish and game are closely observed and lived up to. To accomplish this, delegates from the city association will form a district association for all the six districts, and these in turn will elect delegates who will take all the wants of the counties direct to the commissioners and thereby aid the latter in drafting all requisite laws for the future. To accomplish this aim, the commissioners in the near future will begin a personal campaign throughout the State.

After the people have become familiar with the fact that the fish and game are the property of the common people, as well as the most favored few as was impressed upon them by recent commissions, they will again endeavor to propagate pheasants, wild turkeys, partridges and other birds in all sections where the game associations will guarantee to protect them. The present commission desires it to be widely known that they desire the expression of the people as to what they want done for the fish and game, instead of the commissioners telling the people what they will do. The records of their office will be open to the public at all times, and any interested party can ascertain how every cent is being expended.

OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY RESULT OF AUTOMOBILE TOURS.

The recent ocean-to-ocean tours of automobile parties have resulted in an agitation for a national highway, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and all those interested in the nation-wide good roads movement are supporting the proposition. Two routes have been proposed, one through Colorado and Utah, with San Francisco as the western terminus, and the other through Arizona and New Mexico, with Los Angeles as the terminus, known as the "Sunset route."

On October 2nd, ten seven-passenger automobiles will leave New York, carrying fifty persons. The trip will be made over the southern route, with Los Angeles as the destination. Early in August a touring party of similar proportions, came from the Atlantic coast, over the northern route, San Francisco being the destination. The trip was in every particular successful.

On August 10th, Senator Cullom of Illinois, introduced in the United States Senate a bill, providing for the construction of an extensive and expensive system of national highways. He plans to make the National Capital the hub of a great wheel from which will radiate seven national highways, to terminate, he proposes, in Portland, Maine; Buffalo, New York; Seattle, Washington; San Francisco, California; San Diego, California; Austin, Texas, and Miami, Florida. It is proposed that they be named, respectively, "Washington National Highway," "Roosevelt National Highway," "Lincoln National Highway," "Jefferson National Highway," "Grant National Highway," "Monroe National Highway," "Lee National Highway." It is estimated that these seven national highways will cost about \$148,000,000, and Senator Cullom's plan is to raise the money for their construction by issuing bonds to cover the cost of actual construction. After the roads are built, he plans to maintain them by collection of tolls.

It is expected that early in the fall representatives from California, New Mexico and Arizona will get together to formulate plans for waging a campaign at Washington in regard to the national highway proposed.

STATE SECRETARY LOOKING AFTER AUTOMOBILE OWNERS.

According to an edict issued from Secretary of State Frank Jordan's office in Sacramento for the benefit of peace officers of the State, the number of an automobile dies with the machine. He holds that if a machine is wrecked or discarded, the owner cannot transfer its number to a new machine,

but that he must take out a new number which tallies with the make and power of the automobile. As the owner of the first early numbered machines—whose numbers were secured six years ago, when the law first went into effect—have long since discarded those machines, they will have to discontinue the use of those numbers under the new ruling.

In disussing his ruling, Jordan says: "The law is, that the number dies with the machine, but there are, throughout the State, many machines now in use bearing numbers which at sight prove that the law is being violated by the owners. The State is losing by this violation of the law, and while I do not believe it is due so much to an intent to wilfully violate the law as to the owners' pride in being among the first to use a machine, at the same time this violation of the law is practically a red flag in the face of those obeying the law and paying the new license fees as they should."

For the accommodation of the large number of automobilists in Southern California, the Secretary of State has established a branch automobile license office in Los Angeles, in charge of his son. This will greatly facilitate the securing of State licenses by owners in the southern portion of the State, where more automobiles are in use than in any similar territory in the country, due largely to excellent roads leading to all points of interest.

PREPARING TO BEGIN CON- STRUCTION WORK ON HIGHWAY.

It is expected that the various sections of the State will now lay their claims before the State Highway Commission for recognition in the great State Highway, for which \$18,000,000 bonds were recently voted. These claims, in connection with the engineers' reports, will be considered by the commission, and the route mapped out. According to the plans, it is proposed to build two highways, one running through the valleys of the State, and the other down the coast line, and then connect these two main roads with laterals to the various county seats.

It has been suggested that the east-line road follow the course of El Camino Real, as one which would provide a good highway as well as an historic route of travel. In this way, the old "King's highway" could be preserved for all time. This idea is meeting with almost unanimous support in the route traversed by El Camino Real, and it is to be hoped the State Highway Commission will endorse the project.

Governor Hiram Johnson has appointed the following members of the board that will have charge of this road-building work, and supervise the expenditure of the \$18,000,000 appropriation: N. D. Darlington of Los Angeles, C. D. Blaney of Santa Clara, and B. A. Towne of Lodi. W. R. Ellis of Berkeley has been selected as secretary of the board, and Austin E. Fletcher, an expert road-builder of San Diego, has been appointed State Highway Engineer.

GREAT INTEREST APPARENT IN BIG OCTOBER ROAD RACES.

October 14th has been selected as the date for the year's Santa Monica automobile road races, over the original course, and it is expected to draw the largest crowd ever attending a like event. A purse of \$5,000 has been guaranteed, and the affair will be handled by the Motor Car Dealers' Association.

The contest will consist of two events, the light car and the heavy car races. The races as a whole will be free to the general public and the only charges will be for the grand stand and special parking spaces. Any profits derived from the event will be turned over to the Newsboys' Home to be distributed among the newsboys.

The Santa Monica city officials are doing their utmost to prepare the roads and assure the promoters that the course of the great contests will be faster than ever, thus assuring Southern California the fastest course in the United States for an automobile road race.

The rules of the contest have been so amended this year as to permit the entry of an unlimited number of cars of any make, thus eliminating a great deal of the antagonism previously engendered because only one car of a make was permitted to engage in the events. This decision will tend to largely increase the number of entries, and thereby lend added interest to the races.

Girl Swims Across Golden Gate.

Miss Hazel B. Langenour, 19-year-old daughter of Henry W. Langenour of Oakland, and a student at the University of California, Berkeley, swam across the Golden Gate, San Francisco, August 19th, in one hour and twenty-eight minutes. Miss Langenour is the first woman to accomplish this feat.

While the Golden Gate is but 5120 feet wide at its narrowest point, it presents many dangers to swimmers because of the extreme coldness of the waters and the swiftness of its tidal currents. Walter Pomeroy, who swam the gate on July 23rd, breaking the record, was the first to accomplish the feat in twenty years and established the time of 24 minutes and 36 seconds. The previous record, made by Edward Cavill, in 1891, was 90 minutes.

On August 20th, Lyba and Nita Sheffield of Santa Monica, who are to enter the California University, swam across the Golden Gate, the former in forty-three minutes and the latter in forty-seven minutes. Miss Nellie Schmidt, also a university student, swam the Gate in forty-two minutes. The distance covered in these feats was one mile, from Fort Point to Lime Point, and thousands of spectators lined the shores to encourage the daring girl swimmers.

Lawful to Kill During September:

Tree squirrels, in all districts, September 1st to January 1st; bag limit, twelve in one season. Mendocino County, however, is not included herein, as it has no closed season or bag limit as regards tree squirrels.

Mountain quail, grouse and sage hens, in all districts, September 1st to December 1st; bag limit, ten mountain quail, four grouse, four sage hens in one day.

Doves, in Districts 4 and 6, September 1st to November 1st; bag limit, twenty in one day.

Crawfish and lobster can be caught after September 15th. From September 17th, it will be unlawful to catch any salmon or striped bass, either in or above tidewater. The closed season for golden trout begins September 1st.

It will be unlawful to kill deer in Districts 2, 4 and 5, after September 1st, and in District 6 after September 15th.

Portland Still Leads Coast League.

The positions of the clubs in the Pacific Coast League have not changed since the August Grizzly Bear, Portland still holding first place, and Los Angeles bringing up a poor rear. During the month of August, however, Vernon succeeded in climbing to the pennant position, but was unsuccessful in the recent series with Oakland, and had to get back into second place. There seems to be no argument against the opinion that Sacramento and Los Angeles will continue to fight for the tail-end honors, with the latter on the long end of the betting. Portland, Vernon, Oakland and San Francisco are putting up good ball, and making a brave fight for the pennant, but if Portland continues to play the same class of ball as it has been dispensing, the chances are good that it will carry off the victory flag.

The club standings in the various big leagues, including games played August 24th, follow:

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pe.
Portland	136	76	60	.559
Vernon	144	79	65	.549
Oakland	147	79	68	.538
San Francisco	146	73	73	.500
Sacramento	143	67	76	.469
Los Angeles	146	57	89	.390

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pe.
Chicago	107	65	42	.607
New York	112	68	44	.607
Pittsburgh	114	68	46	.596
Philadelphia	112	62	50	.554
St. Louis	112	60	52	.536
Cincinnati	111	51	60	.459
Brooklyn	111	44	67	.396
Boston	113	28	85	.248

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pe.
Philadelphia	114	74	40	.649
Detroit	116	70	46	.603
Boston	114	59	55	.518
New York	117	59	58	.504
Cleveland	115	58	57	.504

Chicago	116	58	58	.500
Washington	116	49	67	.423
St. Louis	114	34	80	.298

Rincon Sea Level Road

(Continued from Page 14, Column 2.)

PROPOSED ROAD MEANS MUCH TO ENTIRE CALIFORNIA COAST.

(Editor's Note.)

Aside from its sentimental interest, the proposed Rincon Sea-level Road above referred to, should be of especial interest to the many automobilists who travel between San Francisco and Los Angeles, who have constantly dreaded the Casitas Pass, in Ventura County. When this proposed road is completed, the Casitas grade will be overcome, the distance between Santa Barbara and Ventura shortened ten miles, and one of the most beautiful scenic drives in the country, along the ocean, will be open to those who care to take advantage of it. Not only will this route be of interest to our home tourists, but a source of great pleasure to visitors from all over the United States who bring their cars to California and desire to view the wonderful scenic beauty of our coast. The Casitas Pass route, with its beautiful scenic drives, will still remain available after the Rincon Sea-level Road is opened up along the beach, giving option of selection of either route to the traveler.

When this Rincon Sea-level Road is completed, the man who drives or intends to tour can enjoy a great sight-seeing trip along the original El Camino Real as used in the days of the Franciscan Fathers when establishing missions from San Diego north to San Francisco. This connecting link will follow the coast over fifty miles of ocean boulevard from Santa Barbara south, extending into Ventura County.

The time is short in which to raise the \$50,000 popular subscription, and all those interested should put their shoulders to the wheel and endeavor to boost for subscriptions for this Rincon Sea-level Road. In addition to the convenience to motorists, the route will be a source of direct benefit to business interests of all cities on El Camino Real. The expenditure called for is necessary on account of 6,000 feet of piling being required to carry the road around the rocky points of Rincon and Punta Gorda above high tide, and construct a permanent boulevard that will not only withstand the assaults of the ocean, but remain in good condition under constant touring travel. Santa Barbara County is constructing a \$40,000 bridge over the Santa Ynez River at the San Lucas crossing, thus making the San Marcos Pass accessible at all seasons.

Campaign buttons, tags, banners and official receipt books for contributions are being placed with all principal hotels and garages. The secretaries of chambers of commerce and automobile clubs are authorized to receive subscriptions, when holding these official receipt books. H. J. Doulton, Supervisor of Santa Barbara County, is general trustee of the fund, and will receive any contributions. The completion of this Rincon Sea-level Road will be a boost for the entire coast of California.

CALIFORNIA.

In California's golden land
Along the broad Pacific strand
And where the great Sierras loom
Above the soil where flowers bloom,
There ragged summits crowned with snow
Look down on gardens far below.
In fair and sunny southern clime
Where winter seems like summer time,
From north to south, there may be found
All climates on God's favored ground.
The sick are oft restored to health,
By change within this land of wealth;
Her mountains with their scenes so rare
Are roamed by deer and grizzly bear;
Her groves of stately giant trees
That wave in grandeur in the breeze,
Like mighty guards seem watching o'er
The treasures on enchanted shore.
In nature's wondrous temple of God,
Where Pioneer and savage trod,
Her mines of silver and of gold
Remind of Ophir, famed of old.
Her fertile valleys, broad and green,
Where farmers for decades have been
Who raise the grape and trim the vine,
In land that flows with milk and wine,
Where grow the apple, peach and pear,
That make us wonder at the fair,—
The land of orange, fig and prune,
And birds that sweetly sing in June,
Here crystal lakes abound in fish,
And nature yields to human wish;

And cattle graze, and horses feed,
In pastures that supply their need;
The fields of never failing hay
With great abundance seem to pay;
The mountain streams are cold and pure,
They cool, refresh, affect and cure.
The city of the Angels far south stands
Inviting all with outstretched hands;
And near the famous Golden Gate,
There sits enthroned the Queen of State,

Which has withstood earthquake, fire,
And still seems all that men desire;
To her all nations homage pay,
And mighty fleets incline her way.
—William Mackay.

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The Passing of the Pioneer

William E. Moutrey, who claimed to be the first child born of American parents in California, died in San Jose, August 6th, aged 64 years. His father, Riley S. Moutrey, was one of the rescuers of the Reed-Donner Party in 1846-47; his mother, now 81 years of age, survives, as does also six sisters. William E. Moutrey's advent into the world was under rather stirring circumstances. His parents, who had endured the hardships of a trip across the plains from St. Joseph's, Missouri, and a winter on scant rations after reaching California, went from Sutter's Fort, in Sacramento County, to Alviso, by boat, and had settled near the old Spanish Mission of Santa Clara. They had been there but a short time when the Mexican War broke out there, and fighting was going on near the Mission. The padres opened the doors to all who sought shelter, and for several months housed and cared for all who would accept their hospitality. Among those who fled in terror to the Mission, were Mr. and Mrs. Moutrey, and it was within the walls of the old Mission, on October 14, 1847, that a child was born to this sturdy Pioneer family. That son was christened William E. Moutrey.

Dona Basilia Higuera, perhaps the oldest native daughter of California, passed away in San Luis Obispo, July 31st, at the age of 96 years, survived by six children, forty-five grandchildren, sixty great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren. Deceased was, indeed, a remarkable woman. Born in Monterey in 1815, she was married at 12 years of age, and when but 13 years old gave birth to twins, of whom a daughter survives. She was the mother of fifteen children, six of whom passed away. Her husband, after whom Higuera street in San Luis Obispo is named, passed away many years ago. All of the living descendants of this sturdy California daughter reside in San Luis Obispo City or County.

Michael Welsh, one of Shasta County's sturdiest residents, died recently in Redding. Deceased was a native of Queenstown, Ireland, aged 85 years. In 1840 he came to America and ran a steamboat on the Mississippi until 1845, when he started for California. For ten years he mined on the American River, and in 1856, with his bride whom he had just wedded in Sacramento, went to Shasta County. Here he followed mining for several years, but later became interested in farming, and came to be recognized as one of the most expert horticulturalists in the northern part of the State. Four children survive.

Mrs. J. M. Henderson, one of California's oldest Pioneer women, passed away in Sacramento, August 3rd, aged 82 years. Deceased was a native of England, and as Margaret Sweasey came across the plains to this State with her family in a prairie schooner, arriving in 1850. In 1860, deceased was wedded to J. M. Henderson, and after farming in San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties for some time they took up their residence in the Capital City. Mrs. Henderson is survived by her husband, a daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Mier, and three sons—J. M. Henderson, Jr., William M. Henderson and Dr. A. M. Henderson, all of whom are old-time members of Sacramento Parlor of Native Sons.

Andrew Wolf, a pioneer of Stockton, died in that city recently, aged 90 years. Deceased was a native of Ohio, and after a trip across the plains, arrived at Hangtown, August 18, 1849. Upon arrival, two others and himself began mining, and a clean-up after three days' work netted Wolf \$1500. He immediately set out for San Francisco, but stopped on the way at Stockton, where he went into business and continued to reside. Here he was married in 1852 to Miss Amanda Dwelley, who came to Stockton in 1850, and they resided in a home built in 1852 until 1886, when the pioneer structure was replaced by a modern one. Deceased is survived by a widow and three children.

Mrs. M. A. Alvord, a native of New York, who came to California in 1849, recently passed away in Palo Alto, aged 82 years. Two daughters survive.

James Waters, a native of Maryland, who came to California in 1849, died at Watsonville, August 11th, aged 83 years. In early days he conducted in San Francisco a hotel built on piles on the site of the present Bank of California. In later years, he was active in Santa Cruz County, where he became extensively interested in the great Pajaro Valley.

Peter Rodriguez, a pioneer of the Santa Clara Valley, died in San Jose, August 2nd. He was a native of Monterey, where he was born in 1836. Surviving deceased are a widow and four children.



The Late MAJOR WILLIAM JACKSON.
Born, Cooke County, Tennessee, June 5, 1822.
Died, Orange County, California, June 23, 1911.

Major William Jackson, who passed away recently at Orange, was a native of Tennessee, aged 89 years, and his long and honorable career, much of which was devoted to the development of California—though he was not a "Pioneer" of the State, in the true sense of that term—is deserving of mention in this department. In 1832, at 10 years of age, with his family, deceased moved to Missouri, and on the journey across the then wilder-

ness they met Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and renewed a family acquaintance of many years' standing, and the words there spoken by the President had a controlling influence over William's course through life.

The family settled in Manitou County, where deceased, in 1849, married, and moved to Putnam County, of which he was assessor in 1854. In 1855 he represented that county in the State Legislature and was one of the main supporters of United States Senator Thomas H. Benton in a long and bitter contest for re-election which resulted in his defeat owing to his opposition to the extension of slavery.

When the Civil War broke out, the Governor of Missouri, Clayborne Jackson, a cousin of the deceased, called a constitutional convention for the purpose of passing a Secession ordinance and placing Missouri in the ranks of seceding states, and Major Jackson was elected a delegate to this convention on a Union platform. When the convention met it declared the loyalty of Missouri to the Union and then deposed the existing disloyal government and elected in its place a provisional government composed of men in full sympathy with the Federal Government. Many inducements were unsuccessfully held out to Major Jackson to get him to cast his lot with the Secessionists, and he was offered, but refused, a commission as brigadier-general of the Confederate Army. He was later commissioned major of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and served with his regiment until the spring of 1864.

Shortly after, with his family, Major Jackson departed for California, and arrived in Sonoma County in 1864. The presidential campaign was at its height, and in the contest between Abraham Lincoln and General McClellan, deceased rendered valuable service to the cause of the Republican party. From Sonoma County the family moved to San Luis Obispo, and from there, in 1874, to Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, where they resided until 1903, when the Major and his wife moved to Orange, where his declining days were spent.

Major Jackson was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic fraternity. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Mary C. Jackson, two daughters, and six sons, one of whom, Grant Jackson, is a practicing attorney of Los Angeles and an active member of Sierra Madre Parlor, N.S.G.W.

William Henry Burrough, who crossed the plains to California in 1849, died in Fresno, August 4th, aged 75 years. Deceased came to this State with Henry Akers, and during the trip they suffered many hardships, the most serious being the lack of water. For a time it seemed that they would not be able to make their way across the barren plains, and they were six months traveling by ox team from Texas to California.

David Manning, who came to California in 1850 and had resided in Santa Cruz for forty years, died there recently. He was a native of Tennessee, aged 85 years, and is survived by four children.

Louis A. Moreno, Sr., who was born in the old mission at San Luis Obispo June 7, 1836, passed away in that city, July 31st. At the time of his birth, his parents were domiciled at the mission, his father, Don Santiago Moreno, being the administrator under Governor Alvarado of the property which was wrested from the padres by the act of secularization, the order being issued by the Mexican government in 1834. Deceased is survived by an aged widow and several children. "Lnie," as he was known to everybody in San Luis Obispo for the past fifty years, was an interesting figure in local history, having seen that city as a boy, when but a handful of residents had taken up land there and not more than a round dozen houses comprised the then village.

William Holder, who came to California by ox-team in 1850, died August 8th in Redwood City, where he erected the first wooden house. Deceased, who had reached the age of 86 and amassed a considerable fortune, was never married.

John L. Whitney, a pioneer of Tuolumne County, died recently in Los Angeles. He came to California in the early days, and from 1851 to 1862 followed mining at Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County. He then engaged in business at Quartz Mountain until a few years ago, when he removed to the southern city.

W. E. Gillaspie, a venerable pioneer of Mendocino County, passed away recently near Cloverdale. He was a native of Indiana, aged 82 years, and

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came to this State in 1849. After mining for some time he went to Australia, but returned in 1879 and followed farming in the Saniel Valley, Mendocino County.

"The Taming of Blue Hell"

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

the air, cleared the three boards, landed safely on the other side and started off in a straight line over the plain.

Minutes went by and lengthened into hours; noon time passed; the sun went down. The morning broke, but Blue Hell and McGinness returned not. Jim Snaley was furious. He then animadverted upon the appearance of the tramp and the probabilities of his being an escaped convict, who was out stealing horses. He wanted the major-domo of the ranch to organize a posse of cow-boys, pursue the vanished McGinness and take a hempen vengeance upon him.

But the major-domo frowned and said, "No, Snaley, you and that horse have crippled at least a dozen tramps and very nearly killed my hook-keeper, who refused to remain on account of your practical joking. I guess the ranch can stand the loss of the horse, and if I ever see McGinness, I'll give him to him as a present. So far as your saddle, bridle and spurs are concerned, you'll have to bear that loss yourself, as you have evidently had a practical joke turned on you."

About a month subsequent to the events last narrated, a horseman was seen riding leisurely up to the ranch-house of the big Nevada cattle ranch where Thomas Manley and Bill Diggs were first introduced to the reader. Few people would have recognized in the rider of that horse the shave-headed Irish-speaking tramp who had ridden Blue Hell away from Miller & Lux's ranch. But nevertheless, it was our friend Bill Diggs, and the beautiful, docile horse that he rode was none other than the wild and supposedly untamable Blue Hell of the San Joaquin. Bill Diggs had been on a leave of absence for the past two months, ostensibly having a good time in 'Frisco. Our readers by this time will realize that Bill Diggs had been spending his time turning the tables on Jim Snaley, and avenging the injury done by that reckless joker to his friend Tom Manley, to whom he afterwards presented the beautiful, now docile, riding horse, Blue Hell, and with the elegant purloined equipments.

The writer of this article was present at the hunk-house the night of Bill Diggs' return, and witnessed the hilarious merriment of the assembled cow-boys.

Years have passed since the events narrated above; Diggs, Snaley and many of their companions have climbed the golden stair. God bless you all, boys, wherever ye be. The real cow-boy is fading from the scene of our western life, but the forlorn individual to whom you gave a free shelter and a hearty welcome is an old man now, but he remembers you all with gratitude, for I am Thomas Manley.

A WESTERN SUNSET.

Oh Sunset, in thy crimsoned evening glow,
Pure and bright as sapphire's dazzling light,
Would that with each eve of setting sun
That we a ray of beauty might extract,
To make each hour a pearl of price untold,
And life, always, a gem of purest thought.

Beyond those western hills of living green,
Beyond those proud old domes which loom above,
Trying to reach the realm of blended hues,—
Emolument of pride from One above,—
Thou sinkest to rest at close of day,
Engraving in memory of rapture untold,
A picture so grand, but transient and brief.

Oh Sunset, in the rippling, dancing wave,
As the restless ocean's billows rise and fall,
Bathing within their vastly solemn deep
Thy rays of matchless beauty, grand, sublime,
Thou mirrorst on their crested, restless sea
Thy dawning image forever, golden bright.

Oh Orb of Day, and King of all the Planet Realm,
Oh Lamp of Light, within this finite world,
With pride we greet thee at the morning's dawn
And watch thy transit, fleet, beneath the zenith's dome

When thou descendest with each declining day
To greet the guests of earth in friendly way,
Before thou leavest to light a sister realm.

Oh Sunset, in thy radiant beams of tender light,
Arched by the blue of Heaven's ethereal veil,
Dancing with glee in thy realms of gold,
Each day for thy coming we patiently wait;
And view with fond pleasure thy luminous light,
As thy ripples of beauty descend from thy throne
And make thee, oh Sunset, unrivaled by art.

—Lilla Bisbee.

Angels Camp, California.

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Native Daughters of The Golden West



Joaquin Parlor Installs.

Stockton—D.D.G.P. Jessie Hamilton of Ivy Parlor, No. 88, Lodi, assisted by Past Grand President Catherine Tully, Grand Marshal Kate Ford and Grand Secretary Clara Marechal, has installed the following officers of Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, for the ensuing term: Past president, Emma Hilke; president, Sophia Mapes; vice-presidents—Marie Murray, Lucy Linginger and Louise Peterson; organist, Carrie Eshbach; recording secretary, Emma Barney; financial secretary, Ida Safferhill; treasurer, May Parker; marshal, Albina Broksch; sentinels—A. Hosmer and Laura Brodie; trustees—Cora Bollinger, Lillian Coudy and Leua Powell; physician, Dr. Emilie Gnekow. The Press Committee appointed consists of the following: Evening Mail, Mamie Manthy; Evening Record, May Parker; Morning Independent, Grace Willy; Grizzly Bear Magazine, Emma Hilke.

The retiring president was presented by the Parlor with a silver mesh purse, pencil and card case. Miss Ida Safferhill making the presentation speech. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The Social Committee will give one of its dancing parties at Oak Park in the near future, and the usual enjoyable time is looked forward to. Mrs. Caddie Salix is the chairman of this committee. Ida Safferhill, the efficient financial secretary, has served the Parlor in that capacity for eighteen years.

Installation and Banquet.

Berkeley—August 9th, D.D.G.P. Addie Mosher, assisted by Mrs. Murden of Piedmont Parlor as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers of Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151: President, Mrs. Julia Bolton; past president, Adele Soccor; first vice-president, Anna Brane; second vice-president, Sophia Gabriel; third vice-president, Miss Roda; treasurer, Mrs. Lettie Dixon; financial secretary, Emma Heggerty; recording secretary, Ysabel Floyd; organist, Miss Crossly; marshal, Miss Marshelle; inside sentinel, Mrs. Olivera; trustees—Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Calfish, Mrs. Treuble.

Following these services, all enjoyed refreshments in the banquet-room, where remarks were listened to from visitors and members. During the evening, the newly-installed president was the recipient of a number of beautiful bouquets, as were also the installing and retiring officers. Past president Adele Soccor was presented with a cut-glass dish, and junior past president Ysabel Floyd with a past president's jewel. The evening was a most enjoyable one, and visitors and members departed well pleased.

Big Attendance at Golden Gate.

San Francisco—The following officers of Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, were installed by D.D.G.P. Miss J. Fisher, July 17th: Past president, Mrs. G. Strolimeir; president, Miss E. McCarthy; first vice-president, Mrs. S. Griffin; second vice-president, Miss M. Hillebrand; third vice-president, Miss C. Bortfeld; marshal, Mrs. E. McInerny; inside sentinel, Mrs. A. Siehecker; outside sentinel, Mrs. Mountain; organist, Mrs. Wuth; recording secretary, Mrs. M. Ram; financial secretary, Miss M. Barthold; treasurer, Miss C. Kutsch; trustees—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Frauenz, Mrs. Gorman. A very large per-



JULIA BOLTON,
President Bear Flag Parlor, Berkeley.

centage of the members were present, and after installation all repaired to the banquet-hall, where refreshments were served.

Whist Tourney Draws Crowd.

Oakland—An interesting affair, in the nature of installation of officers, was held under the auspices of Aloha Parlor, No. 106, July 25th, when more than seventy guests were present. Immediately following the exercises a banquet was served amid a bower of prettily-arranged greens and flowers, supplemented with the National colors, Bear flags and other emblems of the Order. Elizabeth Haggard, the junior past president of the Parlor, was the recipient of a signet ring, beautifully inscribed, and Mrs. C. W. Fairchild, past president, was presented with a number of floral tokens. D.D.G.P. Nellie de Blois, of Brooklyn Parlor, installed the following officers and was the recipient of a silver-chased olive dish and fork: Mrs. C. W. Fairchild, past president; Gladys Sunkle, president; Charlotte Leopold, second vice-president; May Sullivan, first vice-president; Margaret Stevens, third vice-president; Minnie Martin, recording secretary; Margaret Brophy, financial secretary; Gussie Broderick, treasurer; Carolyn Hudson, marshal; Virgie Wilson, outside sentinel; Agnes Rose, inside sentinel; Dr. Victory Derriek, surgeon; trustees—Maude Mitchell, Cora Mitchell, Sophie Davidson. The good of the Order committee arranged a whist tourney for the evening of August 8th, when more than 100 players were accommodated. A handsome list of prizes was secured for the event. Charlotte Leopold, Maude Mitchell, Minnie Martin and Alice Danforth officiated on the committee of arrangements.

Enjoyable Social Session.

San Luis Obispo—D.D.G.P. Miss Carrie Mayfield of Cambria has installed the following newly-elected officers of San Luisita Parlor, No. 108: Past president, Mabelle K. Logan; president, Mary Danini; first vice-president, Ella Nixon; second vice-president, Charlotte Millar; third vice-president, Lena C. Spence; recording secretary, Agnes M. Lee; financial secretary, Callie M. John; treasurer, Almira Fiedler; marshal, Martha M. Booker; trustees—Annie Shipsey, Ida Farmer, Vivian Grove; inside sentinel, Mary Fogarty; outside sentinel, Rosanna Taylor; organist, Ida Stahlaker. Following the installation ceremonies, the evening was given over to social pastimes, consisting of recitations and a musical program, and concluded with an elaborate banquet. There was a large attendance, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the session.

Fred H. Bixby, Pres.
E. W. Freeman, Secy.
O. B. Fuller, Gen. Mgr.

L. Lichtenberger, Vice-Pres.
Geo. W. Lichtenberger, Treas.
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Building Up Membership.

Tuolumne—Osa Parlor, No. 143, is showing commendable activity in building up its membership. Every meeting the past two months witnessed the initiation of several candidates, and more are in prospect for future meetings. On August 11th, D.D.G.P. Frances Rehm of Sonora re-installed the officers, all of whom were re-elected to their respective stations. Among the visitors were six members of Anona Parlor and five from Dardanelle Parlor, who came by autos. Francis Rehm, the District Deputy, Anna A. Preston, Grand Outside Sentinel, and Mrs. Stanley of San Miguel Parlor, being among the party. After enjoying Osa Parlor's installation, initiation and sumptuous banquet, the visitors returned to their homes at the usual wee small hours.

Many Visitors at Installation.

Jamestown—The following officers of Anona Parlor, No. 164, have been installed by D.D.G.P. Frances Rehm of Sonora, who was accompanied on her visit by several members of that city: Louise Davis, past president; Mary McArdle, president; Grace Bristol, first vice-president; Eliza Hardin, second vice-president; Rose Beckwith, third vice-president; Amelia Bristol, recording secretary; Alice Hopkinson, financial secretary; Linda Davis, treasurer; Anna Preston, marshal; Sarah McCool, inside sentinel; Rose Nolan, outside sentinel; Celia Durgan, organist; Nellie Leland, Lillian Richards, Margaret Durgan, trustees. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, a delicious banquet was served and an interesting program rendered.

July 27th, ten members of Anona and eight of Dardanelle Parlor journeyed by autos to Columbia, to attend the installation and banquet given by Golden Era Parlor, No. 99. All had a very pleasant evening. On the occasion of the installation and banquet of Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, at Sonora, recently, several members of Anona Parlor attended. A delightful time was had, Dardanelle Parlor's members proving ideal hostesses.

Princess Parlor Installs.

Angels—At a recent meeting of Princess Parlor, No. 84, the following officers were inducted into office for the ensuing term by D.D.G.P. Mattie Williams of Ruby Parlor, and assistants, J. M. Stephens, Justine Raggio and Julia McCollum: President, Hilda Clark; first vice-president, Lizzie McCloy; second vice-president, Laura Arboio; third vice-president, Susan Sullivan; recording secretary, Nettie Davey; financial secretary, Flora Smith; treasurer and organist, Allie Egan; marshal, Vir-

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ginia Bennett; inside sentinel, Nettie Lemme; outside sentinel, Laura Mosner; trustee, Letta Bisbee. At the conclusion of the installation, the usual order of business, fraternal remarks and an inviting spread, closed a most pleasant evening.

Junior Past President Installs.

Lincoln—Junior past president Lucinda Clark has installed the following officers of Placer Parlor, No. 138: Past president, Amy Brown; president, Mary Finney; first vice-president, Norma Williamson; marshal, Della Williamson; recording secretary, Carrie Parlin; financial secretary, Florence Clark; treasurer, Bertha Landis; inside sentinel, Irene Vogt; outside sentinel, Jessie Dillman; organist, Emma Jansen; trustees—Mabel Fuller, Jennie Ragon, Mary Beermann.

Ball to Aid Public Improvement.

Santa Barbara—Always first to aid in matters of public importance, Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, arranged a ball for the night of August 25th, at Elks Hall, the proceeds of which will go toward the cost of building the Rincon sea-level road between Ventura and this city. Mrs. Grant Leslie lead the committee. The Rincon project is in line with the civic work that has for some time engaged the attention of the Parlor, and as the proposed road follows El Camino Real, it has an added interest for the members. The Parlor is also considering erecting a Mission-bell sign post at every five-mile post along the new road.

Banquet Follows Installation.

Oakland—July 26th, Brooklyn Parlor, No. 157, instituted the following officers into office: Minnie Jackson, past president; Kate Neal, president; Anna

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Silva, first vice-president; Nellie O'Connell, second vice-president; Irene McNeice, third vice-president; Anna Mora, recording secretary; Nellie de Blois, financial secretary; Estelle McBride, treasurer; Agnes Wilson, marshal; Mayme Brown, outside sentinel; Lucinda Danielson, inside sentinel; Margaret Roach, Sadie Deasy, Mary Tobin, trustees. A banquet followed the ceremonies, at which many sat down. A delegation from Aloha Parlor was present at the festivities.

Presented With Bear Flag.

San Francisco—August 8th, Presidio Parlor, No. 148, was the recipient of a genuine surprise, when Bro. Krenz, of Presidio Parlor, No. 194, N.S.G.W., in kindest words presented the Parlor with a handsome Bear Flag. The gift was accepted for the Parlor, by past president Claire S. Clark, who assured Bro. Krenz of the Parlor's surprise and genuine appreciation of his beautiful gift.

University of California Forestry School.

A forestry school has been added to the equipment of the University of California, according to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who recently inspected the 320 acres of forest land in Kings River Canyon, given to the University by Horace Whit-

taker. It was presented to the University last February, and is located twelve miles east of Badger, in Tulare County.

In Memoriam

MAY SMITH WAGNER.

At a recent meeting of Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., Etta Mills, the following resolutions, presented by a committee composed of Mary A. Parker, Lizzie Stephens and Nellie M. Bar, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the untimely death of our sister, May Smith Wagner, is deeply regretted by the members of Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W. We feel that we have lost a faithful member, a dear friend and loving companion, and we desire to extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and sisters. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Parlor, that they be published in the Scott Valley Advance and The Grizzly Bear Magazine, and a copy be sent to the bereaved husband.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE PARLORS OF NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

ALAMEDA.

Enclinal Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec., 1418 Caroline St.

ANDERSON.

Camella Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammons, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BAKERSFIELD.

Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Marcelle Moritz, Pres.; Frances Willow, Rec. Sec.; Annie C. Foran, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley Parlor, No. 150, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, Pres.; Lella C. Brackett, Rec. Sec.; 2517½ Shattuck Ave.; Gertrude Heywood, Fin. Sec.

Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Lincoln Hall, South Berkeley. Julia Bolton, Pres.; Emma Hagerty, Fin. Sec.; Ysabel Floyd, Rec. Sec., 1915 Virginia st.

ETNA MILLS.

Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Margaret Weston, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Crandal, Fin. Sec.

FERNDALE.

Oneonta Parlor, No. 71, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Hattie E. Roberts, Rec. Sec.; Anna L. Monroe, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.

Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, I St. Pres., Laurina Dahlstrom; Rec. Sec., Annie C. Rainie, 915 P st.; Fin. Sec., Leota I. Zapp.

HALF MOON BAY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ruby Hatch, Pres.; Irene Simpson, Rec. Sec.; Lottie Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N. S. G. W. Hall. Annette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Rose G. Carley, Pres.; Emma F. Boorman Wright, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets second Saturday following the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Alice Hemler, Pres.; Bessie Wemple, Rec. Sec.; Ina Way, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.

Aoonia Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Mary McArdle, Pres.; Amelia Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 327 South Hill street. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Esther R. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.

Eschol Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Tlanagan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.

Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, secretary.

OAKLAND.

Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Miss Hazel Cohen, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.; Rose Neddem, Fin. Sec., 512 E. 15th St.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in Friedberg Hall, 42nd and Telegraph Ave. Dorothy Flemming, Pres.; Ida Oellerich, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4821 Maple St.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Anita Curtis, Pres.; Gertrude Spiersch, Rec. Sec.

RED BLUFF.

Berendos Parlor, No. 23, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Woodman's Hall. Nellie Worthington, Pres.; Maude E. Kuhn, Rec. Sec.; Mame Beady, Fin. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Boolia Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ellen Mero, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Ruby Rice, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 2731 Bonita ave (Highland Park); Lottie E. Moore, Rec. Sec., 801 Q street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Past Presidents' Association, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Mondays in Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave. Grace Wagner, Pres.; Anna A. Gruber, Sec.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

Vosemita Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in American Hall, corner 20th and Capp streets. Louise Jitter, Pres.; Loretta Lamburth, Rec. Sec., 118 Capp St.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St. Sophie Asmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore; May C. Boldemann, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market street. Lena Schreimer, Pres., 922 Union st.; Mary L. Krogh, Rec. Sec., 5 Newell st., off Lombard and Montgomery ave.; Jennie A. Oehlerich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero street.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad Aves. Dorothy Tanser, Pres.; Brance Pegallan, Rec. Sec., 1528 South 11th Ave.; Nora Scheffin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 543 Haight St. Mrs. E. Graham, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mae Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St. Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Snsie K. Finnen, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Grant streets.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission street. Lizzie Ticolet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy St. Miss M. E. McCarthy, Pres.; Moss Minnie Bartholm, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1349 Valencia St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Equality Hall, K. of P. Bldg., Valencia and Herman sts. Nell McGoldrick, Pres.; Mae E. Himes, Rec. Sec., 554 Hill street.

Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday at 8 p.m., in Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts. May A. Robinson, Rec. Sec., 445 First St.; Mollie E. Shannon, Fin. Sec., 619 York St.

SAN JOSE.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 451 Orchard st.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisito Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall. Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec., 329 W. Cota St.; Rose Cavallieri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santo Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday, at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Alma Hopkins, Pres.; Anna M. Linscott, Fin. Sec.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.

Dordanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Alice De Witt, Pres.; Hattie Walton, Rec. Sec.; Lucia Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joaquino Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Safferrhill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Amopola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Theresa K. Cuneo, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.

El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frieichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.

Bueno Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Native Sons of The Golden West

Initiatory Contest.

Santa Rosa—Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, Healdsburg Parlor, No. 68 and Sebastopol Parlor, No. 143, have appointed a joint committee to make arrangements, formulate rules, etc., for a series of competitions between the regular elective officers of the Sonoma County Parlors named, in a bonafide initiation of a real live candidate. The committee has organized by electing Dr. Jackson Temple of Santa Rosa Parlor chairman, A. P. Cochran of Healdsburg Parlor, secretary, and A. P. Behrens of Petaluma Parlor, treasurer. The teams are to compete for a first prize of \$75 and a second prize of \$25, the money for which has been raised by popular subscription among the members of the four Parlors named. The committee, assisted by Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung, who has kindly consented to aid in making the contest a success, is now busily engaged in drafting the rules and schedule of percentages that are to govern the competition. The contest is to begin soon after the Ninth of September celebration, and will continue during the fall and early winter months. Each of the contesting Parlors shall contest once during each month, and shall meet each of the other Parlors twice during the contest.

It has been decided that the final contest will take place at a special meeting of Petaluma Parlor, to be held in the Old Adobe building, recently acquired, on some date to be fixed later, at which time all the Parlors of the county will assemble to witness the work of the various teams, as it will be held in the daytime, so that all may attend. It is expected that this contest will result in much good to the Parlors participating, in arousing interest among the members and officers to take a more active part in the work of their respective Parlors.

Grand Secretary Handsomely Remembered.

Weaverville—The following officers of Mount Bally Parlor, No. 37, have been elected for the ensuing term: J. F. Tourtellotte, junior past president; Otto B. Haas, president; J. W. Shuford, first vice-president; J. J. Blaney, second vice-president; D. B. Haas, third vice-president; Chas. Hanna, marshal; A. C. Meckel, treasurer; W. W. Young, financial secretary; H. H. Noonan, recording secretary; J. W. Bartlett, trustee; Ira Cruthis, outside sentinel; Thos. Enos, inside sentinel.

On the evening of August 7th, the Parlor celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a sumptuous banquet. Fifty stalwart sons of California sat around the festive board and made merry. Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung of San Francisco was present as the guest of honor. Over the black coffee and cigars, Toastmaster Ryan called on the following, who responded to these toasts: "Our Silver Anniversary," Wm. Condon; "Our Pioneer Mothers," R. L. Carter; "Our Order and What It Is Doing for California," Fred H. Jung. Remarks were also made by others. At the regular meeting of the Parlor August 7th Fred H. Jung, Grand Secretary, who was present on an unofficial visit, was presented with a handsome gold watch charm, set with gold nuggets and quartz from Trinity's mines.

Interest in Whist Parties.

San Francisco—The installation at Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145, presided over by D.D.G.P. Cutler, was a marked success, the large hall at 121 Larkin street being filled with members of the Parlor and visiting brothers from the various Parlors. After installation, the members adjourned to the banquet room, where a fine repast was served. Among the prominent speakers was Bro. Dijean, who entertained the brothers with numerous stories of his life and adventures, and witty sayings. After brothers Sink, Wolf, Rowe, Derby, Kosher, Dean, and the visitors had made remarks, past president J. C. Egeberg was presented with a beautiful badge by D.D.G.P. Cutler. In response, the recipient said it was always customary to say, "this is such an unexpected surprise," but it was not, for him. "Bear in mind, I have been looking forward to this for the past two years," he continued, and the remark was received with much laughter and applause. The members adjourned at a late hour, pledging a hearty support to the Native Sons Hall Association and the Order in general.

On the following Thursday evening, Alcatraz Parlor, assisted by Orinda Parlor, No. 56, N.D.G.W.,

SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung has sent out the following letter, which should receive the careful and prompt attention of all those possessing Grand Parlor proceedings:

"I am trying to secure a complete set of reports of the Minutes of the Grand Parlors for the years prior to 1906.

"Can you get me from your own copies of thrown-aside records, or from old volumes thrown aside in Parlor lockers, a copy of any year between 1878 and 1905? It will be greatly appreciated if you can do so.

"Drop me a post-card, and let me know how much you can help in making up a full set for the office."

gave its monthly whist party, which was one of the most enjoyable of the season. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and the valuable prizes offered were eagerly sought after by the members and visiting friends. A whist party will be held every second Thursday of the month, at 121 Larkin street.

House Warming for New Meeting Place.

Oakland—Until further notice the regular weekly sessions of Athens Parlor, No. 195, will be conducted in Pythian Castle, Twelfth and Alice streets, where more commodious quarters have been secured. For the opening night of the new meeting place, August 4th, a house warming, in the nature of a varied program of entertainment and a banquet, were the features, all the local Parlors being invited.

July 25th, impressive installation ceremonies of Athens Parlor's officers were held, when E. J. Hoerst, D.D.G.P. of Estudillo Parlor, San Leandro, seated the following officers: Leon Rewig, junior past president; L. Jackson, president; George Reier, first vice-president; C. C. Coleman, second vice-president; C. W. Fairchild, third vice-president; C. F. Naylor, marshal; A. W. Sunkler, inside sentinel; E. English, outside sentinel; E. F. Garrison, financial secretary; E. T. Biven, recording secretary; F. W. Anderson, treasurer.

Note the "Big" New Name.

Pittsburg—This is now the name of the city where Diamond Parlor, No. 246, is located, the old cognomen of "Black Diamond" having been cast aside. On August 4th, E. B. Read, D.D.G.P., of Danville, installed the officers of the Parlor. Prior to installation, however, the district deputy witnessed a mock initiation and commended the officers for their proficient work. Those installed were: Past president, Austin Mortimore; president, Frank Brandon; first vice-president, Barry I. Downing; second vice-president, L. E. Vickers; third vice-president, Lorenzo Buffo; recording secretary, Francis A. Irving; financial secretary, Benjamin Rough; treasurer, Jos. Cinollo; marshal, Angelo Orpinella; inside sentinel, John Metten; outside sentinel, Oswald Reber; trustee, 18 months, John J. Davi. At the close of the meeting the members adjourned to the lodge room of Stirling Parlor, No. 146, N.D.G.W., where the daughters served ice cream and cake.

To Be in Evidence at Santa Rosa.

San Francisco—The officers of Olympus Parlor, No. 189, were duly installed August 2nd by District Deputy Grand President J. Scalmanini, assisted by Harry I. Mulcrevy, Acting Grand Secretary, and Charles L. McEnerny of James Lick Parlor, Acting Grand Marshal. After the installation a smoker and jinks was held, and the Good of the Order committee entertained the members and guests in a pleasing manner. Addresses were made by Harry I. Mulcrevy on "California"; C. L. McEnerny, "The Order"; Thomas B. Lynch, "Olympus Parlor"; Lawrence J. Dolan, "Our City." District Deputy Scalmanini congratulated the Parlor on its showing, both financially and numerically, and spoke of the coming celebration at Santa Rosa on Admission Day, and all the members and guests declared that they would be present to celebrate with Olympus, which has secured Vitale Hall in that city and will be in evidence at the celebration with the crack drum corps and will hold open house. The officers-elect are as follows: Past president, P. J. Vandro; president, Randall S. Dunn; first vice-president, John B. Jehl; second vice-president, L. J.



PLACERVILLE NATIVES NOW OWN FAMOUS OLD STAGE COACH.

Placerville—Placerville Parlor, No. 9, has purchased the famous old stage coach pictured above, which originally cost \$1800, but was going to ruin at Cool, El Dorado County. The Parlor has had the interesting relic removed to the Native Sons Home at Coloma, where it will be repaired and preserved.

This coach was once used in one of the relays of the old "St. Joe and Frisco" stage line. "Cap" Lewis, one of the last of the famous Nevada and California stage drivers, brought it to this State many years ago from Nevada, moving his family to Georgetown in it. The coach did service for many years between Georgetown and Auburn, and during the great railroad strike in 1894 it was put on a regular run between Auburn and Sacramento, six horses being attached to it each trip, and it was always crowded with passengers.

The photograph from which the above cut was made was taken especially for The Grizzly Bear by D.D.G.P. George F. Heindel of Georgetown, at the request of Placerville Parlor.

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412 Won Automobile.

Petaluma—The following officers of Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, who will serve during the next six months, were installed July 26th, by D. D. G. P. Meagher of Sebastopol Parlor: Past president, A. W. Parent; president, W. J. Farrell; first vice-president, J. M. Vandall; second vice-president, I. M. McAllister; third vice-president, Carl Behrens; recording secretary, V. C. Mattei; financial secretary, Chas. McNally; treasurer, A. P. Behrens; marshal, R. G. McNally; inside sentinel, Carlton Liddle; outside sentinel, Leo Canevescini; trustees, A. W. Horwege and J. W. Murphy. An unusually large number of members were present and after the meeting a banquet was served in the banquet-room, during which many of the brothers responded to the call of the toastmaster with speeches, songs and stories.

Petaluma Parlor has been unusually active along the lines of restoration of historic landmarks since acquiring possession of the Old Adobe, with its five acres of fine grounds. In this connection, Petaluma Parlor desires to thank most sincerely every Parlor and individual who assisted the work of restoring the Old Adobe, by taking the tickets on the automobile that the Parlor raffled last July, and which was won by L. B. Hart of Petaluma, with ticket 412.

Items for this department are solicited from Subordinate Parlors, but it must be borne in mind that, to insure prompt publication, the same must reach the publishers not later than the 20th day of each month.

Items arriving after that date will have to be held back, without further notice to the senders. So if your Parlor news does not appear promptly, you will know why.

To Celebrate at Monterey.

Monterey—The Parlors of Salinas, Watsonville, Castroville, Santa Cruz and Hollister will jointly celebrate Admission Day in this city, where Monterey Parlor, No. 75, with the aid of the business men, has arranged many entertaining features. There will be a big parade, on the State's natal day.

Joint Reception to Grand Officers.

San Francisco—Mission Parlor, No. 38, Dolores Parlor, No. 208, South San Francisco Parlor, No. 157, and Precita Parlor, No. 187, gave a joint reception recently to members of those Parlors who had recently been elected to Grand Parlor office, F. C. Gerdes being master of ceremonies. Those honored were W. P. Cauby, Grand Trustee; George F. Welch, Grand Trustee; Thomas J. Curtin, Grand Inside Sentinel, and Andrew S. Groth, Grand Outside Sentinel. In addition, Grand Treasurer John E. McDougald was present, and all made addresses which were heartily applauded. The affair was in charge of the following committee: F. C. Gerdes, W. J. Guilfoyle, E. B. Cohn, J. P. O'Leary, G. Stelling, Joseph Taffe, John T. Regan, William Barion, Robert Schaefer, Daniel Lynch, W. Reeves, H. Spaulding and W. James.

Doing Commendable Library Work.

Livermore—July 31st, D.D.G.P. Thomas Silver of Pleasanton installed the newly-elected officers of Las Positas Parlor, No. 96. A pleasant surprise of the evening was the presentation by Wm. McDonald, in behalf of the Parlor, of a handsome gold badge appropriately inscribed, to F. L. Sangmaster, a charter member, who for twenty-five years has been the Parlor's faithful treasurer.

The Parlor is actively engaged in securing books for its California Section of the public library, and the committee in charge—Wm. McDonald, D. J. Murphy and A. L. Henry—reports \$62 realized from a recent ball given to aid the project. The department already has a number of rare books, a recent addition being "Mission Tales in the Days of the Dons," presented by Laura J. Frakes, until recently Grand Secretary of the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

Will Aid Protection to Arrowhead.

San Bernardino—D.D.G.P. Frank L. Isbell of Redlands has installed the following officers of Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110: Past president, J. S. Bright, Jr.; president, H. R. Girard; first vice-president, H. S. Lefler; second vice-president, William Guthrie; third vice-president, J. C. Ralphs, Jr.; marshal, C. W. Viall; recording secretary, I. S. Jackson; financial secretary, M. G. Hale; treasurer, J. Anderson,

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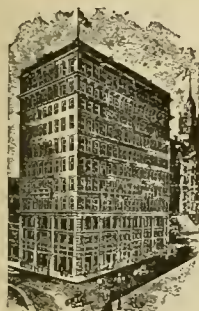
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Jr.; inside sentinel, M. P. Preciado; outside sentinel, J. S. Sawyer; trustee, R. W. Brazleton.

The members of the Parlor are greatly concerned over the damage suffered by the famous "Arrowhead" (from which the Parlor derives its name) during the recent fierce forest fires in the San Bernardino Mountains. While it is not intended to interfere in Nature's handiwork, a committee from the Parlor consisting of G. M. Hale, W. E. Kier and J. S. Bright has been appointed to take any necessary steps to insure the protection and preservation of this noted landmark.

Faithful Service Rewarded.

San Rafael—D.D.G.P. Harry J. Thomas of San Salito has installed the officers of Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, No. 64, the ceremony being followed by a banquet, at which Grand Trustee George F. Welch, J. Emmet Hayden and D. Q. Troy were speakers.

On August 14th, Don Stephen Richardson, an honored member of the Parlor sixty years of age, was presented with a gold emblematic badge in recognition of faithful service to the Parlor, and as a token of esteem. Mr. Richardson celebrated his sixtieth birthday anniversary, August 3rd.

To Picnic on the Ninth.

Arcata—At an enthusiastic meeting of Arcata Parlor, No. 20, August 2nd, it was decided to hold an Admission Day celebration at Carlotta. All the Humboldt Parlor of Native Sons and Native Daughters will join in the festivities. Each year these Parlor get together to celebrate the State's birthday, and this year's gathering bids fair to arouse the same general interest as previous occasions.

Annual Outing Enjoyed.

San Jose—Observatory Parlor, No. 177, held its annual outing and barbecue at Long Bridge, August 13th, and a large number of members attended and spent a merry time. The committee of arrangements consisted of Dr. W. A. Gaston (chairman), Arthur Thomas, E. B. Devine, Harry Jung and J. M. Waterman. After partaking of a splendid barbecue at noon, the afternoon was given over to games and sports. In a fifteen-minute tug-of-war between the bachelors and married men, the latter were declared the winners. A swimming match between Bert Eubanks and Thomas Fuller

was won by the former after an exciting contest. Marens Grimes was declared victor in the 100-yard dash. The affair was pronounced the Parlor's most successful effort along this line.

Dance Follows Installation.

Selma—B. J. Maltry of Fresno, D.D.G.P., has installed the following officers of Selma Parlor, No. 107: Claud Grimes, president; Chas. Lang, first vice-president; R. J. Cooper, second vice-president; Walter Hastie, third vice-president; Clyde Good, marshal; Fred Drew, inside sentinel; W. J. Johnson, outside sentinel; L. J. Price, recording secretary; C. J. McDowell, financial secretary; W. O. Staley, treasurer. Following these services dancing was indulged in until supper time, when light refreshments were served, following which the light fantastic was in order until a late hour. During the evening, L. J. Price, on behalf of the Parlor, presented senior past president B. N. Cook with a handsome regalia significant of his rank.

There is talk of a side-show at some meeting in the near future. A few suggestions offered include: Herman Lewald, the kissing bug, who will tame wild flowers; Fred Berry will punch a hole in a paper bag; Robert Cooper will feed raisins to the natives from Fresno; P. C. Hastie, Jr., will have something new and original; H. J. Lohman will describe how he drove the stage in the Grass Valley region fifteen years ago.

By the time the September issue of The Grizzly Bear is circulated hereabouts this county, Fresno, will be the scene of large crews of grape-pickers, harvesting grapes for wine and raisins.

Presented With Old Landmark.

Truckee—Dave Smith has presented to Donner Parlor, No. 162, a log cabin, the oldest landmark in this historic place, which had to give way to the march of progress for a business building. The Parlor has decided to take the logs and erect a hall for its use on a lot recently purchased.

Will Celebrate Jointly.

Redlands—Redlands Parlor, No. 168, Riverside Parlor, No. 251, and Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110, have completed arrangements for a joint celebration of Admission Day at Harlem Springs, which will include a barbecue at noon, sports, dancing, and a short, but appropriate literary program. The

Native Daughters and Pioneers have been invited to take part in the day's observance, and a band has been engaged for the day.

Third Annual Ball.

Alton—The third annual dance of Golden Star Parlor, No. 88, July 29th, was the most successful affair ever given by the Parlor. Irwin Bryant acted as floor manager, and good music was provided. During the midnight hour, Golden Rod Parlor, No. 165, N.D.G.W., whose members were especially invited to the dance, served a delicious supper.

Shasta's Grandeur Enjoyed.

Redding—Through the efforts of McCloud Parlor, No. 149, Native Sons and Native Daughters from Red Bluff up the valley to Sisson enjoyed a delightful day at the foot of Mt. Shasta, July 10th. There was a great crowd on the special train and this was much enlarged on the train's arrival at Sisson, the destination. The picturesque of old Shasta and the surrounding country was especially enjoyed, as were also the interesting sights at the State fish hatchery. The day's event, however, was a ball game at 3 p.m., between the Redding Tigers and a Sisson team, which was won by the Sissonites by a score of 6 to 2.

St. Helena Has Great Meeting.

St. Helena—The officers of St. Helena Parlor, No. 53, were recently installed by D.D.G.P. John J. McCarron of Suisun, at one of the Parlor's most enjoyable meetings. At 10 o'clock fifty-five members of the Order were seated around the banquet board and proceeded to partake of an elaborate list of edibles. Then came the speech-making, over which Leslie A. Stern, president of the Parlor, presided. At the conclusion of his welcoming remarks, he presented Arthur P. Forni, junior past president, an emblematic jewel, in behalf of the Parlor. Past Grand President Henry C. Gesford, District Attorney Nathan F. Coombs and Edward S. Bell, all of Napa, and Bismarck Bruek, F. B. MacKinder, W. C. Lewis, Dr. D. E. Osborne, Dr. F. C. Newton and Dr. J. H. O'Connor were among those who responded to toasts. Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung was also a guest, but confined his remarks to the meeting room.

(Continued on Page 32, Column 2.)



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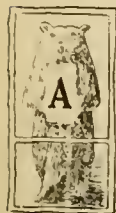
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NUMBER OF YEARS AGO, Charles Keeler, the Berkeley poet, conceiving the idea that a still closer communion with nature than that he already enjoyed would be conducive to a greater perfection of his art, erected a studio in the Claremont hills. It is built upon a rock, a portion of which forms the fireplace. A little spring bubbles up from under this same rock, and its waters feed the winding stream in the canyon below. Between the rustic bridge across the canyon and the studio, Mr. Keeler has begun an open air theater in which about 500 people may be seated. It is the studio, however, that claims our attention, for here has the poet, in the midst of books, curios and other phases of art which he has collected in his travels, worked year after year, not alone on the art of writing poetry, but on all the arts, for he believes that true poetry, after all, is but the reflection of the combined arts. Here has he written many strong and beautiful poems, plays and books of prose; and here, too, has he planned a most unique trip around the world.

Mr. Keeler leaves San Francisco for this trip August 30th. Wherever he finds a sufficient number of English-speaking people to justify a recital, he will read from his poems and plays. Whenever a singer can be procured, those of his poems which Mrs. Simonds has set to music will be sung. His first stop will be at Honolulu; from there to Japan, where he will remain about a month; thence to China for about the same length of time, and so on, reaching Batavia for the Christmas-time, and the Mediterranean countries, in the spring-time. From there he will tour Europe, reaching the great capitals, not direct from California, but after having made an Oriental tour. His stay in Europe has not yet been planned for in detail, but we of California know well that Mr. Keeler is an interpreter of all nature in terms of the ideal, and that wherever he goes in Europe, he will be appreciated.

Mr. Keeler has arranged several programs, giving much thought to the arrangement, for each one is marked by great variety. They are divided into three parts. The first consists of poems which show the poet's deep sympathy for struggling humanity; the next, of poems written for children, and the third dealing with the lighter side of some phase of life. It was the writer's pleasure to listen to one of the poet's recitals. The rendition was most impressive, for Mr. Keeler possesses that dramatic power which marks the true artist. His voice is most pleasing and of a quality which carries well. Wherever he may go, it is safe to assume that more than one program will be asked for. Before leaving California, Mr. Keeler will give farewell recitals before prominent clubs in both Berkeley and San Francisco.

Mr. Keeler is the author of a number of well-known books, and his friends are all looking forward to the publication, on his return, of his later poems. Though much interest is being taken in his trip, yet travel is no new thing to the poet. It was while he was on a sailing vessel bound for New York, that he gathered, on the 140-days' trip, material for his "Sailor Songs." He has spent a year in the South Sea Islands. He was a member of the Harriman expedition to Alaska, in company with John Muir and John Burroughs. He has had many interesting experiences in his own State, having gone with his wife for many months into the wilds of Mendocino County, that he might study nature more closely; then to San Juan Capistrano Mission, using the refectory as a studio, that he might become more familiar with Mission life; and then on the Mohave Desert, to visit still other missions.

Even while yet in High School, the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government sent him to Nevada to study the animals of that region. At the time of the earthquake, he and his wife were very active in relief work. In fact, Mrs. Keeler's death was attributed to the fact that she worked beyond her strength at that time. Her passing was an unusually sad one, in that she and her husband had worked together in the arts, she having illustrated a number of his books. It is of interest to know that through Dr. Jordan of Stanford University, Dr. Wheeler of the University of California, and other prominent people, Mr. Keeler will be received in many parts of the Orient not

as a stranger, but as a friend. Our people here know Mr. Keeler to be a spiritual interpreter of life today, and that the messages he has to give are of rare value.

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT, AS I KNOW HIM.

(By E. W. Reynolds.)

If you should look in a directory, if there is one, of Imperial County, California, you would find this entry: Harold Bell Wright, rancher; postoffice, Meloland. If you look at an old map of California, you will not find Imperial County, as it was once a part of San Diego County. Neither will you find her principal towns of El Centro, Holtville, Imperial, Brawley and Calexico, as they have but recently sprung up as if by magic. Here, in the very heart of great, desolate waste these thriving centers of population are surrounded by more than a quarter-million acres of rich, fertile lands, touching the international boundary on the south—lands that have been "reclaimed" by irrigation and turned into prosperous farms and ranches. It is truly a great oasis in the desert of which, less than a dozen years ago, it was a part. In years of one figure, homes have been built, trees have been grown, crops have been planted and garnered, and government has been established. In those few years men with indomitable will and courage to meet every obstacle have put under cultivation an empire unequalled for productiveness anywhere in the whole world.

It does one good, coming from the busy throngs of what we call eastern civilization, to meet and mingle with these busy pioneers—men of mental strength and men of physical strength, that have known every hardship, but could not resist the spirit call of the great silent desert. Here you will be disappointed if you expect to hear "small talk" about small things; but you will find conversationalists a-plenty if you care to discuss the march of civilization, the rotation of crops, the chemistry of soils, the conservation of our natural resources, or engineering works like the Los Angeles aqueduct and the Panama Canal, or it may be, your favorite author or composer, for many of these men of action come from the great colleges like Harvard, Yale and Princeton. It is in an atmosphere like this—and a part of it—we find the man, who with his pen has set in vibration the heart strings of millions of people. He is not heralded in song and story, he is not banqueted and lionized at authors' and artists' clubs, he has had no escapades for notoriety. Then what manner of man is this, so much a part of Western progress, yet who writes books that are read by every English speaking nation?

To reach Tecolote Rancho you leave your Pullman at the county seat and enjoy a very comfortable drive eight miles due east, with green fields and verdant pastures on either side. There is no sign to mark the place or tell you when you have reached your destination, but if you know Harold Bell Wright, his tastes and habits, you will instantly recognize his home—a large, comfortable house of concrete, built entirely on the ground, Spanish architecture, with wide verandas and pergola. There is nothing in front to shut out the wide expansive view, while in the rear are ranch houses, barns and corrals; back of which and extending to the east and west are his acres of reclaimed lands. In his home you will receive cordiality and hospitality. His devotion as a husband and father—for he has three boys—will no less impress you than the devotion he receives in turn. If you arrive unannounced you will most likely find him dressed in corduroys, flannel hat and wide-brim hat, or if the weather is very warm, he will greet you in the prevailing khaki, for this rancher and man of letters works incessantly. His zeal for pioneer work is second only to his love for reaching the lives of men and women through the medium of his pen.

Mr. Wright arises with the sun, goes over the intended work for the day, gives instructions to his foreman, and then after having breakfasted he spends some time in the pasture with his horses, where if you should be an unobserved observer you will hear him talking to them like the friends and companions that they are and calling each by name. Later you will see him walking across fields or overlooking the repairing or constructing of an irrigating ditch. The afternoon he usually spends in reading or writing or he will take his favorite saddle horse for a long ride, going once more beyond the bounds of civilization out into the open

—the great, silent desert. He loves the desert, and is held by its magic spell, and no less will it hold you, should you be so fortunate as to stand beside him on the mesa and read the unwritten history of past ages and ages. After the evening meal this man of tireless energy spends an hour or two with his family, seemingly free from all thought and all care for the morrow. Frequently some neighboring rancher calls for an evening of chat and the sociability of the family circle. If he has some definite literary work on hand which he is looking forward to completion, he will go into his study after the family have retired, and there not infrequently till nearly dawn the stillness is unbroken, save by the scratching of his pen.

It is by no means an easy task for this man of versatility to write a novel, for the reason that he does nothing in the ordinary way. He takes first the message that is uppermost in his heart longing for the pathway of expression to the souls and consciences of men and women. The plot is then conceived to carry the message. This sometimes requires much time, labor and study, as Mr. Wright will not use life conditions and surroundings with which he is unfamiliar. He then writes the outline of his story, placing characters, climaxes and principal incident. Next comes the separate writing of a biography or life history of each character. He now drafts the first writing of the dialogue, or complete story, making constant reference to the original outline and a more constant study of each character biography. In every incident in the story, before the author allows his character to act or speak, he analyzes his or her temperament, heredity and environment and determines conclusively just what he or she would do or say under the existing condition. Three and sometimes four complete writings of a novel are made before the final one is sent for publication. Sometimes he will find a single chapter comparatively easy to write and to require but a short time. However, I have known him to sit in his study with pencil in hand and paper before him, scarcely shifting his position for five or six hours, and writing less than a dozen words, after which he seemed physically exhausted.

Mr. Wright's books are the stamp of sincerity of his own life. His characters are so personal to him that he seems himself but one of them, and in a sense lives with them in another world. Several times when a manuscript had reached the stage of completion I have asked him to read for me certain chapters and invariably he would feel so much a part of the action and so nearly akin to the characters that before finishing the chapter he would be so overcome with emotion that I would have to finish the chapter for myself. He simply cannot read aloud certain chapters of his own writings. He finds the great strain in writing comes in the last few weeks before the book is finished. After completing "The Calling of Dan Matthews" he was all but confined to his bed for more than a month.

Harold Bell Wright is a man of exemplary and temperate habits and the soul of geniality. I have never known him to use a profane word, or become offensive in his talk or manner. He is retiring in disposition, modest to a marked degree, a lover of truth and a hater of pretense. He speaks to whomsoever he meets in passing and never fails to add a few remarks or pleasantries. His neighbors admire him and love him akin to hero-worship; not because of what he has done, but because of the life and character back of it all, dominated as it is by the highest of ideals, the purest of motives, and the sincerest of purposes. But a short distance back of his house, lies just one single acre of desert in all its primitiveness, with its hummocks, mesquite and

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greasewood. To this spot Mr. Wright will soon remove his primitive study to stand as a memory to the writing of "The Calling of Dan Matthews" and "The Winning of Barbara Worth" until carried away by relic hunting tourists; and if these keep on the increase it will not last long unless Mr. Wright sees fit to give it protection.

I have finished reading the final writing of "The Winning of Barbara Worth," as clean a story as man ever wrote. From the first compelling line of the first chapter the interest quickly becomes intense, and increases with every page to the final climax comparable to Hugo's "Waterloo." This master hand of fiction has exceeded his own past efforts. His characters are life-like, descriptions fine, motives and incidents high, action rapid and thrilling, local color strong. I wonder if this gifted author will ever write a bigger story than "The Winning of Barbara Worth?" Many thousands of readers will ask themselves the same question, but time only holds the answer.

N. S. C. W. Parlor News

(Continued from Page 30, Column 3.)

Northern Parlors to Celebrate.

Quincy—A committee from Quincy Parlor, No. 131, is arranging a two-days' celebration of Admission Day in this city, and it is expected that all the Parlors in this portion of the State, as far down the line as Oroville, will take part therein. There will be a parade, various amusements and sports, and literary exercises. Special excursion rates over the railroads have been arranged for, and the Chamber of Commerce is assisting in arranging details. Accommodations have been secured for all visitors, and a great number are expected. The general committee from the Parlor is composed of H. F. Hail (chairman), George H. Stephan, M. C. Kerr, J. D. McLaughlin and E. M. Cameron, and various sub-committees are arranging the details.

Hold Joint Installation.

Sebastopol—August 1st, the officers-elect of Sebastopol Parlor, No. 143, and Sunset Parlor, No. 188, N.D.G.W., were jointly installed. D.D.G.P. Mrs. Nichols of San Francisco officiated for the Native Daughters, the officers installed being: President, Mrs. Mary E. Holloway; first vice-president, Miss Gertrude Wyllie; second vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Phillips; third vice-president, Miss Myrtle Kelly; recording secretary, Miss Sadie Woodward; financial secretary, Miss Elizabeth Donnelly; treasurer, Miss Dora Boyd; marshal, Miss Mae Burroughs; inside sentinel, Miss Nellie Cereghino; outside sentinel, Izola Crawford; trustees—Mrs. Elizabeth Jack, Mrs. Dell Frates, Mrs. Minnie Murphy; past president, Mrs. Elizabeth Scudder; organist, Cora Howell.

For the Native Sons, D.D.G.P. Thomas F. Meagher acted as installing officer, those inducted into office being: President, H. B. Scudder; first vice-president, E. J. Sharp; second vice-president, W. Mello; third vice-president, F. C. Burroughs; secretary, T. A. Ronsheimer; treasurer, Thomas E. Kelly; marshal, John S. Saunders; trustee, Fred V. Showalter; surgeons, J. E. Maddux and F. N. Folson; inside sentinel, W. Arfsten; outside sentinel, Vivian Berry; past president, Fred McFarlane.

After the ceremonies, John S. Saunders, in an enthusiastic speech, presented Sebastopol Parlor with a handsome silk American flag, which will make its first public appearance in Santa Rosa on Admission Day. Ice cream and cake were followed by dancing and social converse.

"Native Home Items"

(Continued from Page 8, Column 3.)

stole and made it a thieves' den. Of course, when they stole they had to be punished, so it naturally came about that the hangman's house and the gihet arose there, in order to put them to death. And the hungrier they were, the more the hangman had to attend to.

But when the old apple woman's cart was set up in that terrible place, she commenced giving the children apples to eat, so they were not so hungry, did not steal so much and grow up to be thieves, and the den passed. Of course, with no more thieves to punish, the hangman took down his gihet. And then arose the hank and security for the kingdom.

No one ever knew when the old apple woman ceased to stand by her cart, giving apples to the children, for they trained other old women to follow her noble example and stand there just the same, as if she had never died at all, but lived on forever. And the kings and the queens saw to it that there were always plenty of apples to give to the children from the sacred apple-cart.

GLORIOUS HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS OLD PORTSMOUTH.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Journal for July has the following interesting, but brief, history of the famous old "Portsmouth," that it is hoped to have assigned to this coast: "Senator George C. Perkins, writing under date of May 26th, states, 'I enclose a report made by me on the hill to appropriate \$25,000 to repair the "Portsmouth," and hope the measure will carry, and that we shall be able to have the vessel transferred to the Coast.' Later, Mr. Perkins submitted a report from the Committee on Naval Affairs in favor of transferring the "Portsmouth," and in this report the following concise history of the "Portsmouth" is given:

U. S. S. Portsmouth, second of the name. Built at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. (Kittery, Me.), in 1834. Her battery varied at different periods from twenty-two to fourteen guns.

First cruise, 1844-1848, in the Pacific under command of Commander J. B. Montgomery, squadron of Commodore J. D. Sloat. Took a prominent part on coast of California in war with Mexico.

June 3, 1846, arrived in the harbor of San Francisco, California, and, July 5, 1846, landed a party of seamen and marines for the protection of American consul and citizens, under command of Lieutenant J. B. Misroon, United States Navy, and Lieutenant H. B. Watson, United States Marine Corps.

July 9, 1846, war having been declared, landed a force at Yerba Buena, by order of Commodore Sloat, took possession of San Francisco, and at 8 a. m. hoisted the United States flag in front of the custom-house. Sent detachments of officers and men to raise the United States flag at Sutter's Fort (Sacramento), Sausalito, Sonoma, and Bodega.

March 11, 1847, to October 29, 1847, captured three Mexican vessels. Two of them were ransomed for \$14,929.

February 24, 1848, sailed from Valparaiso; reached Boston, May 5, 1848.

From 1849 to 1851, one of the African Squadron. From 1851 to 1854, Pacific Squadron.

From 1856 to 1858, East India Squadron, under Commander A. H. Foote, took most prominent part in the capture and destruction of the Barrier Forts, Canton River, November 16-22, 1856. In this engagement there were seven Americans killed and twenty-two wounded. The Portsmouth was struck by shot twelve times. At the close of the action she was given three rousing cheers by the crews of the British men-of-war lying near.

From 1859 to 1861, African Squadron; captured several slavers. From 1861 to 1865, West Gulf Squadron; with Admiral Farragut, commanded by Commander S. Swartwout, at passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, occupation of New Orleans, and numerous engagements in the lower Mississippi. Made a number of prizes.

In 1866, quarantine ship, New York Harbor. In 1867 to 1868, fitting as a training ship and on special duty. From 1869 to 1871, South Atlantic Squadron. From 1872 to 1877, special service to Brazil and Pacific Squadron. In 1877, training ship for boys, San Francisco. In 1878, special service in connection with the Paris Exposition. From 1879 to 1894, training ship for apprentices, Atlantic Coast. January 17, 1895, transferred by the Navy Department to the Naval Militia, State of New Jersey.

At the present date lying at the New York Navy Yard.

Hon. Geo. von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, some time ago decided to lend the "Portsmouth" to the Treasury Department for service at Hampton Roads as a quarantine vessel. Senator Perkins hopes, however, that this interesting naval relic may be sent to San Francisco.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO ALL CALIFORNIA

ISSUED THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH BY THE

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Contributions relating to the Native Sons and Native Daughters, and to the development of the State, are solicited, together with illustrations, which will be returned. To insure prompt publication, however, copy must be in our hands NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. No attention will be given contributions unless signed by some reliable party, but, when desired, the contributor's name will be withheld from publication.

Vol. IX.

OCTOBER, 1911

No. 6; Whole No. 54

VOLUME BEGAN WITH MAY NUMBER; ENDS WITH THIS (OCTOBER) NUMBER.



THE TRAIN HAD RESTED FOR THE night by a solitary spring. Encircling ranks of luxuriant cane had kept its waters cool, and enabled it to resist perennial draught. This spot alone had power to please, alone redeemed the waste from utter barrenness of aridity and dearth. The oxen stood in their yokes, the drivers were ready for the word, and for a space of leagues the way was open. Beyond the level plain that westward spread, a continuous range seemed to deny passage and repel approach. This range Mr. J. W. Brier, Sr., volunteered to explore, and the two young men were willing to share the fatigue and dangers of the undertaking. It was understood that the wagons, following at leisure, would halt on the margin of the plain, and there await the possibly belated return of the scouts.

The latter, filling their canteens from the spring and stowing a light ration, waved their cheerful adieu, and struck the trail with such vigor that, while they yet cast a lengthened shadow, the grim mountain confronted them and the desert was at their backs. Deeming it wise to separate for the best results, they ratified a solemn covenant, binding each and all to return to the point of starting, and there remain until the reunion was complete. An obligation assumed with prudence, should have been discharged with fidelity; but, in situations of the kind, it does so happen that men are often influenced by considerations of personal convenience, safety or advantage, corroborative proof of which will appear in the outcome of this adventure.

When, after a strenuous day, the leader returned, the sun was shooting level beams across the far expanse, and already the night-winds had begun to moan. Unless his companions had become seriously involved, they had forgotten or disregarded their tryst. In vain he waited; in vain he called; in vain his eyes sought the desert for the white wagon tops that should have been in view. Never had he known a keener disappointment, a more depressing sense of loneliness and loss. Night was coming down upon the wilderness with cohorts of wind and darkness. A dun, diaphanous wall, semi-vaporous, slowly rose to obscure the mountains and shut away the light of stars. There was no time to be lost by parleying with sentiment. Whatever may have been the cause, men had failed to keep their promises, and it was one man against hunger and thirst, weariness and cold, the perils of a pathless wild, the rayless gloom, and horror of a tempest-ridden night.

The lone pedestrian decided to make the spring his objective point, hoping that soon the camp-fires would inform his vision and direct his way. He had not proceeded far when the wind, sweeping down from the north and every moment gathering velocity, bore him from his course, impelling him southward into the deep-cut trail of a cyclone. Its banks were heavily flanked with gigantic, gnarled sage, and every step was impeded by rocks and boulders, impending boughs and projecting roots. The fugitive was frequently tripped and thrown with violence, but he had no time to nurse his bruises or to staunch his wounds. In the impenetrable darkness he had no conception of distance, direction, or the lapse of time.

A LONELY TRAIL

(Written for The Grizzly Bear by J. W. BRIER, Lodi, California.)

Panting from exertion, his garments wet with perspiration, on he plunged, while minutes were multiplied into hours, and miles into leagues. It would have been madness to attempt an escape from the wash. The wilderness was full of howling, shrieking furies under the terror of lash and sting, rank crowding upon rank in the confusion of frenzied flight and swift, unrelenting pursuit. Observation would have been impossible even had the sky been clear, the stars shining and the moon at full, as, in this quarter, the desert was overgrown with greasewood and sage, of compact mass and huge proportions. In the protection of bush or bank, rest was prohibited by the intensity of the cold which, in the certain event of sleep, must have proved fatal; but in the wild and swirling current that swept everything before it, every consideration yielded to the madness of flight. The hardy Pioneer, the finder of desert paths, was only an atom before the fierce impulsion that hurled him whither he knew not, into what maze or peril, or to what distance from his family and friends.

At length, to his vast astonishment, great walls of rock rose on either hand, and he was confronted by an acclivity over which, perhaps, during centuries, myriads of men from bursting clouds had taken their plunge. As nearly as he could judge, it was midnight. The wind had abated, partly from exhaustion, and partly from the resistance that piled it against the mountains and sent it in an upper flow to spread over all the wide campaign and die in murmurs that could not be heard.

With difficulty he clambered out of the wash, and feeling his way on hands and knees, gained a shelf whose smooth surface of rock invited to repose. It was a sheltered spot, protected by a rank growth of oily scrub; and here he decided to kindle a fire, as the air was biting cold and his garments damp from the long and violent exertion he had put forth. Gathering a quantity of inflammable leaves and twigs, he drew his serape about them, igniting them with a match. The crackling flame shot upward in a lofty spire, illuminating the wild and rugged scene and guiding him to new supplies of fuel. In the heat of the conflagration his clothing was quickly dried, and his limbs soled with a sense of perfect rest. The soft and gentle, though insistent, pressure of sleep admonished him to wrap his mantle about him and assume recumbency. To him, indeed, this stony bed was "soft as downy pillows are," and he was soon lost to consciousness and oblivious to the world.

From this state of blessedness he was aroused as by a shock. He sat up and gazed about him with bewildered eyes. The fire had long been dead, nothing remaining but ashes covered with snow. The mountain sides and the desert plain were white, while the eager air was searching and penetrating. He sprang to his feet, shook the fleece from his mantle, and gazed out upon the dismal scene. First he threw his vision into distance, scanning the region he had traversed in storm and darkness, and then attempting to locate the solitary spring. He sought in vain for the wagons, and despairingly dropped his eyes to the nearer

view. Astonishment and joy unspeakable! There they stood, almost at the base of his crag, with tokens of animation and cheer in newly-lighted fires and briskly-stirring forms. The intervening space was quickly covered, and the too venturesome explorer was soon embraced by his companion and greeted by his anxious friends. The incident was closed.

Presently the young men who had broken faith with their leader also came into camp. They had a story of their own, not wanting in the thrill of adventure and the spice of danger, or the fear that attends its apprehension. They had descended from the hills while yet the sun was above their crest. As there was no camp in evidence to give them welcome, they immediately went in quest of it. Whether the train had borne to the south, or returned to the spring, it was impossible to determine. Adopting a middle course, they were soon lost in the jungle, where night and the tempest overtook them.

Lost? They could not have been more effectually lost in the bowels of an Egyptian pyramid. Palpable darkness was over and about them. Wind of the sort that leaps and roars, shouts the onset and yells back the cry of kindred demands, beat them with flails and converted every bush into a scourge for their punishment. Add to all this the tangle, the sprawl, the gnarled limbs, the knotted joints, the elbows, the out-shooting arms, the incredible altitude and spread of a boskage in which the light of day is measurably obscured.

They managed to keep together and made some headway, whitherward they knew not. At length they saw a smoky flare, so faint and fitful that they could form no just judgment of its distance; but they agreed that it must be a long way off. Evidently they were in line with the wagons, for in such a region the habitations of the wild men are never found. Regardless now of the tempest and the cruel serm that disputed with them every inch of the way, they redoubled exertion and suddenly plunged into the open, to behold, in immediate presence, the camp-fire for which they sought. Before it crouched two half-naked savages. The surprise was mutual; and both parties emitted a yell of terror that rose above the roar and clamor of the elements. The natives fled, leaping into the jungle beyond, and escaping from what must have been, to them, in terrible reality, a visitation from the unknown world. The intruders soon regained their composure, and were glad to spend the remainder of the night in comparative comfort. When the chill morning dawned, they had no difficulty in finding their way to open ground and locating the encampment of their friends.

Perhaps the interest of this narrative requires that the brave explorers should have perished miserably, or been carried into unknown captivity by the wanderers of some desert tribe; but the truth has been told, and, moreover, the taste of the writer and the moral health of the reader forbid the spice.

(Editor's Note.—The above deals with the adventures of the deceased father of the accredited writer, one of the "Argonauts of Death Valley." In the June, 1911, Grizzly Bear, Mr. Brier who, as a child, was a member of this party, gave a most

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

HOW SANTA ROSA RECEIVED ITS NAME

(Written for The Grizzly Bear by TOM GREGORY, of Santa Rosa Parlor, N.S.G.W.)



SANTA ROSA DE LIMA, TITULAR patroness of the capital city of Peru, was born in that place April 20, 1586, and died there August 24, 1617, after her almost entire life of thirty-one years had been passed in the austere existence of a nun of St. Dominic. Her family was of noble birth, in Old Spain, numbering in its line many cultured and illustrious persons. Because of the remarkable flower-like beauty of the babe, her face showing forth the faint tintings of the queen rose of Lima, there could be only one fitting name for her—Rose—and she was named Rose of St. Mary. Even while little more than a child she evinced the deep spiritual feeling of a person of mature years, and such was her exalted and saintly character, that fifty-one years after her death her beatification took place, and in 1671 she was canonized, by order of Pope Clement X, who appointed August 30th for her feast day. In Lima this day is celebrated in politico-religious splendor. In a great procession is carried her image covered with priceless jewels and decorated with the beautiful red roses for which the South American city is famous.

August 30, 1829, Padre Juan Amoroso, the founder of Mission San Rafael, with Jose Cantua, an attendant, held religious services on the bank of the River Chococalomi—the name of the small stream which flows through the present county seat of Sonoma, and about a mile above the city. The zealous priest was doing missionary work, and under the trees was struggling, in language laboriously fitted to their simple understanding, to portray to the inhabitants the godliness of the Peruvian saint—it being her fast day. The spirituality of a California Indian, the mission fathers found to be a rocky field to toil in, but this day, Santa Rosa's day, Padre Amoroso labored not wholly in vain, as one convert—a young girl—expressed a willingness to accept the faith of that other girl spoken of by the white stranger. He baptised her there, giving her the name of Rosa. Then he abruptly ended his ministrations on the Rio Chococalomi, and the next minute—or less—he was aboard his mustang and flying south-bound through the wild oats, with half a hundred yelling Indians trying to stick him as full of arrows as St. Sebastian.

They had sat around on the banks of the stream and curiously watched the unknown "medicine man" at his strange ceremonies, and they had enjoyed the entertainment until he came to the rite of baptism. This mystic performance was too much for their primitive nerves, and they arose as one "Injun," and the whole rancheria broke loose. Talking to the heavens, even though they did not in the least understand the talk, was harmless; but bewitching a squaw with what seemed to be magic incantations was a deadly peril to the tribe. Father John safely reached Mission San Rafael, thanks to his good horse, which had sufficient Andalusian thoroughbred in his heels to lead the biped racers, and which feat the priest fully appreciated, for he named the animal "Centella," a direct reference to the lightning-like dash back to Marin County. Centua, after considerable dodging and doubling on the trail, landed in San Rafael next day, his condition being what may be described as "all in." The padre continued his mission among the natives of the coast, but there is no record of Jose ever taking any more interest in their moral advancement.

In the confusion of the missionary's hurried hegira from the valle Rosa, after this brief appearance, Rosa slips wraith-like out of history, and whither no man knoweth. Such is to be regretted. She might have become the wife of some early Sonoma pioneer, and the mahala-mother of a race of F. F. C. blue-bloods, like Pocahontas and her Virginians; or she might have been the theme of an immortal poem to tinkle like running water through old western forests, reminding one of Minnehaha. But the red people of the Chococalomi rushed the white medicine man out of the scene, and his neophyte back into the wilds, so suddenly that her story ends unfinished. Whether Rosa renounced her new faith or suffered martyrdom for it, and became a second edition of Santa Rosa de Lima, no "early settler" in voluminous reminiscence has told. But her name-in-the-church and the name of her saintly patroness live in the stream whose lustral waters in sacred rite confirmed her christianity; live in the floral city of the north where the Liman roses blow in all the beauty of the flower-sisterhood under the towering walls of the Andes; live in the broad vega

parked under its oaks, the level llano mapping itself out in fields of unfailing harvests.

So the story and the name have drifted down the stream from the place of baptism—even changing the stream, the padre's Jordan, to Santa Rosa Creek; then threading the Township of Santa Rosa and the Llano de Santa Rosa, and making a southern boundary for Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa, and at the end of its western run emptying into the Laguna de Santa Rosa, whence both streams, meandering together northward, meet Mark West Creek; and then a little farther westward all three find the Rio Russ—Russian River—and mingling, the quaret ripple on to the sea.

St. Rose of Lima, almost three hundred years in her tomb, is hut a memory and a handful of ashes, but her name is pretty well spread over the middle belt of Sonoma County. The Indian girl here evoked from the forgotten past to round out a tale, was only a flash, an instant on the scene and was gone, but in that breath of being she was the medium through which passed the flower-title from saint to city—Santa Rosa.

AN INDIAN LEGEND OF SQUAW HOLLOW

(Written for The Grizzly Bear by LUCY WAKEFIELD, Sacramento, California.)



THE LONG WINTER WAS PAST. The spirit of spring hovered over Squaw Hollow, tipping its trees with tender green, starring its hill-sides with buttercups, thrilling its sunshine with song. From east to west, in the Hollow, a stream wound its way through blossomed willows, murmuring past oak and alder, pine and maple. It eddied into a pretty pool now and then, and it was into one of these clear mirrors, one morning in 1868, that a young squaw eagerly looked.

Perhaps she had dropped something. She bent nearer and nearer. Finally, she stooped low, lay flat on her stomach, and drank, her face on the water. When she arose, she looked around like a startled fawn. Some presence foreign to her alert senses was near. She gathered up the armful of watercress she had found and glided silently away. Across the Hollow and up a hillside she went.

And there was one who watched for her. Sitting flat on a granite boulder, near a rude hut, the girl's grandmother waited. The boulder had been used for years as a household work-table. On its surface lay several pestles, and into one of its many smooth mortars the grandam slowly dropped shelled acorns. A squirrel looked down at her from an oak limb overhead. He had had his share of acorns, but he, too, waited and watched. If the young squaw did not return, perhaps he could add one more kernel to his store, for sometimes the grandmother rested in her vigil and then, how easy for him to scamper to the boulder and away! But the girl came back, and with an impudent call to its mate, the squirrel made for its burrow.

Old Elizabeth raised both arms for the watercresses, and the hearer sat down on the rock and immediately began to pound the acorns with the smallest pestle there, talking low and musically the while. Elizabeth habbled over the cresses. She was young again, roaming the hills, marking the last bit of winter, finding the first bit of spring. The world was hers then, and her people's. Now, the white man owned it, but no one could take from her the love of hill and vale, of mountain and plain, of stream and river. Her naked heart wrapped itself in memories of these.

"Grandmother," said the girl after a short silence of talking and grinding, "strange noise at the stream. Not squirrel, not bird, not deer."

"Fox," suggested the listener.

"Not fox."

The grandmother's eyes all but closed. She raised one hand to shade them and peered into the distance. Then her gaze wandered from wigwam to wigwam in the Hollow. She shook her head and with sudden weird cries arose and heckoned the granddaughter into the hut. Strange pleading sounds burst from the older woman's lips—sounds that never come unless the heart has been forsaken. She had loved her own child, her dear maiden. One day a pale-faced man had made his way to their wigwam, sick. He was nursed to health. After his recovery he lingered there, hunting. One morning the man and the maiden were missing. Another moon, and the girl came back, but she was no longer the "Laughing Water" of the settlement, and one

A LONELY TRAIL

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

interesting account of the trials and tribulations of this Pioneer band who came to California by the Southern Route. Much has been written and published concerning the Death Valley Pioneers, but the accounts given by Mr. Brier (whose mother was also of the party and is still living, and from whom the facts in his articles are obtained) have the great value of being founded upon truth and not colored to suit the fancy of writers who, in dealing with Pioneer events, are guided largely by their own imaginations rather than by the actual experiences of those who participated in the stirring events of the Pioneer days. The articles published in The Grizzly Bear, from the pen of J. W. Brier, are the only ones so far published giving an unvarnished account of the Death Valley Argonauts' pilgrimage to California, and as this band came along a course not generally selected, the recounting of their sufferings and experiences is particularly valuable to those interested in the State's early history. That Mr. Brier's articles are written in a manner to not only hold the reader's close attention, but, of vastly more importance, impress him with the truthfulness of what is related, must be admitted by the readers of The Grizzly Bear.)

evening, when the sunset crimsoned the west like fire, the maiden's life went out and she left a tiny girl papoose to the warm breeze that blew from the south.

Elizabeth had never told her charge before. An evil spirit was abroad. It was time.

But why should the granddaughter lament? The world was beautiful and mysterious. She was young and strong.

An Indian strolled by their hut, a gun over his right shoulder, a rabbit over his left. He laid the rabbit on the boulder, where both squaws sat again.

"You," he said.

The girl smiled.

"Cook?" she asked.

"Cook; eat," he replied, and straightway she began skinning the game.

Elizabeth looked on approvingly. Her skillful hands, now busy with her baskets, blended the misery of the past with the certain good of the present. But when the Indian expressed a desire to take the girl to his own hut, Elizabeth bent her head sadly.

"Me old," she muttered. "Not yet."

At that moment the report of a rifle rang near, and down through the waxy leaves of the oak a dead squirrel fell pell-mell, into the grandmother's lap. There was the cracking of twigs from a manzanita thicket near, and a white man strode into the camp.

Elizabeth raised her eyes to the stranger's face. She rose to her feet. It was nearly seventeen years since she had seen this man—this man with eyes like the sky, with hair like the earth. But the moon was in his hair now, and the scar across his face was no longer red, like blood.

Pain, hatred, revenge, shone in the still sharp eyes of the Indian woman. Fear held her heart.

And he knew her. It was the squaw that had nursed him years before. He looked from her to the girl who stood just outside the door of the hut, with face, eyes, aye, her every feature, his own!

The white man had children at home who believed in him—fair girls and sturdy boys. The grace of this child's pure youth did not appeal to him. She, a squaw, was their sister! Swift, unreasoning anger surged into his heart. With an oath, he raised his rifle. Repentance of his sin was far removed from him.

The Indian man crouched like a tiger. The strange scene had but one meaning for him, and that was harm to her he claimed. His shot rang loud and true.

Elizabeth sank on the rock in a swoon. The granddaughter went to the dead man. She bent nearer and nearer to his face, as she had bent to her own at the stream. His was like the face in the pool, only it was his.

Her lover watched her. As the white man's features grew rigid, the girl turned away with a shudder and went back to Elizabeth, who was now moaning faintly.

The Indian never stirred. The girl looked at him shyly. His bravery, not his game, had won her heart.

The eloquence of reason is greater than the eloquence of passion as a force in moulding human opinion.

BEAR FLAG COUNTY'S ADMISSION DAY CELEBRATION



THOUSANDS OF BEAR FLAGS were everywhere to be seen in Santa Rosa during the Admission Day celebration, September 8th, 9th and 10th. They decorated the streets, adorned the buildings, and were carried by the 3000 marchers in the Admission Day parade. The Bear Flag, always emblematic of the Native Sons and Native Daughters, is particularly appropriate for a Santa Rosa celebration, for the reason that it was in Sonoma County—of which Santa Rosa is the county seat—that the flag of the "California Republic" was made and first flung to the breeze. And then again, the Bear Flag had an added value in this year's Admission Day festivities, as it has been, by act of the State Legislature, designated the official State flag. The celebration that has just gone down into history, therefore, can be appropriately termed the Bear Flag celebration, for the festivities were held in the Bear Flag's birthplace, on the birthday of the Bear Flag state, and were participated in by the Bear Flag's sons and daughters.

The Santa Rosa Admission Day celebration was a success beyond the fondest hopes of the committee of Santa Rosa Parlor, N.S.G.W., that promoted it and worked unceasingly for its success. The city was filled to overflowing with visitors, and the program of entertainment satisfied the most exacting. The largest crowd was, of course, present in the city on September 9th, the day of the big Admission Day parade.

The parade was led by Santa Rosa Parlor of Native Sons and the Sonoma County Parlors of the Order—Healdsburg, Glen Ellen, Sonoma, Petaluma and Sebastopol—uniformed in white duck suits with yellow sashes, white shoes and white hats. With these Parlors were three distinguished pioneers—J. S. Williams, who was born at Healdsburg in 1846 and is reputed to be the first son of American parents born in Sonoma County; James McChristian, 84 years old, who was at Sonoma when the Bear Flag, or California Republic was established, June 14, 1846, and John Benton, a veteran of the Mexican War. The California Pioneers followed, in carriages.

Then came the several visiting Parlors of Native Sons and Daughters, each delegation attractively uniformed and escorted by a band or drum corps. As the 3000 marchers passed through the several streets set aside for the pageant, they were loudly cheered by 25,000 people who lined both sides of the route.

N.S.G.W. AND N.D.G.W. PARLORS IN PARADE.

At 11 o'clock all the participants in the Admission Day parade were in readiness, and with Grand Marshal J. C. Smith at its head, the line proceeded from Fourth street east to Exchange avenue, to Third street, to D street, to Fourth street; thence west on Fourth street to Mendocino avenue; thence north on Mendocino to College, counter-marching on Mendocino back to Fourth street; thence west on Fourth street to parade stand on A street, where the parade was reviewed and dismissed by the grand marshal and staff.

The parade was made up as follows—where not otherwise noted, the reference being to Parlors of Native Sons of the Golden West:

Advance—Platoon of San Francisco police; Grand Marshal, J. C. Smith; Chief of Staff, Col. L. W. Juilliard; Chief of Aides, William W. Skaggs; Special Aide, James Rolph, Jr.; Aides to Grand Marshal—Angelo J. Rossi, Dr. J. M. Toner, Thos. F. Mengher, Jacob Friderger, J. F. Prestwood, L. Kihn, Max Licht and William N. Lamphrey; Petaluma Patriarchs Militant Band; Grand Officers N.S. G.W.; Grand Officers N.D.G.W.

First Division—Marshal, Christian Schlake, Jr.; Aides, William J. Farrell and Claude Howard; Drum Corps; Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28; Healdsburg Parlor, No. 68; Glen Ellen Parlor, No. 102; Sonoma Valley Band; Sonoma Parlor, No. 111; Petaluma Parlor, No. 27; Drum Corps; Live Cub Bear; Sebastopol Parlor, No. 143; James McChristian of the Bear Flag Party, and John Burton, of the Mexican War, in carriage; Mayor Edwards of Santa Rosa and City Council; Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County; California Pioneers.

Second Division—Marshal, W. D. Hobro, Jr.; Aides, Dr. T. B. W. Leland and F. H. Snhr; Band; California Parlor, No. 1; Drum Corps; Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29; Pacific Parlor, No. 10; Drum Corps; Rincon Parlor, No. 72; Gabriel Parlor, No. 139, N. D.G.W.; Drum Corps; National Parlor, No. 118; Drum Corps; Presidio Parlor, No. 194; Presidio Parlor, No. 118, N.D.G.W.

Third Division—Marshal, Edward E. Reese; Aides, John T. Stafford and W. K. Botzbach; Sacramento Band; Sacramento Parlor, No. 3; Sunset Parlor, No. 26; Elk Grove Parlor, No. 41; Granite Parlor, No. 83; Courtland Parlor, No. 106; Oak Park Parlor, No. 213; Sutter Fort Parlor, No. 241; Galt Parlor, No. 243; Las Lomas Parlor, No. 72, N.D.G. W.; Drum Corps; Stockton Parlor, No. 7; State Officials.

Fourth Division—Marshal, Fred H. Stanle; Aides, H. I. Mulereavy and William J. Benson; Band; Stanford Parlor, No. 76; Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W.; Niantic Parlor, No. 105; Drum Corps; El Dorado Parlor, No. 52; Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W.; Drum Corps; Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145; Drum Corps; Alameda Parlor, No. 154; Yosemite Parlor, No. 83, N.D.G.W.; Drum Corps; Marshal Parlor, No. 202; Drum Corps; Guadalupe Parlor, No. 231; Drum Corps; Castro Parlor, No. 232; Balboa Parlor, No. 234; James Lick Parlor, No. 242.

Fifth Division—Marshal, Frank Barnett; Aides, William J. Baecus and Harry G. Williams; Piedmont Parlor Band; Drum Corps; Piedmont Parlor, No. 120; Alameda Parlor, No. 47; Drum Corps; Berkeley Parlor, No. 210; Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W.; Estudillo Parlor, No. 223; Drum Corps; Brooklyn Parlor, No. 150; Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252; Oakland Parlor Band; Oakland Parlor, No. 50; Drum Corps; Bay View Parlor, No. 238; Halcyon Parlor, No. 146; Drum Corps and Fife Corps; Richmond Parlor, No. 217; Tallyho with Richmond Parlor, N.D.G.W.; Athens Parlor Bugle Corps; Athens Parlor, No. 195; Drum Corps; Claremont Parlor, No. 240.

Sixth Division—Marshal, D. J. Morrison; Aides, E. Plate and J. T. Terkelson; Band; Hesperian Parlor, No. 137; Drum Corps; Mission Parlor, No. 38; Drum Corps; Bay City Parlor, No. 104; Drum Corps; South San Francisco Parlor, No. 157; Drum Corps; Sequoia Parlor, No. 160; El Vespero Parlor, No. 118, N.D.G.W.; Drum Corps; Precita Parlor, No. 187; Olympus Parlor, No. 189; Drum Corps; Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207; Dolores Parlor, No. 208; Drum Corps; Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 214; Twin Peaks Parlor, No. 185, N.D.G.W.; El Capitan Parlor, No. 222; Russian Hill Parlor, No. 229.

Seventh Division—Marshal, B. Devine; Aides, J. J. Keating and R. R. Veale; Vallejo Band; Vallejo Parlor, No. 77; San Francisco Parlor, No. 174, N.D. G.W.; Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, No. 64; Drum Corps; Sea Point Parlor, No. 158; San Mateo Parlor, No. 23; El Carmelo Parlor, No. 256 (the Baby Parlor); Drum and Fife Corps; San Francisco Parlor, No. 49; Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W.; Santa Clara County Parlors in automobiles, as follows: San Jose Parlor, No. 22; Garden City Parlor, No. 82; Santa Clara Parlor, No. 100; Observatory Parlor, No. 177; Mountain View Parlor, No. 215; Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W.; San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W.

PROGRAM AT LITERARY EXERCISES.

Immediately following the parade, literary exercises were held in front of the Court House, the program being as follows:

Anthem Band
Introduction of President of the Day
By Hon. L. W. Juilliard, Santa Rosa Parlor,
No. 28, N.S.G.W.
President of Day Hon. H. C. Lichtenberger
Grand President, N.S.G.W., Los Angeles
Invocation Rev. Joseph M. Gleason
Palo Alto Parlor, No. 216, N.S.G.W.
Vocal Solo Lulu V. Emparan
Of Sonoma City
Reading of Poem written for the occasion by
Julius M. Alexander of Healdsburg Parlor, No.
68, N.S.G.W. Dr. Mariana Bertola
Past Grand President, N.D.G.W.
Address Hon. Lewis F. Byington
Past Grand President, N.S.G.W., San Francisco
Address Hon. John F. Davis
Grand Trustee, N.S.G.W., San Francisco
Benediction Rev. Joseph M. Gleason

"THEN AND TO-DAY."

The following poem, written for the occasion by Julius Myron Alexander, a past president of Healdsburg Parlor, No. 68, N.S.G.W., was a feature of the literary exercises following the parade:

Sixty-one years—Time marks as measured mile-posts
Between "Today" and "Then"—Oh serried, tramp-
ing hosts!
"Then" with its wearied footprints on the parched
sand,
Hoof-tracks of the desert, Westward to this Golden
Land;
"Then" hungered, sleepless, guarding day and
night,

Guarding 'gainst the arrow in its deadly feathered
flight;
Strewn along the pathway, bones all bleaching bare,
Trampling Westward, ever Westward, paying life as
fare,
Came the Argonauts from Eastward to a land in
sunlight born,
To a land like colored pictures of the sunset and
the morn.

"Then" through Gates o'er silver waters gleaming
Came white ships, with sail and banner streaming,
Battered by the tempest, gale and storm,
Bearing men, with hearts like throbbing engines
in their form;
Came these men for golden treasure;
Came, as recking hardships, only pleasure;
Came to measure life against the Western cliffs,
To track the canyons, and the snow in deepest
drifts;
Met upon the mountains, these men of land and sea;
Fought for life and treasure, by their Grizzly em-
rade free.

"Then" from high upon the mountains,
Looked these men from frozen fountains
Down toward the valleys; toward the sunset in the
West;
Saw the green of stretching meadows; saw the
weary storm at rest;
Heard the ringing of the bells, of the bells the
Padres rang;
Heard the echo of their chanting, of the chanting
songs they sang;
Heard the lowing of the cattle; saw the blooming
flowers afield;
Heard the story of the harvest, of its great and
bounteous yield.
"Then" they came from off the mountain, to the
valley and the lea,
Came these men of desert and these men from o'er
the sea.

"Today" is but the building of these men of long
ago;
"Today" is but the granite they bore across the
snow.
They were grizzled in their setting, they were hard-
ened like the steel;
They stood like statues chiseled, like trees that tem-
pest feel.
Better than they knew, they builded in their day;
The corner and the key-stone they cut from granite
gray;
Sleeping now these builders beneath this Western
sun;
A few with helmets whitened await their sands
to run.
"Today" is but the stone they carved with letters
bold;
"Today" is but the building of those Pioneers of
old.

Oh Cities, builded with your iron gird and beam!
Oh Valleys, where the ripening harvests gleam!
Oh Mountains, peaking to the ether blue!
And trees of forest in your towering strength that
grew!
Rivers running to the restless ocean's sweep!
Orchards, in your fruitage, gold and purple deep!
Oh State! On this our Golden Western State!
"Today" the record of thy birth, thy deeds are
great.
Across thy mountains and thy plains, we'll cut in
letters bold,
"Our Fathers and our Mothers," the Pioneers of
old.

LIKE A LETTER FROM HOME.

San Francisco, September 12th.

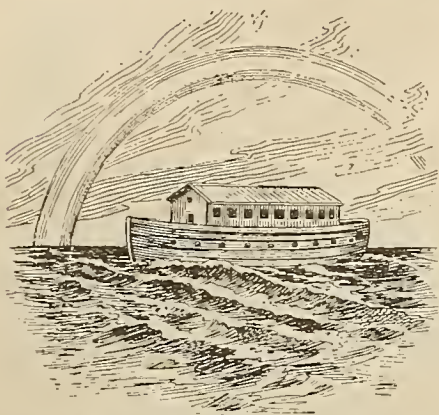
Editor Grizzly Bear Magazine—Dear Sir:
I have just returned from a trip through the
Old World and while there, my office sent me
regularly each month The Grizzly Bear, and
I assure you it was like "getting a letter
from home." I was enabled to procure al-
most any ordinary magazine I wanted while
there, but none was more eagerly sought for
by me than "THE" magazine of our beloved
Order.

The Grizzly Bear is improving every
month, and is entitled to the support of every
loyal Native Son. May you keep up the
good work. With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel, Grand Organizer,
Bay City Parlor, N.S.G.W.

Native Home Items---for the Education and Edification of the Young

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT ELLA AND UNCLE ADLEY STERLING.)



THE MARVELOUS TALE

OF THE I-MEE-MI-MINES.



EAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, read this story to your boys and girls and see if they understand it, for it is just as true today as it was in the days of early California, or at any time in the long ago. In those early days, kind neighbors used to be nice to the children and do many things to make them happy, and today the same thing is going on. Think of

all the splendors given by Mrs. Jane Stanford to endow the university at Palo Alto. Do you know the half of what that lovely friend of the young, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, has done, and is still doing, not only for the university at Berkeley, but also for the personal benefit of many young women and men who are so fortunate as to cross her path? Well, it is not easy to do things for children, because some of them do not appreciate these favors and gifts. But I do not want our kind neighbors to be discouraged, so I am telling you this month, for The Grizzly Bear Magazine, the marvelous tale of the fairy who met some strange creatures called I-mee-mi-mines:

Once upon a time there was a fairy named Considerree, who had traveled so far and learned so much that she was completely tired out, and a great longing came over her to return to her old home in the forest and hide herself from every eye. It was not a proud, pillared place, but merely a small sort of tower in the wood, which was hers, and she thought how happy she would be to find herself there once more. So she summoned the Afreet, Je Madjo, and he placed an airship at her disposal and lifted thereon all the beautiful things she had gathered, and took her safely across ocean and over land until he set her down in front of her own little tower in the wood. Then came some useful brownies and set to work to unpack and arrange the contents of her boxes, so that inside the tower you could gaze for hours, studying all the walls covered with interesting things from many lands.

Of course all the other fairies in the counties roundabout heard of the return of Fairy Considerree and upon an appointed day there came fifty of them to give her greetings and welcome her home. But each one was so busy with her own work in her own tower that many months passed and Considerree was well rested and began to be lonesome. She used to fly around the forest (invisible, of course,) and watch the stars by night and the flowers and trees by day and make pictures of the butterflies and the moths; but most of all, she found herself studying the pigmies of the forest, for there were many of them. They had most tremendous voices and were always ordering things around as if they owned the earth and everything on it. At certain hours not one was to be seen anywhere, and then, all at once, they would troop out of their hiding places, a short time before sunset, with their enormous voices turned on as if they meant to split the very skies. And they would rush at each other in sham battles, try to butt each other with their funny little horns, and roar so that the very animals would fly from before them. Sometimes she caught them destroying flowers and trees, or breaking the windows of the few houses here and there in the forest, and with a whoop they would disappear into their holes in the ground, where nobody could follow them.

More and more Considerree became lonesome. She kept thinking, "Can I possibly catch one of these pigmies, fetch it in, feed it, tame it, and turn it into a being that will be company for me, I will teach it wonderful arts, tell it the secrets of Fairyland, share my treasures with it." But the pigmy was a kind of gleegeen, and did not know which side of its bread was buttered, neither did it know enough to go in when it rained. It was half blind and could only see what was in front of its nose, and as its nose was turned toward the back of its head most of the time, you can imagine what a lot of tumbles the poor thing had when it was walking along, all wiggly-woggly. Sometimes Considerree decided that they were a kind of tadpole—pollywog creatures on land—because they wriggled all the time, but she felt sure that some of them outgrew this peculiar stage of existence; because occasionally she saw other beings come running out suddenly and drag the pigmies into their holes when danger was nigh. When the dragon of the forest appeared, rushing along with its fiery eyes and breathing smoke from its nostrils, many hands appeared to draw back these gleegeens from its fearful path, and to hide them safely away. She was quite sure these were the older ones, who had outgrown this pollywog stage, and had arrived at a higher plane of existence. Pretty soon she noticed there were two kinds of these pigmies running around, and that the one with long tresses was milder than the other. Nevertheless, they all seemed as wild as birds of the air.

More and more lonesome became Considerree, although she was busy at her spinning of fine silken threads and weaving them all together in her loom, for she had the arts of weaving and spinning down to a science. She kept thinking of these queer little creatures all the time. "I should be satisfied," she was saying to herself, "if even one of the freckled ones, with big ears, would come and get tamed." All at once she heard a faint sound, as if something alive were rustling on the tower stair outside. She ran and opened the door. Sure enough, there was a pigmy, and it was one freckled like a turkey's egg. It had large ears, like handles, to its head, and odd black eyes, far apart, with frowzy red hair and the funniest little horns you ever saw. Considerree ran for a box of sweetmeats and offered them to the gleegeen, who was really sitting there, very still, as if quite at home. He looked at her comically and took one—only one—and said something in the pigmy language that sounded as if it meant to say, "Thanky, ma'am." How pleased Considerree was, as she replied, "You are welcome." And after that it often sat there and she always gave it something sweet to eat. One day there was a fair-haired, blue-eyed little gleegeen sitting there beside the freckled one, and it was one of the milder ones with scarcely any horns at all, and soon Considerree had tamed two of them. It was not long then until they doubled and quadrupled in number until her stair was full of the queer little things, scrambling and rustling like so many bats in a cave.

At last she gave them a feast by day and a bonfire by night, and bade them all come in the next day and she would share with them her beautiful things—her embroidered satins and silks, bows and arrows, musical toys, lovely story-books—and teach them the secrets of the fairies. So they all came—fair ones, dark ones, freckled ones, fierce ones, mild ones, pretty ones, and homely ones. She had learned a few words of the pigmy language by this time, and she asked, "Who would like a book to take home?" All at once the most terrible uproar began, and all she could make out of it was the word "I-mee-mi-mine," repeated a hundred times. So she changed the subject and started a game, but when it came to choosing one from among them to be in the center, again went up the horrid cry, "I-mee-mi-mine." She had to put her hands over her ears, the din was so dreadful. To every question and every word they bad but this one response. Then she observed how the horns and feelers were growing and growing, until there was no room for anything else; how they had scrambled up her satins that she had taken from the chests to show them; how they had shot away her arrows, and broken her toys, so she excused herself and gave them to understand that she wanted to be alone and that they could now go back where they bad come from.

But they only laughed at her, as if it were a new kind of a game they were playing, and bid in all the nooks and corners and refused to go out until she was compelled to use her wand with authority and say a charm over them, thus:

Abrah-ka-dah-rah, Je Madjo, Kum won,
Ti tinkity, linkity, minkity mun.

By this do I conjure, by this do I say,
Come, oh Je Madjo, my will obey,
These I-mee-mi-mines, now take them away.

When, with a mocking peal of laughter, the last one had fled, Considerree fell upon her satin couch and breathed a sigh of relief. You would have thought she had had enough of them, and been glad to lock her door against them forevermore, but she found they were honest little creatures, for nothing bad been taken, not even an apple on a shelf which she had placed there as a test, right within reach. And she remembered how the tadpole became a pollywog and the pollywog a frog, in the course of time, and she decided to give the "I-mee-mi-mines" another trial, and hid her satins, putting out linen instead. She had begun in the drawing-room, but now she had graduated them into the kitchen. Here she taught them to march, to dance, and to sing—to the clapping of their hands—and when they got too uproarious with their yells of "I-mee-mi-mine" she opened the door and sent them out to have a race in the moonlight, so as to work off their superfluous energies and melodious voices. The comical antics of the little innocent gleegeens gave her much entertainment, but among the older pigmies were some who were full of malice.

You could never count on them—one day they were friendly, the next spiteful, for no reason whatever. In the midst of a fine time, wearing costumes and crowns as kings, queens and princesses, some of the larger pigmies showed they had cloven hoofs, and sparks of fire came from their mouths. Quickly, at these times, Considerree gathered the little ones close around her, like chickens, and took them out of harm's way. She would be nearly heart-broken, but in the midst of the disappointment something would happen to surprise her, as, for instance, this: The big ones would gather two sleighs full of provisions and wood, for a poor widow, and singing the songs she had taught them, draw their loads through the forest so merrily, all together, little and big, that the word "I-mee-mi-mine" would not be mentioned at all. Now, while Considerree was trying to understand these queer little creatures, the most wonderful thing happened: A fairy in an adjoining kingdom had heard of the "I-mee-mi-mines" and she sent an invitation to Considerree to fetech a half-dozen of them to take tea with her in her palace.

It was a serious matter for Considerree. She could not venture to take any of those cloven-hoofs or fire-breathers along, for it would be an insult. So she sat down and studied the situation over carefully, and finally chose five of the tiniest and mildest of all—those who had learned to obey when spoken to and who had feelers and no horns at all—and also one of the larger ones who had always acted as a kind of monitor over the little ones, trying to keep them safe from harm. With this monitor pigmy carrying the pack containing the costumes, and all the others attired in their best, they set forth through the forest for the palace of the powerful fairy. The little gleegeens were all sweet and clean in their prettiest bibs and tuckers, and their little thistle-down locks were waving in the wind. When they arrived at the palace they found a warm welcome awaiting them and all entered and beheld the beauty of that place. Everywhere were golden chairs, so beautiful and graceful it seemed only fitting for a fairy's palace. But how about the "I-mee-mi-mines?" Should they dare to sit down on those golden chairs? A strong sense of modesty came over them, and they gathered closely together on a sofa, like little birds on a bough, but never so much as peeped. When Considerree spoke to them, they arose and recited the verses they had learned, among which was this one:

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make this earth an Eden,
Like the Heaven above.

And each did it so sweetly, just like an innocent bird singing its bright notes because it cannot help it, that the fairy who had had many sorrows was touched to the heart, and yet she smiled with pleasure. Dancing and marching to band-clapping was followed with weaving of the basket of Friendship, and then all were invited to see a beautiful picture of a bay and a mountain which resembled the Sleeping Princess in the outline of the mountain against the sky, and after that all marched to a delightful luncheon fit for the princess herself.

Did those pigmies fall from their chairs, dragging the lacey-fied tablecloth and dishes after them to the consternation of everybody, or did they make any other mistakes in their deportment, or did they yell "I-mee-mi-mine" once? Not at all! And the monitor acted its part to perfection and

was particularly admired by the fairy of the palace for the way it looked after the little gleegeens. Then came more dancing up in the hall of the golden chairs, and at last games followed and all sat on those golden chairs and played. Would you believe it, "kitchen furniture!"

"But the sun in the west is sinking low
And now to our own little home we must go,"
spoke Considerree, and so this lovely time came to an end.

As they came back into their own forest, the older pigmies were there watching for the return of the little pigmies, for they had started a report that maybe they would never be seen again but be carried off by the fairies to an unknown land. But there they were, all in a dear little bunch, still sticking together, and full of excitement and delight as they told of the wonderful day when they had played kitchen furniture on golden chairs. Soon after that, another powerful fairy, hearing of this remarkable occasion, invited them to her palace to see marvelous baskets, and this time some of the older ones went along and all sat down to a delightful repast and behaved with good manners, and afterwards asked the fairy and the friends who were with her to dance with them, and they were so delighted at having a little fun and pleasure themselves, that those fairies did some impromptu dancing all by themselves, to the astonishment of the pigmies, who stood and looked on with great gravity. But you see it was just that kind of thing that they had been needing for a long time, and when pigmies and fairies get together both are benefitted.

Many delightful times were theirs after that, for they made friends wherever they went. One day they were dressed to represent five queens, and the monitor in white erpe and embroidery from head to foot welcomed them, as King Solomon. Well, sure enough the gleegeens began to outgrow the tadpole and pollywog stage, and they shed their horns and turned into something like human beings. They grew to depend on Considerree for many things and she often took several of them with her on trips through the forest. Always there were some with cloven hoofs, and who were fire-breathers, but little by little they improved, and once in a while would say something wonderful, showing they were getting souls and ceasing to be just pigmy creatures. But word came from the unknown land bidding Considerree to enter therein for a good long rest of one hundred years, which is the way in the fairy world. And so she bade these little friends of hers farewell, and spread her wings for the journey through the stars to the kingdom beyond. There she sank into slumber and forgot everything and everybody. But after many years she awakened once more and her first thought was of the "I-mee-mi-mines."

"I wonder how they are getting along," she spoke aloud. Now, the first wish on awakening in Fairyland is always granted. Her sleep was not over, but she had permission for a little while in between to ease her heart. So she was granted the privilege of flying down invisibly to see for herself how all was going on in the forest where once she had abided, and then she must return until her hundred years' slumber was finished.

"I must not expect anything," she kept saying to herself; "of course they forgot all about me long ago, and probably I shall not even recognize the forest where once I lived and loved them—those quaint, dear, little ones who kept me from being so lonesome." So at last she came to the part of the world where once the forest had stood. It was now a great city, where tall buildings reached skyward, with narrow little dark streets, like alleys, in between. "Ob, the poor things," she kept saying, as she beheld some little creatures much like those gleegeens she had known, crouched close together, pale and miserable, in some of the dark places. But on she went, till at last she found an open space where was a green field and some trees. Could it be possible? Yes, there was a sort of half-ruined tower there, and all around were little "I-mee-mi-mines," like those she had known, digging in the ground and playing and running around, and no one interfered with them.

"What place is this?" she heard some one in a chariot stopping to ask, and she listened for the answer.

"Oh, this is where the Fairy Considerree once lived and made the young ones so happy that when they grew up they bought this bit of land and saved it for their children and their children's children," replied an old man who was sitting there with a book in his hand. "I knew her myself, and I can tell all the stories she told us, and that is why I am here telling them to the children so they shall not be forgotten. She always wanted us to be good, so we should be happy."

It was the old monitor of the "I-mee-mi-mines," still faithful to his trust, and Considerree gave a sigh of relief and then smiled with a joy that made

THE MOST IMPORTANT STATE ELECTION



THE MOST IMPORTANT ELECTION, to The People, at least, ever held in California will be that scheduled for October 10th, when several amendments to the State Constitution, passed by the recent Legislature, will be put up to the voters and taxpayers of the State for adoption or rejection. Every voter should have an interest in these amendments, and should consider them from a non-political standpoint, but with the purpose of supporting or defeating any that he may, as a loyal citizen, consider beneficial or harmful, as the case may be, to the State's best interests. There are twenty-three of these proposed amendments, and believing that all the people, irrespective of political affiliations, are interested in them, The Grizzly Bear below gives a synopsis of the intent of each:

1. Gives the Legislature power to provide for State inspection of merchandise, weights and measures.
2. Allows counties to adopt a charter for self-government, in the interests of simplicity and economy.
3. Provides for a recess of thirty days after the Legislature shall have been in session one month.
4. Gives women the right to vote.
5. Gives logging railroads the privilege of eminent domain for rights of way and other purposes; makes them common carriers and places them under the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission.
6. Allows cities to amend their charters oftener than once in two years, facilitates and cheapens the adoption of charters, and allows a borough system of government in cities of the first class.
7. Secures to the people the initiative and referendum.
8. Provides for the recall by the people of any elective officer.
9. Provides that no judgment shall be set aside, or new trial granted, in any criminal case, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or improper admission or exclusion of evidence, or for error in pleading or procedure, unless, after examination of the entire cause, including the evidence, the court shall be of the opinion that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.
10. Allows the Legislature to pass laws creating and enforcing liability of employers for compensating employees for injuries incurred in their employment, irrespective of fault of either party, and for arbitration and an industrial accident board.

the place shine, although it was a cloudy day. "What a bright light!" cried the little pigmies, looking up. "It's a new kind of a sun shining, like in the fairy stories." Then Considerree spread her azure wings and went upward to the unknown world, through the path of stars, and returned to her peaceful slumber once more, filled with joy and sweet repose.

* * * * *

Although this is only a fairy story, yet I have known things that have happened just as wonderful in real life, right here in our California. I know of many with kind hearts, like Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Hearst, who have helped to make the children happy. These two are our most powerful fairies, yet they have friends also who are at work in smaller ways. I could give the names of the very one who invited children to play kitchen furniture on her golden chairs, and others who opened their doors and gave welcome to funny little children playing outside even in the long ago in the early days. For I myself used to be the funny young one who ran away from home, and always someone tried to make me happy. Why should not the tale be told and passed along? Are cookies scarcer than they used to be, or are hearts colder? This is just what we need—to bring the children and the grown-ups together, once more, to save us all from a direful doom. For we each need the other, and we perish when we are parted.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Pastures green, sunny skies,
Birds of heauty heavenward rise;
Songs of praise sweetly share,
Flowers are blooming everywhere.
In Southern California.

Fruits delicious, gardens bear;
Plenty abides in richness rare;
Mountains are clothed in purple shades

11. Allows the Legislature to extend tenure of office in the civil service of the State beyond the present period of four years.

12. Authorizes the Legislature to enlarge the powers of the Railroad Commission so as to extend its regulation of charges and rates to all public utility corporations, such as telephone, light, heat, water, power, etc.

13. Provides for the recall in consolidated city and county governments.

14. Gives municipalities greater control over the use of streets by gas, water, electric lighting and other companies.

15. Provides that State school books shall continue in use not less than four years after adoption, "without change or alteration whatsoever which shall require the purchase of new books by pupils."

16. Increases the number of railroad commissioners from three to five, and provides for their appointment by the Governor instead of election; and provides further that they shall go out of office in rotation, and not all at once.

17. Defines more clearly the rights of chartered cities to elect officers by majorities instead of pluralities.

18. Enables the Legislature to substitute other courts for justices' courts, so as to obtain greater efficiency and lessen the cost of litigation and also the number of appeals.

19. Gives the railroad commissioners and their employees, also peace officers, right of free transportation.

20. Provides that the clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the justices thereof.

21. Includes the judges of the District Courts of Appeal among the judges subject to impeachment by the Legislature.

22. Exempts from taxation property to the amount of \$1,000 of residents who have served in the army, navy, etc., of the United States in time of war, and of the widows, etc., of such persons.

23. Provides that no railroad shall raise any rate except upon a showing before the Railroad Commission that such increase is justified, nor without consent of the commission, in any case, and the judgment of the commission not to be subject to review by the courts save upon the question whether it is confiscatory; adopts the "long and short haul" provision of the interstate commerce act; enables the State commission to correct abuses by the railroad against intermediate shipping points; also enables the State commission to compel a railroad to make reparation to shippers for discriminatory or excessive rates.

And silvery streamlets kiss the glades,
In Southern California.

Twilight's golden beam bends low;
The zephyrs fan the roselet glow;
Pacific Ocean's star-crowned dress
Calls tiny wavelets to her breast,
In Southern California.

The husy mart of streets that blend
With fertile brain, voice, and pen;
Progression's whirl of what will be
Men of wisdom surely see,
For Southern California.

All ye who dwell in land of snow
And dress in furs from top to toe,
If there should come a pleasant day,
Just fold your tents and come this way,
To Southern California.

—Rose L. Bushnell Donnelly.
Los Angeles, California.

PRESENTED WITH STATE FLAG.

Forty-three Australian boys arrived in San Francisco, September 13th, en tour of the country, and were given a rousing welcome. On September 21st, they were the guests of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West of San Francisco and were presented with a handsome Bear Flag. The visitors expect to accumulate a great collection of flags before their return home, and prize the official State flag of California very highly.

TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA FORESTS.

The United States Forestry Service has appropriated an additional \$12,000 for the purpose of fighting forest fires in this State. Already this year more than \$20,000 has been expended here by the service to check and prevent conflagrations that are disastrous to the forests.

Important Happenings in California Fifty Years Ago

(COMPILED FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY THOMAS R. JONES.)



THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT during the month of October, 1861, was the completion of the Overland telegraph line, which occurred on the 23rd at 6 p.m. The line had been under construction from Fort Churchill eastward and Fort Kearney westward, also from Salt Lake City in both directions, all the summer, and the progress was closely watched and clearly shown in the reduction in time of the war news in the dispatches to the daily papers, brought by the pony express over the gap between the east and west limits of the extension. It was not much of a telegraph line, compared with the copper wires, perfectly insulated and induction proof, of the present day, but the completion was considered the event of the century for the Pacific Coast. Congratulatory telegrams were immediately dispatched from the Governors of California and Nevada to the President of the United States, announcing the event, also to the Governors of other states, while prominent citizens and federal and state officials transmitted their exuberant feelings to fellow officials and friends in the East.

Piacerille and Mud Springs, on the route of the Overland wire, fired anvil salutes and had jollifications. It was the intention of the citizens of Sacramento and San Francisco to celebrate the event in a proper manner, but almost the first news telegraphed from the East changed the feelings of the people from exuberant enthusiasm to those of intense gloom.

Colonel Baker Killed.

This was the announcement of the death of Colonel E. D. Baker, who was killed in battle in Virginia, on October 21st. He was a man beloved by thousands of California friends. Colonel Baker was born in London, England, in 1811; came to America when in his teens, and lived in New York and Pennsylvania, where he acquired an education; then went to Illinois and soon became identified with public affairs; went to the Mexican War, where he earned his military title, and then came to California, where he lived for a number of years; then went to Oregon where, when that state was admitted to the Union, he was elected one of its first United States Senators, and was serving his term as such when the Civil War began. He was appointed a major-general by President Lincoln, and was at the head of the California Regiment when a rebel bullet ended his brilliant career. Colonel Baker was considered one of the most eloquent orators in the United States, and had earned a national reputation. He had the honor of introducing President Lincoln to the people at his inaugural on March 4th. In California his talents were often in demand on public occasions, and when campaigning through the State it is said people came as far as a hundred miles to listen. He was defeated as a candidate for Congress in 1859 by a man of whom it was said that he could disperse an audience through lack of eloquence quicker than any other public speaker in the State. But notwithstanding Colonel Baker's political opinions at the time he made his canvass for Congress were not the most popular, he was unanimously admired and loved for his great talents and his good qualities as a man. Therefore his unfortunate taking away was mourned in every city and camp on the Pacific Coast. Flags were placed at half-mast, meetings were held deploring his death, and general sadness prevailed. Colonel Baker had four children, two sons and two daughters. One of his sons was with him when he died. His wife and daughters lived in San Francisco.

Booth Announces Overland Completion.

His son-in-law, R. J. Stevens, was Superintendent of the United States Mint, and it was a remarkable incident of the event that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens should attend the theater, occupying a box, where Mr. Booth, the leading man, came before the curtain and, from the stage, announced in eloquent words that the Overland telegraph line had just been completed and that the lightning's flash, controlled by the hand of man, had annihilated time between the Pacific and Atlantic. The audience greeted the announcement with cheers, none applauding more vigorously than Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and their party. Hardly had the performance begun than the message announcing Colonel Baker's death was received, and its sorrowful tidings were whispered to the members of his family, who immediately retired, while, in subdued tones, the bad news was told to the audience, where it fell upon their armor like a chilling blast from the Arctic regions.

The receipts of the first day's business of the Overland telegraph, October 24th, were over \$1500. The toll to New York was \$8 for ten words which, compared with the rate of \$1 for a night letter of fifty words at the present day, shows a reduction in price of over \$40 for a similar message.

Interest in Civil War at High Tide.

The advices from the seat of war now being up to date and military operations going on in all of the border states, the telegraphic news was of absorbing interest. Recruiting was still going on in all parts of the State, but having no enemy to fight nearer than Texas and Missouri, internal dissensions among the volunteers began to arise. A good deal of the trouble was due to General Sumner's arbitrary action in consolidating companies after being mustered in and thus, by making two full companies out of three that lacked twenty per cent or more of being full, he took away the commands of a number of captains and reduced to the rank of high privates a number of petty officers who were ambitious to wear official uniforms.

Another cause of dissatisfaction existing was an order from the War Department for General Sumner and the regular troops on the Pacific Coast to move to the Atlantic Coast and to garrison the Pacific Coast forts and posts with the California volunteers. Many of these desired to smell gunpowder and engage in active hostilities, and could see no glory in garrison duty. General Sumner, with his staff and 500 regulars, sailed from San Francisco on the steamer Orizaba on October 21st and were given an enthusiastic send-off by the people of San Francisco. Salutes were fired and, as the steamer moved down the bay, it passed a British man-of-war whose crew manned the yards and cheered to the echo the United States troops. The artillery band on the Orizaba responded by playing "God Save the Queen." Just as the steamer was leaving the wharf, this band struck up "Dixie," and an excited lieutenant rushed up to General Sumner, asking if he should stop it. General Sumner quickly replied, "Damn it, no! Let them play it; that's where we're going, to capture it."

Cannon to Annihilate the Enemy.

There developed much rivalry between El Dorado and Placer Counties as to which would send out the largest number of volunteers. El Dorado was then called the Empire County, as it had the largest mining county population. Both counties were now near the 500 mark, but the fact that garrison duty, instead of fighting, would be required, was dampening the ardor of the patriots. Large numbers of miners, business men and employees were reported from Siskiyou to Mariposa as selling their claims and arranging business matters so as to enlist, and it was expected California's quota would be mustered in before the end of the year.

Camp Union, under command of Colonel Kellogg, was established near Sacramento. Camp Sigel, under Colonel Judah, was established at Auburn. Camp McDougall, at Stockton, and Camp McClellan, at Placerille, were in temporary existence during the month. A regiment of volunteers under command of Colonel Judah was ordered from Camp Sigel to San Francisco on October 29th, thence to sail for Fort Vancouver, Oregon.

E. O. C. Ord was appointed Brigadier-General of California Volunteers during the month.

The first fatality to occur was with Captain Kelley, of an El Dorado County company, who was thrown from a horse in San Francisco and died from his injuries October 2nd. He was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery, with military honors.

The friends of John Conness were circulating a petition to be signed, asking the President to appoint him a brigadier-general.

Among the companies organized during the month are mentioned: San Francisco Light Guard, Captain R. Smith; Santa Cruz Cavalry, Captain Albert Brown; Oakland Guard, Captain J. Browne; Vallejo Rifles, Captain J. B. Frisbie; Trinity County Volunteers, Captain Crowninshield; California Guard, Captain I. Bluxton, Jr.; Volcano Blues, Captain Scott; Plumas County Volunteers, Captain Whitlock; McClellan Guards, Calaveras County, Captain Black; Black Hussars, San Francisco, Captain Seymour.

Seizures of consignments arriving by vessel from the East, owned by Secession shippers, were being frequently made in San Francisco by federal officials.

A foundry for casting cannon at Mare Island was constructed and a citizen of San Francisco named John D'Arcy invented and was exhibiting the model of a double-barreled cannon that would destroy a whole battalion of soldiers at a single discharge. It

was arranged so that the barrels, separating near the breech, branched out in such a manner that a hall from each barrel, chained together, would carry the chain taut and annihilate everything the chain came in contact with. The model was sent to the War Department at Washington.

California Central Begins Service.

The Nevada Territorial Legislature met on October 1st and began its labors of making a code of laws for the government of the territory. The principal event during the month was the visit paid it by Governor-elect Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, T. D. Judah and other representative Californians on October 23rd, to advocate the passage of a bill granting the right to construct a railroad across the territory of Nevada. They were received with welcoming attention, and the Central Pacific Railroad got the recognition it was desired it should have.

The California Central Railroad commenced running trains from Folsom to Lincoln on October 13th. The builders of this road had met with many unexpected difficulties during the year, which had delayed construction, but Col. C. L. Wilson, its promoter, was full of enthusiasm and energy as regarded its future progress northward.

Contra Costa County held a County Fair during the month. Apple trees in this county, from some undetermined cause, were reported blossoming twice and growing a second crop. The "Q" ranch in Lone Valley, Amador County, went this one better and claimed to have an apple tree then bearing its third crop, and the apples were of eatable size.

A canal to be built to connect Tulare Lake with Kings River Slough, and thus reach the San Joaquin River, was being surveyed. Many people claimed that the surface of the lake was lower than the slough, and that the water would run into the lake, but it was shown by the survey that the lake was fifty-five feet higher than the river.

Skyscrapers for the Metropolis.

San Francisco people were taking much pride in the construction of the Occidental Hotel and the Russ House, which began at this time. The Occidental, on the corner of Bush and Montgomery streets, was being erected by James and Joseph Donohoe, bankers, and was called an imposing structure and its cost was estimated at \$100,000. The west wall fell on October 25th and injured several workmen. The Russ House occupied the block on Montgomery street, between Bush and Pine. It was being built by C. Russ and was described as an immense structure with 275 feet frontage on Montgomery street and 80 feet on each Bush and Pine streets. It was to be three stories in height and would contain fourteen stores on Montgomery street and 227 rooms in its second and third stories. It was to cost \$180,000. Both of these hotels were popular stopping places for the transients for many years and both passed out of existence in the great fire of April, 1906.

There were some big trees in the Sierras. A sugar pine log at La Porte, Sierra County, was made into shingles by two men to the value of \$385.

A vineyardist named Pardee, in Lone Valley, culled nineteen tons of grapes from two acres of vines.

A whale was harpooned off Rincon Point, in San Francisco Bay, October 5th, after having exhibited his water spouting abilities to the inhabitants on the water front for several hours.

A man named Dodson, at New San Pedro, was preparing to make all the soap needed in California. He had bought tons of tallow, erected immense vats to be filled with lye, and was looking for trade.

Failures, Fires and Fatalities.

There were a number of heavy mercantile failures during the month, all due to the small retailers being unable to pay their accounts to the wholesalers. Among those in financial trouble were Burton & McCarthy, wholesale merchants of Sacramento, who failed for \$80,000, and J. C. Pall & Co. and Tennant & Covington, the biggest wholesalers of Marysville, who failed with assets, if collectable, equal to their liabilities.

Deadwood, Siskiyou County, was burned on October 5th, nearly the entire business section being destroyed. Gehhardt's brewery, in Mokelumne Hill, and one of the largest breweries at that time in the interior, was burned October 18th; loss, \$20,000.

The San Francisco woolen mills burned October 24th, with a loss of \$100,000.

Mrs. Lorenzo Leek, a well known German woman of Los Angeles, was murdered by a Mexican named Francisco Cota on October 17th. A few hours after

(Continued on Page 27, Column 2.)

ALL CALIFORNIA OBSERVES STATE'S BIRTHDAY



HERE WAS HARDLY A SECTION of California where the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West did not assemble on September 9th and fittingly commemorate their State's sixty-first birthday anniversary. Where a number of Parlors were contiguous, joint celebrations were held, and all were well attended. Many Parlors of both Orders, of course, went to Santa Rosa and took part in the general celebration there, and others would have liked to have gone, but distance and necessary expense made the trip impossible.

In Los Angeles County, the Parlors prevailed upon the Federation of States Societies to hold its annual picnic on Admission Day, and Sycamore Grove, Los Angeles, was thronged with people from every state in the Union. The Native Sons and Native Daughters decorated the speakers' stand with American and Bear Flags, and provided, in the person of Frank G. Tyrrell, the silver-tongued orator of Sierra Madre Parlor, a California-born speaker to tell the newcomers about the State of their adoption. In the course of his remarks, which were received with frequent applause, Mr. Tyrrell said:

"Your observance of Admission Day, we recognize as a gracious tribute to our native State. Your loyalty stimulates ours; your love for the State of your adoption deepens our devotion to the State of our nativity. However separated in position or pursuit, however divided by creed or party, this day unites all who are fortunate enough to be residents of the Golden State—California."

"In the ordinary business of life, in the battle of the bread-winners, strength rules; here and now, we pay court to love and loyalty. We welcome you because you are cherishing the memories of the old home. You are thinking of the old roof-tree, of the village or the city church, of the old homestead, the shop, the store, the office, the school, the college, of fond and familiar forms and faces, of ring and altar, of wedding march and funeral procession, of the tumultuous activities of other days and other men, and of the repose of God's acre. And because you love and cherish the old, we know you will cling to the new."

"We welcome you because of like memories which your celebration of Admission Day revives in our hearts—of our Pioneer Fathers and Mothers, of the delights of a childhood and of school days spent in sunny California. Of the California Argonauts, it has been said, 'The cowards never started, and the weak died on the way.' Some of you older people knew our fathers and mothers in the middle west or the east. Were they not choice spirits—the finest of the wheat? Because you join us in keeping their memory green, and in recognizing their sterling worth, we welcome you."

"But you are welcome for the same reason that they were. They came into a land rich in undeveloped resources, roomy and alluring to the homeseeker; so do you, even though your arrival was but yesterday. California is yet in her swaddling clothes, commercially, industrially, politically."

The elements of empire here are plastic yet and warm; That chaos of a mighty world is rounding into form."

"The man with or without capital, and the man who has a million to invest, and the man who has only a brain and a hand, is still welcome to our native State. Here in our bustling towns and cities, here in our gardens and orchards, in our mines and mills, is room for twenty millions of souls, instead of two and a half millions. No other section of the country offers such golden promises. Statistics show that the workingman of California produces one and two-thirds as much as his brother back east."

"But as fair and goodly as the State is in her material resources, we do not forget that it takes men to build an American commonwealth. Even now you are helping us to modernize the constitution which our fathers adopted in 1850; to insure the sovereignty of the people, and wrest the sceptre from predatory wealth; to abolish the traditions of the dark ages, and enfranchise woman; to declare that what is morally wrong cannot be legally right; to wage relentless war against gambling and drunkenness and licentiousness, and all corrupt uses of money or talent; to build here on these western shores an ideal state."

Banquet and Dance at Long Beach.

In the evening, over 200 members of Los Angeles, Ramona, Corona, Sierra Madre, La Fiesta and Grizzly Bear Parlors of N.S.G.W., and Los Angeles, La Esperanza and Long Beach Parlors of N.D.G.W.,

assembled at Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, and enjoyed a delightful banquet. The tables were tastefully decorated with Bear flags, while each guest was adorned with a miniature Bear flag. At the conclusion of the feast, a short program of songs and toasts, under the direction of Frank G. Tyrrell as toastmaster held the attention of the assemblage. F. A. Stephenson of Ramona Parlor responded to "California and Its Sixty-first Admission Day" in an historical vein. Miss Anna I. Dempsey, Grand Trustee of the N.D.G.W., delighted her auditors with a feeling response to "Builders



Beautifully Arranged Great Seal of State and Decorated Speakers' Stand, Santa Barbara.

of This California Empire—The Pioneers," and completely captivated the assemblage with her tribute to the Pioneer men and women of California. Dr. D. W. Edelman of Corona Parlor wittily responded to "The Native Daughters and Native Sons of California." Toastmaster Tyrrell then called the banqueters to their feet, and proposed this toast:

"For gold of the poppies and gold of the wheat,
For gold of the nuggets and sunshine sweet."



SCHOOL CHILDREN ENJOYING THE SPORTS AT SANTA BARBARA.

From the mountain's brim to the Golden Gate,
We drink to the health of the Golden State," which was received with much applause. Following the rendition of "America" by the assemblage, all adjourned to the handsome ball room of the Hotel Virginia, where dancing was indulged in until midnight.

Manager Carl Stanley of the Virginia placed his orchestra at the disposal of the committee, and it rendered excellent music both during the banquet

and for dancing. He practically turned his spacious and beautiful hostelry on the Pacific over to the Native Sons and Native Daughters for the occasion, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for his appreciated generosity. The affair was declared, by those in attendance, the most successful and pleasing ever given by the Orders in the southland.

PATRIOTIC PROGRAM AT SANTA BARBARA.

At Santa Barbara, a novel and patriotic observance of the day was arranged by Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., for the benefit of the school children, at Athletic Park. The program opened at 2:30 in the afternoon with a band selection, "The Golden State," which was followed by an address by Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara Parlor, N.S.G.W., on "Our Seal and State." C. W. Beers, assisted by a school chorus, rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner." The feature of the program was the rendition of "America" by 1000 school children who had been specially drilled for the occasion.

The speakers' stand was attractively decorated to appeal to the children's patriotism. A net of red geraniums formed a background for the reproduction of the Great Seal of State, which had been painted for the exercises, and National and Bear flags were used in profusion. F. E. Kellogg was chairman of the day, and occupied a seat on the platform along with the other prominent members of both Orders.

A program of athletic events was also arranged for the children, and prizes were awarded the successful contestants in the various events. During the afternoon the Parlors' little guests, as well as the many larger ones who were present, were served with refreshments. The idea of this form of celebration is to stimulate interest in the history of California, and Reina Del Mar Parlor not only plans to make the affair a yearly event, but to increase its value by hereafter offering the children valuable prizes for competitions in the presentation of historical papers, and orations. The old soldiers were special guests of honor on this occasion.

The committee in charge of this commendable observance of Admission Day was made up of the following: Native Daughters—Mrs. William Hollow, Mrs. Grant Leslie, Miss Nellie Tanner, Miss Trinnie Tanner, Mrs. Emma Mestron, Miss Rose Cavalleri, Miss Beatrice Ruiz and Miss Annie McCaughey, Grand Trustee, Native Sons—Dr. J. B. Saxby, Dr. Horace Stewart, Grant Leslie, Charles Freeman and William H. Maris.

MOUNTAIN PARLORS CELEBRATE.

The Admission Day celebration at Quincy, which occupied September 8th and 9th, drew the largest crowd ever assembled in the Plumas County metropolis, there being large delegations of Native Sons and Native Daughters present from Lassen, Butte, Glenn and Sierra Counties, as well as from all parts of Plumas County. The festivities were

(Continued on Page 26, Column 1.)

Editorial



Page

Conducted by Clarence M. Hunt, Managing Editor

PRESERVE AND RESTORE ALL THE MISSIONS



ON, JAMES D. PHELAN OF SAN

Francisco, who has always shown great interest in the preservation of California's landmarks and the creation of civic beauty, and has freely contributed of his time and money to these ends, is taking the initiative in a movement which, if concurred in by those who are in sympathy with landmarks preservation—and it should be—will very likely result in saving the old missions to the rising and future generations as the property of all The People. Mr. Phelan, under date of September 2nd, sent the following letter to Lewis F. Byington of San Francisco, a member of the Landmarks Committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and its contents tell of a plan whereby the missions can be restored and saved in a manner that should be acceptable to both the present owner of the mission properties, the Catholic Church, and those who desire that the missions should be saved:

"Will you please read in the September number of The Grizzly Bear a communication which I sent to the editor? I suggest that your committee take the initiative in calling together all the men (say in San Francisco at a fixed date,) who are interested in the restoration of the old missions. Nothing can be done without the co-operation of the Catholic Church, which owns the missions. The Bishops of the Catholic Church are anxious to co-operate.

"It occurred to me that they might even consent, if asked, to donate the abandoned missions, such as San Antonio de Padua, to the State, and then, I suggest, we might introduce a bill in the Legislature creating an honorary commission, without pay, to undertake the restoration of these interesting relics, the commission to be authorized to receive donations and perhaps the State might make a small appropriation for a custodian, because after they are restored, somebody in the neighborhood, with a small salary, can take charge of the property, and report from time to time on its condition. The new State Highway will probably touch all these points, as Camino Real was the road that led from one mission to another.

"This work will be of enormous value to California, as a scenic and tourist State. Europe is made

rich by tourists who are attracted by relics of the past, and California should sedulously cultivate what little she already has in the way of antiquity. This is not only a sentimental question, but a business question.

"The missions that are in actual use will, no doubt, be cared for by the church, although I saw at San Luis Rey last Spring, what was, I believe, a mortuary chapel in the old graveyard adjoining the church, crumbling to decay. A few hundred dollars expended now would probably save it. The church does not use this, but it does maintain, in excellent condition, the main body of the church. A case like this would merit the attention of such a commission, and its suggestions and recommendation might induce the church to care for that neglected shrine.

"Will you call such a meeting and consider the matter of a legislative bill on the lines suggested?"

Congressman Joseph R. Knowland of Alameda, chairman of the Landmarks Committee of the U.S. G.W., has just recently returned from his duties at Washington, and is planning to personally visit the missions that are said to be in need of immediate repair, and it is hoped that he will accept the proposal of Mr. Phelan, and that through his committee the Native Sons will launch a movement looking to the preservation of the unused missions and their acquirement by the State.

Several of those in authority in the Catholic Church, including Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, with whom Mr. Phelan has discussed his project, are in hearty sympathy with the same, and have expressed a willingness to have the State acquire title to those mission properties not in use by the church for religious work. While Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles, in whose diocese these missions are, is absent from the State and therefore could not be approached on the subject, those who know his sentiments toward the missions express no doubt but that Mr. Phelan's plans will receive his hearty sanction and that he will give his assistance in successfully carrying out the project.

There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that the Catholic Church will deed to the State, for State use only, those mission properties not needed in the religious work of the church, and which the church, therefore, cannot reasonably be expected to maintain simply through sentiment. That the church will continue in future, as in the past, to keep in good repair those properties for which it

has use in its religious work, is assured as a matter of sentiment and common sense. When the church shall have made this gift to the State, The People will unquestionably not only restore the present decaying mission buildings, but also erect on the grounds where other mission buildings once stood as nearly as possible exact duplicates of landmarks now lost. Working hand in hand, the State and church can preserve for all time the complete chain of missions that once extended from San Diego to Sonoma.

There is no reason why the State cannot accept these missions and provide for their restoration and rebuilding, and we believe The People would sanction the necessary monetary outlay. Why not, in building the proposed State Highway that, from Sonoma to San Diego, should by all means follow old El Camino Real, spend a few thousand dollars of The People's money in restoring and rebuilding those missions along El Camino Real which, if Mr. Phelan's project is accepted by the Catholic Church, will be the property of The People, irrespective of religious tendencies?

Why should not the Orders of Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, at all times foremost in movements tending to the best interests of California, aid the State financially in this proposed work, even to the extent of levying a special per capita tax to insure a goodly contribution?

We even venture the opinion that, were these mission properties deeded to the State, a commission could, by calling for voluntary restoration contributions, secure every dollar necessary to insure the preservation of this wonderful system of landmarks. As Mr. Phelan says, the commercial value to the State of preserving this chain of missions is beyond computation, as when it becomes known that the State has preserved El Camino Real and every mission building that graced the route, tourists from Europe and all parts of our own country will flock here to witness the spectacle, and California will add another to its already large list of wonders.

The plan outlined by Mr. Phelan is in line with the suggestions recently offered in the editorial columns of The Grizzly Bear and, when due consideration is given the matter, will no doubt be in accord with the views of a large percentage of California's population. We therefore trust that Mr. Phelan will be successful in his efforts, believing that, with the consent of the Catholic Church to perform its part of the proposition, the missions can be speedily restored and rebuilt and the whole State benefited thereby.

GET DOWN TO REAL DUTY.

The Santa Barbara method of observing Admission Day, this year—by educating the school children as to what the day is, and why it is designated and observed as a legal holiday—is one that appeals to us. It is a shame that so many of our school children, when graduated, have so little knowledge of their State's history. And a little education of the same sort for many of our teachers would not go amiss, either, for recently one in Long Beach, being asked why Admission Day was observed as a legal holiday, could not answer.

The Native Sons and Native Daughters should look after this, and see that every California school attendant is well versed in the State's history. They can well afford to spend their funds in promoting the plan inaugurated by Reina Del Mar Parlor of Native Daughters at Santa Barbara, for it is bound to result in nothing but good to their native State. They should also, along this same line, see to it that every public school library is well supplied with books dealing with California's history. And in this latter connection, Las Positas Parlor of Native Sons at Livermore is to be congratulated upon having had set aside a room in the public library for California literature and will supply it with books pertaining to the history of the State.

The idea to be carried out in Santa Barbara hereafter, of offering prizes to the school children for compositions, etc., dealing with California historical topics, is along the right line, as it will necessitate the pupils familiarizing themselves with the subject matter and will instruct them along the line desired.

It is these things that our Orders should take up

and push forward, instead of devoting so much time, energy and money to petty affairs that have but the one quality, of promoting temporary enjoyment. We should lay aside our boyish and girlish pursuits now, as we are getting well along in years as organizations, and be concerned with those things which make for good citizenship and the prosperity and future progress of our State.

HELP SELECT EL CAMINO REAL ROUTE.

When the route for the proposed State Highway is finally adopted, it is to be hoped that from Sonoma to San Diego the route will follow the course of old El Camino Real. This route has already been approved by several commercial organizations, and the Native Sons and Native Daughters, by their support, can materially aid in its final selection. This would make the greatest scenic road in the State, and by its selection as a part of the State Highway it would be forever preserved. And being one of the State's greatest and most attractive landmarks, its preservation for all time is much desired by all those interested in the preservation of the State's landmarks.

Let us help this cause. We can easily do it, and without any cost to our Orders. Let every Parlor of Native Sons and Native Daughters in the State adopt and forward to the State Highway Commission at Sacramento a resolution favoring El Camino Real as the route for the State Highway from Sonoma to San Diego. Then let those Parlors appoint committees to wait upon the promotion, commercial and automobile associations in their localities to pass similar resolutions and see that they are forwarded to the proper parties.

We should take this matter up at once, and if we give it the attention it rightly deserves, El Camino Real will be as popular in the days to come as it was in the days long gone by.

A MONUMENT TO THE PIONEER.

A proposition is on foot to erect in San Francisco, in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific Exposition there, a handsome and lasting monument, and we understand the cost of same is to be appropriated out of the funds voted by the people of the State in Panama-Pacific bonds. The idea is a good one, and such a memorial will no doubt be approved by every citizen.

We would suggest that the subject of such a monument should be the California Pioneer. The people of California owe more to the Pioneer than to any other individual, or class of people, that ever trod the golden sands of this wonderful State. And San Francisco, being a typical California city and owing its greatness to the Pioneer, is the logical place for such a monument. The money for the memorial, if we are rightly informed, coming from every taxpayer in the State, should be spent with an idea to erect a monument that will best satisfy the wishes of a majority of the contributors.

If left to popular approval, therefore, we have no hesitancy in saying that the people throughout the State would say that a California monument, to be erected in California's greatest city, by California money, should be raised to the immortal memory and everlasting glory of the California Pioneer.

And let it be as broad as that Pioneer's generosity, as high as that Pioneer's ideals, and as enduring as that Pioneer's fortitude.

COMMENDABLE WORK TO DISCOURAGE DISCRIMINATION.

In its endeavor to put a stop to the Government's discrimination against California building materials in Federal buildings in this State, the State Mining Bureau should have the united support of the people, as in this commendable work, which is for the best interests of the whole State, it has proven it off the most important branch of the State Government. State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury has had several tilts with the Washington authorities on this subject and has pointed out some very glaring cases of discrimination against California building materials, and which discrimination has a decided tendency not only to cast unfavorable reflections upon the quality of our building materials but as well to discourage the investment of capital in the development thereof.

Aubury has recently written another scathing letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he arraigns the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, J. K. Taylor, and from plans and specifications prepared by that official, shows that charges of discrimination against California are sustained by official records of his office. The letter avers that Taylor specifies stones and other materials that can be derived only from certain places, and that he has adopted a systematic discrimination against California materials. As proof of his assertions, Aubury refers to the records in Taylor's office, and to the following Government buildings erected in this State and the building stones with which they were constructed:

Santa Cruz Post Office—Exterior, Kyune, Utah, sandstone; interior, Vermont and Tennessee marble.

Oakland Post Office—Exterior, Kyune, Utah, sandstone; interior, Vermont and Tennessee marble.

San Diego Post Office and Custom House—Interior, Vermont marble.

Stockton Post Office—Exterior, Kyune, Utah, sandstone; interior, Vermont, Georgia and Tennessee marble.

Fresno Post Office—Exterior, stone work, Bedford, Indiana, limestone, Eastern gray facing brick; interior, Vermont and Tennessee marble.

Sacramento Post Office and Court House—Exterior, Arizona sandstone; interior, Vermont marble.

San Francisco Post Office and Court House—Interior, Vermont, Tennessee, Italian, African, Belgian marbles.

Los Angeles Post Office and Court House—Exterior, Arizona sandstone; interior, Vermont and Italian marbles.

Santa Rosa Post Office—Exterior, stone base, Bedford, Indiana, sandstone; roof, "Spanish" tile from St. Louis, Missouri; interior, Vermont marble.

The State Mineralogist concludes his letter to the Secretary of the Interior in the following words: "I ask that all such discriminations shall cease, not only because of the financial loss entailed by such discriminations, in any particular instance or set of instances, but also because such discriminations officially discredit the claims of this State in regard to its structural materials that are found in vast quantities within its borders. I also ask, in behalf of this State, that the supervising architect, if the existing order promulgated by Hon. J. G. Carlisle, as Secretary of the Treasury, is insufficient to restrain him, shall be specifically instructed, so that he cannot misconstrue, evade, or quibble, with words that are intended to prevent a recurrence or recurrences of the offenses of which his own records show him to have been guilty in repeated instances."

News of the State

Modesto—Bonds in the sum of \$30,000 have been voted here for street paving.

San Francisco—The State real estate dealers will meet in convention here this month.

Santa Barbara—The California League of Municipalities meets here October 23rd.

Fresno—The Fresno County Fair is billed for this city, October 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

Sacramento—This city has annexed its suburbs, thus increasing its population to about 60,000.

Sacramento—The State Bar Association will be in session here November 13th, 14th and 15th.

Port Costa—A contract has been let for the erection of a new mission style schoolhouse, to cost \$14,370.

Sacramento—The total 1911 assessed valuation of the property in all counties of the State is \$2,608, 296,264.

Willows—Glenn County has voted \$450,000 bonds for the building of permanent bridges and good roads.

LET US FORCIBLY ANSWER THE QUESTION: "WHO ARE THE NATIVE SONS?"



THE FOLLOWING LETTER, DEALING with the refusal of certain San Francisco merchants to close their places of business on Admission Day, and which said action has caused a storm of protest within the ranks of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, has been received by the Grand President of the N.S.G.W., from a member of a Parlor of the Order in San Francisco, and with his consent is herewith reproduced verbatim, excepting that, by request, his name is withheld from publication. The action complained of had, prior to the receipt of this plain and fearless letter, re-

Sutter Creek—By vote of the people, the Amador County high school that is to be built will be erected here.

San Francisco—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Humane Association will be held here, October 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Vallejo—Ground has been broken here for the Vallejo Northern Electric railroad, which will connect San Francisco and Sacramento, via this city.

Oakland—The Southern Pacific Company is planning to make a half-million dollars' extension to its wharf here, which will make it one of the largest in the world.

Los Angeles—This city has been selected for three important meetings next year—those of the Shrine and Grand Army of the Republic, both national gatherings, and the association of Pacific Coast fire chiefs.

RECORD PARLOR PLANS BENEFIT.

Antioch—Gen. Winn Parlor, No. 32, N.S.G.W., has appointed a committee composed of C. M. Belshaw (chairman), R. J. Trembath and J. T. Belshaw to arrange for its annual benefit in behalf of the Homeless Children's Agency. Through hard work on the part of the Parlor's committee, the local Parlor has led all the Parlors of the State the past two years in the amount derived from these benefit entertainments and turned into the Agency, and this year's committee plans that Gen. Winn Parlor shall continue to hold this place of honor. The benefit will be held somewhere around October 8th, "California Day."

NEW PARLOR IN PROSPECT.

Sonoma—According to Jef Walton, D.D.G.P. of the N.S.G.W., a list of forty-two names for a new Parlor in Tholme has been submitted to him. It is expected that the Parlor will be instituted at an early date and that at least seventy-five members will be taken in the night of institution.

CONTENTS, OCTOBER, 1911

(28 PAGES.)

	Page
"A Lonely Trail"	1
"How Santa Rosa Received Its Name"	2
"Indian Legend of Squaw Hollow"	2
"Bear Flag County's Celebration"	3
"Native Home Items"	4
"Most Important State Election"	5
"California Fifty Years Ago"	6
"All California Observes Birthday"	7
"Editorial Page"	8
"Let Us Forcibly Answer"	9
"Passing of the Pioneer"	10
"Reminiscences of Pioneer of 1846"	11
"Dramatic Musical"	12
"Architectural Page"	13
"Feminine World's Fads and Fancies"	14
"Sporting Page"	16
"Ground Breaking Exercises"	17
"Mining Department"	20
"Native Daughters of the Golden West"	22
"Native Sons of the Golden West"	24
"Alma Mater" (Poem)	26
"With Western Books and Writers"	28

General California Information.

ASK FOR BRUCK'S GRAPE JUICE

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St. Helena, Sonoma County, California

ceived the attention of Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger who, as mentioned elsewhere in these columns, has directed California Parlor, No. 1, of San Francisco, to call a meeting of representatives of all the bay counties Parlors to consider the matter and take action therein:

San Francisco, September 14th.

Mr. H. C. Lichtenberger, Grand President, Native Sons of the Golden West—Dear Sir and Brother: Believing that the time has arrived for those born in this State, and more especially those who are members of the N.S.G.W., to assert themselves—that is, to uphold the honor and dignity of the State, and which only can be accomplished by teaching those who come here to do so—I beg, if not inconsistent with your duties and a taxation on your valuable time, to have some action taken, whereby, in the future, the natal day of our beloved State may be respected by forcing, if necessary, recalcitrants to close their places of business on Admission Day, and not, as was done last Saturday, bring the day into contempt by flatly refusing to recognize the holiday at all and by ridiculing the efforts of those interested by jeers and contemptuous remarks.

I am writing this to you, not through a desire for notoriety, but merely to express my feelings, as a native of California, to the mean treatment accorded the State's birthday by a few imported nobodies who only have come here to make money and deride everything distinctively Californian. This is written to you—not knowing whether you have considered the matter or intend to—with the hope that you will see your way clear to bring the matter officially to the Parlors of this city and State, whereby they may take action and bring those who are against us to time.

I am a charter member of a N.S.G.W. Parlor of this city, and while not an active member, have the good of the organization at heart, as also everything else that pertains to the advancement of our State. I am also a member of The Society of California Pioneers, and even though were I not a member of either body, I think it my duty to stand by my State and to proclaim, as I always have done, that I am proud of having been born here, as well as my children, and children's children.

The merchants of our city are, generally speaking, a lot of moral cowards. They close Labor Day, not that they care anything for the day, but because they are afraid, if they did not do so, they would lose the patronage of the unions. Now, in one way they fight the unions, but when it comes to making money, they assume a friendliness for them. Now why should not we, as Native Sons, command as much respect as labor unions; and if tradesmen are afraid of unions, why not make them afraid of us? I do not believe in the "boy cott," being too much of an American for that, but it seems to me that it is the only weapon we can use to bring Mr. Merchant and Mr. Storekeeper to time.

I am told that the reason the closing was not general in this city last Saturday was on account of a "tenderfoot" named Slessinger, who occupies the position as manager of the Emporium, going around to the various merchants and telling them there was no need to close on that day, and besides, he is credited with having made the discourteous remark: "Who in hell are the Native Sons, anyway?" Now this "new arrival" in our midst is said to hail from Chicago, and as he is over a very large store, arrogates to himself the right to dictate to others that the birthday of our State should not be observed as a holiday. To my recollection, we existed long before there was any Emporium in this city, and possibly better, and I do not know of any reason why we cannot exist in the future just as well without it. His influence, so I am informed, was the means of that other large store—Roos Bros.—keeping open, and even placing a placard, and many of them, in their windows, calling attention to the fact that they would remain open all day. Now, a large and wealthy store like Roos Bros. ought to know better, and besides, for pride's sake, they should close, for the present Roos Bros. (the sons of the founder of the establishment) are native born, and I think if there is anything to them they should respect their State as well as its historical episodes. I am also told that the said Slessinger was the means of O'Connor, Moffitt & Co. keeping open, a thing they had not done before in forty years, and besides, if my information is correct, most of the bunting, ribbons, etc., used by the N.S.G.W. in celebrations, has heretofore been purchased from said firm.

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2.)

The Passing of the Pioneer

Samuel Bartlett, an old Pioneer of Ventura County, passed away in Ventura, September 7th. He was a native of England, aged 90 years, and had had an eventful career. For many years deceased followed the sea, and at one time was a member of the English navy. In early days he came to California and settled in Oakland, but returned East on various occasions. Deceased had been a resident of Ventura since 1881. A widow and two sons survive.

Mrs. Alvina Lillibridge Pope, a Pioneer of San Francisco, passed away recently in Piedmont (Oakland), survived by three children. She was a native of Rhode Island, aged 89 years, and arrived in San Francisco August 27, 1849, after a six and one-half months' trip around the Horn. For sixty-two years deceased was a member of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, and up to last February, when she removed to Oakland, had been a continuous resident of that city.

Joseph Welch Reay, a member of the first volunteer fire company in San Francisco, died in that city, September 7th, aged 84 years. He was a native of England, and is survived by a widow and three sons. Deceased came to California in 1850 and opened one of the first hardware stores in San Francisco.

William Crawford Miller, one of Stockton's oldest residents, died in that city recently, aged 87 years. Deceased was a native of Indiana, and in 1849, with his brother Samuel, crossed the plains in an ox-team, arriving in California after a six months' journey. After mining a while, Miller engaged in cattle raising, and in 1853 took up his permanent residence in Stockton. In 1860 he was married to Missouri A. Fine, now deceased, of Gilroy, and of this union three children survive; in 1872 he was wedded to Miss Jennie Maze of Modesto, who survives him. Deceased was an active worker in the Christian Church since 1847, and was noted for his honest dealings and uprightness.

Mrs. Lizzie Benton Baker, a native of England aged 80 years, passed away in San Francisco, September 3rd. She was the widow of Dr. J. C. Baker, and came to California in 1850. For many years, deceased resided at Riverside. A son survives.

John S. Shepard, who settled in the San Bernardino Valley in 1849, and had resided almost continuously near Chino, died in San Bernardino, August 21st. He was a native of Pennsylvania, aged 90 years, and had remained single.

George Olive, who arrived in San Francisco February 22, 1849, after a two months' trip across the Isthmus, died in Santa Cruz, August 26th. He was a native of New Brunswick, aged 85 years, and is survived by a widow and son. After arriving in San Francisco, deceased set out for the mines and was one of the first white men in the Klamath River country. Here he also engaged in freighting and lumbering for some time. Later he had charge of the Fiske mill and ranch in Sonoma County, which gave employment in those days to 700 men, and in 1873 took up his residence at Santa Cruz.

William Augustus Mason, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died recently in Los Gatos. He was a native of Massachusetts, aged 89 years, and is survived by a widow and three children.

Mrs. Thomas A. Carroll, the last survivor of the pioneer Kell family, died recently in San Jose. As Helen Kell, deceased was well known in San Jose, where she was born November 30, 1851, her father being Thomas Kell and her mother Margaret Murphy Kell, both among the earliest settlers in the Santa Clara Valley. Deceased had spent all her life in the Garden City, where she was married in 1871 to Thomas A. Carroll who, together with six children, survives.

Edmond Le Conte, a Pioneer of Humboldt County, died recently at Long Prairie, that county, where he had resided since 1860. He was a native of France, aged 75 years, and in his youth followed the life of a sailor. In 1851, after a voyage to South America, and when but 15 years of age, he settled at Arcata, where he became a government packer. In 1860 he took up 360 acres of land on Long Prairie, where he conducted a hotel for many years, and it was while engaged therein that the following dramatic event crept into his life: About the year 1878 the government paymaster and his clerk stopped at Le Conte's hotel for the night, on their way to Hoopa to pay off the soldiers. A man named Maurice Bosket was also a guest, and the following morning laid in wait on the trail, killed the clerk, shot the paymaster's mule, and obtained the government funds. Bosket escaped but was later cap-



THE LATE DANIEL MEYER.

tured in Nevada, tried and sentenced, but finally pardoned.

Daniel Meyer, a pioneer banker of San Francisco, died in that city September 6th. He was a native of Germany, aged 87 years, and came to America in 1848. In 1850 he started around the Horn for California, arriving in San Francisco early in 1851. Upon arrival he decided not to go to the mines, but sent East for his brother, and upon the latter's arrival they engaged in the cigar and tobacco business and by 1857 had accumulated a fortune. In that year, they launched the bank of Daniel Meyer, which became a great financial institution and added to deceased's fortune. Later he became identified with the German Savings and Loan Society. Meyer was married in San Francisco in 1852, his wife dying in 1904 without issue. He had always shown great interest in his nephews and for some time past they have been in active control of his affairs and will largely inherit his extensive wealth.

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Deceased was of kindly disposition and ready wit, and had acquired large realty holdings both in Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as being a heavy investor in public service corporations' bonds and stocks.

Mrs. Susan A. Schell, a California Pioneer, passed away in Washington, D. C., September 17th. She was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1829, and at the age of 18 was wedded to Francis M. Schell, going to Maryland to reside. In 1849, deceased and her husband and little baby girl set out in an ox-team for California, across the plains, arriving here after a six months' trip. Since 1871, Mrs. Schell resided in Washington and is survived by her only daughter, Mrs. C. M. Comfort, who also crossed the plains in 1849, as above noted, a resident of Washington.

Elias Bender, for fifty-eight years a resident of Napa, died there September 10th. He was a native of Pennsylvania, aged nearly 91 years, and is survived by a daughter. In 1845 he enlisted in Illinois as a member of Company F, First Infantry, to serve in the Mexican War, and at the close thereof was mustered out and returned to Rock Island, Illinois, where he married Miss Margaret Sharrar. In the spring of 1853, with his wife and child, deceased came to California and settled in Marysville, where he remained until the fall of that year, when he took up his permanent residence in Napa.

Mrs. Margaret Eberhard, one of the best known Pioneer women of the Mother Lode section of the State, passed away at Campo Seco, near Jamestown, August 31st. She was a native of Germany, aged 82 years, and came to California in 1852.



THE LATE MARGARET EBERHARD.

Upon her arrival here she resided first at Shaw's Flat, but later removed to Campo Seco, when that place was one of the big gold producing camps of Tuolumne County, and had continued her residence there up to the time of her demise. Anona Parlor, N.D.G.W., attended the funeral of deceased, which took place in Jamestown, and her remains were laid to rest beside those of her husband, who passed away in 1877. No woman in Tuolumne County was better known or more highly respected than Margaret Eberhard, and her unostentatious kindness lightened the trials and burdens of many.

Mrs. Adeline Speegle, a well-known Pioneer of the Pajaro Valley country and Watsonville, passed away at Santa Clara, September 14th. She was a native of Iowa, aged 78 years, and is survived by four children. Deceased came across the plains in 1849 and settled in Yuba County, where she was married in 1851. In 1853 she and her lately deceased husband removed to the Pajaro Valley, where they resided until 1894, when they removed to San Jose. In 1906, when Mrs. Speegle's husband died, she removed to Santa Clara.

William Richardson, aged 103 years, and one of Berkeley's oldest residents, died there September 15th. He was born and reared in Europe, but in 1850 came to California and established a shipyard in San Francisco, removing to Berkeley twenty years ago. Surviving deceased are four children and ten grandchildren.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF A CALIFORNIA PIONEER OF 1846



FRANCIS DRAKE BROWN, ONE OF the earliest Pioneers of California, coming here first in 1846, passed away recently in Williams, Colusa County. In 1848 he returned East and was married in Platt County, Missouri, to Frances Tolson, and they crossed the plains to California in 1849. Mrs. Brown died at Colusa nearly eleven years ago. She bore Brown ten children, six of whom are still living. Brown's

early life is most interesting, as it deals with the early history of California, and in a diary which he kept there is much to attract the attention of the student of this State's history. Mrs. Luther Hoy of Williams, a daughter of this Pioneer couple, has a scrap-book in which the manuscript of her father's diary is preserved, and through her kind-

ness it is herewith furnished the readers of The Grizzly Bear, largely in Brown's own expressions: "We will now follow the fortunes of another lad, whose eventful history is more the work of the historian than to be confined to the space of the newspaper. He is an old Pioneer; a trailer with Fremont; crossing the plains seven times, three in the forties and four since, each in ox speed, the first in '46, at the time the entire route was almost a trailless waste of savage wild, full of hardship, toil and danger. The story of each, tersely told, would fill a volume with exciting events, storms, good times, dull days, hot sands, babbling brooks, waterless deserts, shaded groves, singing birds, howling wolves, grass hunting and dead carcasses, trouble and delight, privation and plenty, life and death, mixing and mingling in and out in a way the young at this date can never know, for the day of prairie dogs and Indians, buffaloes and antelopes is over. Even the horned toad is passing away with the mountain sheep.

"The train consisted of fifteen wagons, a number of families, 150 all told. The trip was uneventful, and they reached the foot of the Sierras in good time, but here they hit up against a hard hill to climb. It must be done, before they could reach the promised land on the other side. How? There was the rub. It was as steep as the tariff bill. Americans can find anything except the North Pole, and there was a way to be found over the mountain. A council of war was called. It was their salvation to get up. For two days they tried, without avail. There was a Methodist minister in the crowd. Preachers are full of good plans. Buffalo and Brother Hedcock laid their heads to-



FRANCIS DRAKE BROWN, Deceased,
A Pioneer of 1846.



MRS. FRANCIS DRAKE BROWN, Deceased,
A Pioneer of 1849.

ness it is herewith furnished the readers of The Grizzly Bear, largely in Brown's own expressions:

"We will now follow the fortunes of another lad, whose eventful history is more the work of the historian than to be confined to the space of the newspaper. He is an old Pioneer; a trailer with Fremont; crossing the plains seven times, three in the forties and four since, each in ox speed, the first in '46, at the time the entire route was almost a trailless waste of savage wild, full of hardship, toil and danger. The story of each, tersely told, would fill a volume with exciting events, storms, good times, dull days, hot sands, babbling brooks, waterless deserts, shaded groves, singing birds, howling wolves, grass hunting and dead carcasses, trouble and delight, privation and plenty, life and death, mixing and mingling in and out in a way the young at this date can never know, for the day of prairie dogs and Indians, buffaloes and antelopes is over. Even the horned toad is passing away with the mountain sheep.

gether and adopted as follows: 'Cut long pine poles, lash them end to end together, make said partnership poles thirty feet long, attach said poles to wagon tongue. Then take sixteen yoke of picked cattle to top of the hill and hollo 'git up and git,' at the rate of forty ox power and no furlough on 'cussin'' adopted. They did it in a day, with the loss of one good steer killed and another mortally wounded. Three weeks later the ill-fated Reed-Donner Party were snowed in at this camp. Buffalo's train was now 153 days out, and on top.

"On the 4th of October, 1846, we hove in sight of the great Sacramento Valley, and oh, what a grand sight it was! Many's the weary heart of trapper, hunter, path finder, gold seeker and Bohemian that has sung for joy at this panoramic view, unequalled on earth. There it lay in its beauty, the grandest valley in the whole world; a rich, untried soil, environed by mountains, concealing beds of fabulously rich ores; covered with cattle, horses and sheep, wild almost as deer and elk, roaming over its clover and wild oat fields; checked with salmon and trout streams; nude Indians, controlled and not controlled by a semi-civilized half greaser, half digger race. Charming as were the songs of birds in the great moss-covered oaks, calm as was the quiet in which the valley seemed to rest, California was in a state of revolution. Our train tumbled over unbroken ways down to Bear River, near Wheatland, and went

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2.)

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AN FRANCISCO NOW HAS A symphony orchestra which promises to become as great a success as has the Los Angeles symphony, as it is backed by some of that city's leading musicians and business men. Henry Hadley has been selected as the conductor at a salary of \$10,000 per year, and the first concert will be given in November. In speaking of the conductor of the San Francisco Symphony, the New York Musical America of September 16th said:

"Those who knew, a number of years ago, of the training and apprenticeship as a conductor which Henry Hadley was undergoing at Mainz, Germany, prophesied that the time was not far distant when he would be leading prominent symphony orchestras in America. Among American-born musicians, Mr. Hadley is perhaps the first to have grasped the modern ideal in conducting and to have consciously fitted himself for the life and work of a conductor. His reward comes now, when he is successively called to posts of the kind which he has fitted himself for, the conductorship, first, of the Seattle, and now of the new San Francisco orchestra.

"Henry Hadley comes of a distinctly musical family—a family of successful musicians, it can be said. His father, S. Henry Hadley, has long held the post of supervisor of music and choral conductor in the schools of Somerville, Massachusetts, and his brother, Arthur Hadley, is the well-known cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and formerly of the Eaton-Hadley Trio.

"His earnest songs show a fluency of style and a carefulness of workmanship that is surprising, and his earliest works for orchestra represent, as far as they go, a mastery of the orchestral medium. He was also, at an early age, a violinist of noteworthy abilities, as well as having considerable grasp of piano technique. In his nature he combines a number of qualities which work together in an exceptionally harmonious way for success. He is spontaneous and rapid in the execution of his work, with an extraordinary power of concentration. On occasion, he has found it perfectly possible to compose in the midst of a company of friends, talking, laughing and telling stories. Correspondingly, his power of relaxation is equally great, and once away from his work he positively refuses to talk 'shop,' and has peculiarly gentle a way of silencing anyone who attempts to lead him into doing so.

"Hadley's first symphony, 'Youth and Life,' was produced by Anton Seidl in 1887; his second, 'The Four Seasons,' created something of a sensation in 1901 by taking simultaneously two prizes. His orchestral fantasy on Rodman Drake's 'The Culprit Fay,' carried off the National Federation of Musical Clubs' prize at Grand Rapids a little over two years ago, and his most recent symphony, 'North, South, East and West,' was invited into existence through the munificence of Mr. Carl Stoeckel, who gave the work its first hearing at the last meeting of the Litchfield County Choral Union at Norfolk, Connecticut, in the spring of the present year.

"Hadley's music shows a basis of Germanic training, especially his earlier works, and a not unmarked Wagnerian influence. Like other wide-awake American composers of the present, he has refused to remain enclained in the German harmonic system, and without at all aping the modern Frenchmen he has, nevertheless, gained considerable harmonic freedom from familiarity with other harmonic modes than the earlier German. In his freedom of orchestral treatment he is not without the influence of Richard Strauss. But above all is the Hadleyan freshness and spontaneity of fancy and the lucid and individual coloring, which lends his work everywhere grace and charm. Exuberance is to be found throughout Hadley's work, though force, while not wanting, is more an occasional factor."

California Songstress Returns Home.

Miss Josephine Browne, an attractive young California woman who has recently returned from three seasons of vocal study abroad, has succumbed to the lure of her native land, in spite of successful concert work in the East and offers of responsible positions in Eastern conservatories, and a visit to her home city, Long Beach, has caused her to



MISS JOSEPHINE BROWNE.

change her plans. She has decided to spend the winter in Southern California, and will devote her time to teaching and concert work, opening studios in both Los Angeles and Long Beach.

Miss Browne is the possessor of a brilliant soprano voice of unusual richness throughout its entire range. She has a large repertoire of both standard and novel selections, having studied opera with Sebastiano Breda in Milan, Italy, and concert numbers with Charles W. Clark, Paris, France.

At the Los Angeles Empress.

In "Noodles" Fagan, the "king of newsboys" now appearing in the Sullivan & Considine circuit houses of California, these popular dispensers of the best in vaudeville have another great drawing card. "Noodles" will play a return engagement at Sullivan & Considine's Los Angeles Empress, heading the bill for the week commencing with the matinee of Monday, October 2nd. Other acts that will go to make up the 7-feature bill will include: Kaufman's sextet of pretty and daring female cyclists; Bayone Whipple & Co., presenting a rural drama entitled "Harmony Discord"; Shiner & Wells, two of the most popular and praiseworthy vaudeville entertainers, in their pleasing college songs and dances; "Phina," presenting the newest and most unique in musical comedies, billed as "a picturesque departure in dance and song"; Welda & Serano, said to be physically perfect European equilibrists and gymnasts, in feats of strength; latest in motion pictures. Under the direction of Edwin Michail, the Empress has a splendid orchestra which renders classical and popular selections at each performance.

Interesting State Notes.

Ferris Hariman and his opera company will return to the Los Angeles Grand this month.

Rumor has it that the business men of Richmond will soon erect a modern theater of 1200 capacity.

The Lombardi Opera Company, after its Idora Park, Oakland, engagement, will go on the road.

Gertrude Hoffman and her Russian ballet of 165 people will be seen at the State theaters soon.

The incomparable Sousa and his band will be an attraction for the music lovers of the State this month.

Anna Held, Elsie Janis, Mizzi Hajos, and Nora Bayes are some of the musical comedy stars to come West this season.

Several California theater managers are to be prosecuted by the National Association of Producing Managers for pirating plays.

Mme. Lillian Nordica will appear in concert in several California cities this month, as will also Mme. Eames and De Gorgoza.

San Diego's handsome new theater, now being erected by the Spreckels interests, will be ready for occupancy by the first of the new year.

George Boyver, a Sacramento boy and one of the most popular managers on the Sullivan & Considine circuit, is now in charge of the Milwaukee house.

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The above pictured residence, which is built on a 150-foot lot, is set back about one hundred feet from the street, the street side of the lot being enclosed by a heavy brick wall, and winding brick walks leading up to the residence, as shown in the above picture.

The bungalow itself is about 40x60 feet on the ground, and has three bed-rooms, a large sleeping porch, living-room, dining-room and kitchen. The living-room and dining room extend across the front of the building, and are divided only by a beam. The living-room has a large open fireplace constructed of blue brick, which runs to the ceiling, supporting heavy beams which extend across the room.

This residence alone cost \$4,000, but with an additional expenditure of about \$600 for the landscape gardening, is made to appear like a much more expensive home-place. This illustration shows that, with the judicious use of a little money, gardening features can be made to materially add to the beauty, as well as value, of any house erected in California, where every condition works to the successful cultivation of flowers, grass, trees and shrubbery. In fact, no home in California is complete without well-kept flower gardens and lawns.

The Diepenbrock theater in Sacramento has closed, owing to poor patronage. The house is a new one and has been devoted to stock attractions.

Robert Hilliard will make his final appearance in "A Fool There Was," in California this season. "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" is also headed this way.

By next March, San Luis Obispo will have a new theater with a seating capacity of 1000. A new vaudeville house is also in course of construction there.

The Auditorium stock company, Los Angeles, has ceased to exist, owing to insufficient capital. This assures the house's availability for the season's musical attractions.

"The Flirting Princess" is appearing at the State theaters. "The Country Boy," "Bright Eyes," "The Old Town" and "Seven Days" are also booked for early production.

Ringling Brothers' circus has been doing an enormous business throughout the State the past month. The show is fairly good, but the animal display decidedly inferior as to variety.

Rumor has it that both the Orpheum and Sullivan & Considine vaudeville circuits will soon have their own houses in Sacramento. It is not improbable that the S. & C. people will secure the Clunie.

During the fall term at the University of California, Berkeley, the women students composing the Treble Clef Club will present the opera "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," with Paul Stein-dorff as musical director.

The Lyceum, Los Angeles, which has been devoted to musical productions of a very inferior class the past four months, will be used for road shows after the 15th of this month, which means that Ed Armstrong and his "ponies" must vacate.

"The Girl in the Taxi," that put in an appearance in California last month, had to mend its ways before the performance could proceed at Los Angeles, where it was censored as too suggestive. At Watsonville, the management of the theater barred the production altogether, as did other cities.

Max Dill bumped up against the Musicians' Union in Santa Cruz, September 16th, when, upon instructions from St. Louis, his musical director, a Mr. Laynes under threat of a heavy fine, refused to play or direct the orchestra, because the Dill company had booked to play at the Casino theater,

which is boycotted. One of the company, however, helped out the situation to the satisfaction of the large audience by presiding at the piano and directing the orchestra.

Eastern Notes of Interest Here.

"A Japanese Honeymoon" is the title of a new New York musical play.

Lulu Glaser will commence her season in a new opera, "Miss Dandelsack."

Grace George is appearing in New York in "Much Ado About Nothing."

"When Sweet Sixteen," a new song-play, is enjoying great success at Daly's, New York.

Robert Edeson has begun rehearsals in his new play, "The Cave Man," by Gelett Burgess.

Kyrie Bellew and Isabel Irving will be seen en tour this season in a revival of "The Mollusc."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will begin its thirty-first annual series of concerts, October 6th.

Midnight vaudeville in Chicago's cafes and restaurants is to be abolished by order of the mayor.

"The Only Son," Winchell Smith's new play, will have its first production in Philadelphia this month.

"The Woman," a comedy-drama of Washington life by William C. DeMille, is at the New York Republic.

Ethel Bartmore is to appear in a new play, "The Witness for the Defense," by an English novelist, A. E. W. Mason.

Charles Dickson's new play, "The Golden Rule, Ltd.," with Howard Hall in the leading role, has been given its initial production.

George Behan, in his own play, "The Sign of the Rose," opened Klaw & Erlanger's new Atlanta theater, the Atlanta, last month.

Arthur Hopkins' "Patted Calf" will be an early production in New York. It was tried out last season in stock and met with success.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," after a three years' success, will make its first western tour this season, with Edith Taliaferro in the title role.

Charles Klein has written a new play, "The Outsider," which will be produced in New York about November 1st by the Authors' Producing Company.

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The Governor of New York has signed a bill prohibiting a presentation in any theatrical performance of a living character representing the person of Divinity.

Liebler & Co. have engaged Mary Mannering for the leading role in "The Garden of Allah." She will fill the part of Domini Enfield both in Europe and America.

Otis Skinner will have the leading role in Knoblach's "Kismet," which will be produced in this country under the management of Klaw & Erlanger. The play was the sensation of the coronation season in London.

Mrs. Leslie Carter underwent a surgical operation in New York recently, which prevented opening her tour this season in "Two Women." It will probably be near November 1st when she is able to reappear on the stage.

During the past month the New York theatrical season was opened with the following attractions: Empire, John Drew, in a new drama, "A Single Man," by Herbert Henry Davis; Harris (formerly Hackett), Rose Stahl, in Charles Klein's latest endeavor, "Maggie Pepper"; Casino, Fay Templeton, in a revival of "Pinafore"; Hudson, Frank McIntyre, in Benson Howard's new farce, "Snobs"; Herald Square, Bothwell Browne, in "Miss Jack," a new musical play; Lyceum, Joe Weber, in Isaac Landman's new play, "A Man of Honor"; Lyric, the new Viennese operetta, "The Kiss Waltz"; West End, Robert Mantel, in "Hamlet"; Hippodrome, a fabulous pageant, "Around the World"; Wallack's, a short revival of "Pomander Walk."

Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

CONDUCTED BY MINNIE ALICE BEAUFAIT



LORIOUS, GOLDEN OCTOBER, when summer's fierce heat is tempered by a softer, richer atmosphere and surroundings! June is to summer, what October is to autumn, yet we may aptly quote Tennyson in those expressive lines, "As moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine!" when comparing June and October. The difference—ah, yes, in the warmer, richer glows of Nature ere she bows her head to the life-giving rains, especially in the mountains, among the ever-varying shades of Autumn's blooms.

Then, too, comes our deeper colorings in miladi's costumes, when she sallies forth, "new worlds to conquer," in all the glory of some chic and natty fall suit. A few ideas in the season's offerings have been gleaned from our shops, that vie with New York in the up-to-dateness of their displays of the new and beautiful.

Fall and Winter Coat-Suits.

A navy wide wale serge two-piece suit was made up with broad black novelty silk braid as trimming on the coat. The braid was so wide that it was used entirely for the collar, and folded so as to form a deep point in the back, where it was stitched in three tiny rows. The long reverses in front were also folded to form an irregular square effect on each side, nearly to the waist-line, with tiny black silk covered buttons as trimming through, or across, the folds. Wide turn-back cuffs were of this braid, with the tiny buttons as garniture. A three-gore skirt had two narrow side pleats at each side of front. The opening at the left side front, and the panel back, are features of these three-piece skirts. Coats are mostly panel back and semi-fitting. Braiding is extensively displayed on suits this month, and promises to continue in favor all winter.

A golden-brown broadcloth was made with silk soutache braid as trimming on both the skirt and coat. The coat was lined with a lighter shade of brown satin, giving it a warm and rich appearance. The long square reverses on the front of the coat were inlaid with light tan broadcloth, hand-embroidered, while the deep turn-back cuffs of the broadcloth were heavily braided with the same shade of silk soutache. Large pearl buttons closed it in front. The skirt, in the draped effect, was heavily braided on the point over the left side, and straight around the right side and back, near the hem. This irregular trimming, in either folds or braiding, is decidedly natty and tends to relieve an otherwise prosaic effect.

A rough Scotch tweed made into a two-piece suit was distinctive in style and cut. The coat had deep rounded reverses in front, and a medium round collar at the back. Oriental trimming was inset all around the collar and on reverses. A velvet band also trimmed the collar and deep turn-back cuffs. The buttons for closing need special mention, as they were certainly odd. Two long black rolls with gold bands around each end, at the left side front of coat, and near the waist line, set off that particular model in a natty way. A two-piece skirt with panel back, trimmed with velvet buttons and a row of velvet buttons part way down the front,



Novelty Tweed Two-piece Suit.
—Design from Sweldon, L. A.

combined very prettily with the general unique design of the coat, and such a suit would doubtless prove a most desirable addition to even a bridal trousseau.

Novelty tweed is another popular weave, and combined with wide silk military braid as trimming on collar, deep reverses, turn-back cuffs, around the bottom of the coat, and on side panels of the skirt, as per accompanying illustration, and there you are, with a decidedly up-to-date suit.

Soft felt hats, either broad or medium brims, and rather high crowns that can be dented in to suit the wearer, with just a high fancy feather or wings at the back, go well with any of the above suits.

Black velvet promises to be a favorite material for street suits, and combines beautifully with silk braiding or applique work. Soutache and the flat military braid are very pretty for conventional designs, on both skirts and coats.

Coronation velvet bands are used on black velvet for trimming cuffs, collars and bottom of skirts. Many of these coats have an extreme left-side closing, with a flat military bow of black satin and long ends with netted silk fringe of the color used for trimming. Some of the coats are in a decided cut-away style—for aping our masculine friends in so many of their severe tailored models is quite correct now, you know.

White wool suits in rough and smooth mixtures continue very good for autumn wear, as well as all dainty shades and pin stripes. These goods, made into two-piece suits, are correct for street, semi-dress, or for the opera, informal teas and luncheons.

One-piece gowns and frocks of dainty wool, in both white and pastel shades, are also very much in vogue. When combined with lace and satin bands or folds, they vie with the daintier and finer materials for beauty, and are more durable for those who cannot afford a new gown for every occasion. In point of daintiness, though, chiffon takes the lead in

Evening and Dancing Frocks.

A dainty light-blue chiffon, round length skirt, which was tucked lengthwise at the hips to fit into the high waist line, had two deep folds of same material just above a four-inch fold of satin used in lieu of a hem. The waist was a draped front, with folded satin girdle crossing in front and extending a little up into the full front at each side, with a rosette to finish each end. This is certainly a becoming mode to most any one who does not tip the scales much over the 100-pound mark. The yoke and sleeves were of cluny, chiffon trimmed. Kimono sleeves are in many styles, for kimono is queen in all gowns.

A sea-shell pink chiffon frock next attracted my attention, as it was fashioned in tunic style, over a lace skirt. The high waist line was outlined with a braided light-blue ribbon and finished with loops of the same at left-side back. The waist, of lace, was crossed in front, a la kerchief style. Narrow blue satin ribbon edged this crossed lace, and the short sleeves, which were also of lace. The tunic opened both in front and back at left side, and was finished with a broad band of the pink chiffon.

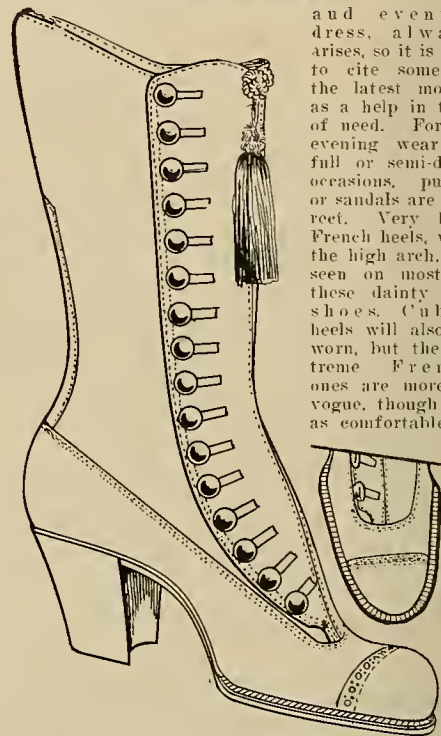
Both plain and flowered chiffons are extremely dainty for these dancing frocks. A very light shade of pink, with a deep floral design stamped in above hem all around the skirt, the same design around the low Dutch neck and on short kimono sleeves, or pure white chiffon with the floral designs, is very dear to feminine hearts, especially those who trip the light fantastic.

Now, after one has feasted their eyes on chiffon, lace, and other filmy materials, there comes into our line of vision a new fabric for evening gowns that miladi will hasten to add to her repertory. Satin charmuse, it is styled, and many are the shades and colorings, as well as black, that we may find it in. A gown of French-blue charmuse was combined with cerise in the same material and Oriental lace, and a very chic and novel combination it was, too. The collar, of cerise, had a deep revere on the left front and a smaller Oriental collar over same, with an Oriental revere on right side opposite the cerise. Deep cuffs of cerise, overlaid with Oriental lace on the three-quarter kimono sleeves, set off the blue to fine advantage. The skirt was in round length with tunic effect in front finished in heavy flat fringe of the charmuse. The back of the skirt was in straight plain style. A folded girdle of the French-blue fastened at the back.

One other in this new material was of black satin charmuse. Blue reverses on waist, and deep cuffs on the three-quarter sleeves, were pretty features in this gown. A hand-embroidered plastron front finished the ends of reverses at waist line, and an Arabian lace yoke and stock gave an "air" that accentuated its beauty. The two-piece skirt had folds to trim it, with tiny black covered buttons down the front gore. A loose panel back, trimmed with ball fringe at the bottom, reached nearly to the hem. No belt or girdle, but just piping, outlined the waist.

So many materials are suitable for evening gowns, that only a few are mentioned. Crepe-meteor is another dainty silk, and is used for both evening and street costumes in one-piece gowns or frocks. The question of suitable

Foot-wear for the Street



High-cut, 16-Button "Hussar" Boot.
—Design from C. H. Baker's, Los Angeles.

and evening dress, always arises, so it is well to cite some of the latest models as a help in time of need. For all evening wear on full or semi-dress occasions, pumps or sandals are correct. Very high French heels, with the high arch, are seen on most of these dainty low shoes. Cuban heels will also be worn, but the extreme French ones are more in vogue, though not as comfortable.

Columbian pumps, a dainty style, come in patent, gun-metal, black velvet and satin, with Cuban heel, flat buckle and bow, and are worn on the

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street and for semi-dress. Many of the dancing pumps are perfectly plain, with no bow, buckle or heading. Others are very elaborate in both. For the street, with tailored gowns and suits, a high buttoned boot is better form.

The Hussar, sixteen-buttoned boot, as per illustration, comes in suede, velvet, satin, gun-metal and both black and tan leathers. All dainty foot wear for evening may match the gowns in colors or white, if desired, though black is also correct. In the line of the

Newest Millinery and Hair Dressing

one sees mostly those soft felts with high crowns, some with narrow rolling brims and others wide brims and lower crowns, if preferred.

In order to suit the hair to the hat, the latest in hair dressing is the "steeple mode," which is worn in large soft coils high over the crown of the head, or nearer the front if one cannot stand the long effect over the crown. Broad soft bands of silk or satin ribbon are wound around or through these coils. Soft waves and curls, rather low on the forehead and drooping over the ears, make this style very becoming to some faces. Where one can stand the effect, the "psyche knot" is another renovated mode. Puffs and soft curls continue in favor, for it is hard to give up anything that tends to seemingly drop the years from one, and make time stand still for awhile, or even turn backward a few years.

There is always something new under the sun, though pessimists claim otherwise.

In the Jewelry World,

we see the new imitation pearl bead necklaces, which are guaranteed to be absolutely indestructible. They come with or without the jewel clasp, and are styled strictly California products. The clasps or snaps are inset with semi-precious California stones, and experts claim there is no difference in the appearance of these pearls, side by side, with the genuine stones.

For tailored collars or ties, those long bar pins of Cloisonné enamel, with California floral designs, are very beautiful and come in many designs and colorings.

Tapestry bags are also displayed, and as this is the day of color effects, one such carried with a chic costume is much prettier and daintier, besides newer than the regulation purse or shopping bag.

Apropos of the Season,

these two fried and true recipes may prove valuable in disposing of some ripe and green tomatoes, as well as pleasing the palate:

Chili Sauce—Thirty pounds large ripe tomatoes, 6 large onions, 8 or 9 pounds red chili or bell peppers, 6 tablespoons salt, 1 cup brown sugar, 4 teaspoons ginger (if that flavor is relished), 2 teaspoons ground cloves, 4 teaspoons ground cinnamon, 3 teaspoons ground allspice, 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg, 1 teaspoon ground mace, 2 quarts cider vinegar. A little sage and celery powder added is very nice. Chop peppers and onions fine, peel and slice tomatoes, and add ingredients. Boil slowly until thoroughly done and put in glass jars while hot, if not strong enough with pepper, add enough chili powder to suit taste.

Piccalilli—Fifteen pounds tomatoes, 1 bunch celery, 4 large onions, 1 large firm head cabbage, 5 large red bell peppers or 6 chili peppers, 4 teaspoons ground cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon ground cloves, 1 teaspoon ground mace, 1 teaspoon ground allspice, 1 teaspoon ground ginger (if wished), 1/2 teaspoon ground nutmeg, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1/2 teaspoon sage. Chop onions, celery, peppers and cabbage together, and green tomatoes separate. Put chopped tomatoes in a colander to drain while mixing other ingredients. Add tomatoes, 1 cup brown sugar, salt to taste, 3 pints vinegar. Cook slowly until thoroughly done. Can same as chili sauce. Add more vinegar if that boils down too rapidly and a little chili powder, if not hot enough.

Personal Reminiscences of a Pioneer of 1846

(Continued from Page 11, Column 2.)

into camp. At midnight the camp was startled by the jingle of Spanish spurs and the tramp of horses. "To arms!" We had one single barrel lock rifle, but the flint had been lost.

"Rumors of war with Mexico had reached us, and thinking it was an attack, we met the enemy in undress uniform. It proved a recruiting party for Colonel J. C. Fremont, Captain Ford in command. Five, myself included, enlisted on the spot. I was ragged and barefooted, but had six hits, for I was never quite broke in my life. We started, and by daylight reached Sutter Fort. Captain Henry L. Ford (who by the way was an early settler of Colusa County and its first Assemblyman), carried loose horses and I rode a mustang, bareback, in the wild ride of that moonlight night. There was no Sacramento then. Our barefooted battalion was soon formed, 500 strong, with thirty Delaware and Shawnee braves. Colonel Fremont had brought with him on his exploring expedition. Borrowing a few popgun cannons of Sutter, Fremont went in pursuit of the enemy living on the wilds of the land like Indians. Overtaking Castro east of Monterey we thrashed all we could in a running fight. The Mexicans made their last stand at Los Angeles. Taking Castro and Riego, their governor, the war in California was over. When we disbanded I had \$25 and a plug.

"Kit Carson wanted me to pilot General Phil Kearney back home, but I would not do it. I had just had 183 days of war. We returned north in squads. Dr. Long, Garret Long, Green McMahon and myself scattered off in a bunch. We reached Yerba Buena, a streetless little string of mud huts, tule covered, a doggerly or so, and not a wharf to land a hide and tallow boat. It is San Francisco now. I worked for Yount, Griggsby and others of Napa Valley until the spring of '47. The eternal desire to see Fannie got me. Through the influence of Governor Boggs and Major Cooper I was made guide for Commodore Stockton and Lieutenant Gillespie across the plains. The kind Major Cooper gave me two plugs.

"I made Jim Beekwith, himself part Indian, my lieutenant. He had a family allowance with the Crow Nation. We sailed out for home with forty picked-pack mules and burros. I must say the saddest thing I ever looked upon was the Reed-Donner camp, the dead bodies, skeletons with the flesh having been cut away to be eaten, deserted rude huts, books, clothing, chairs and wagons scattered around. Where Reno now is, 1500 Piutes and Pitts gave us battle at daybreak. Garrett Long and myself fought behind the same sage bushes. I never saw Garrett dodge a bullet. Some of our boys, too, bled, and we killed many of the Indians before we succeeded in beating them off. They troubled us sorely until, at the head of the Humboldt, in a parley, the Commodore had me and Jim buy them off.

"Arrived at home at last, I had one mustang and \$75. Fannie had been true to me and we were married in the spring. Earned one year. Gold! Its metallic ring ran around the world. The spring of '49 found us crossing the plains with a little outfit and a baby. Landed safely in Sacramento. Worked hard all night at \$1 per hour in helping

unload the first steamboat that ever plied the river. Set up a cloth hotel. It was washed away by the December flood. Went to Benicia. Dr. Semple and Major Cooper made me the first sheriff of Solano County and I made Senator Paul Shirey my deputy. Left for the mines. Made money. Returning, settled up the sheriff business and left for home with \$16,000. Bought land in Missouri; sold it. Bought in Nebraska; sold it. Then Texas, then Kansas and returned back home to California in 1876. My home is in Colusa and I think it is the best county in the State, and California the best country in the whole world. I have six children, three daughters and three sons. Four are married, if I had had sense I might have been rich. As it is, the family work hard on a little over 3000 acres, of which 2000 are out to wheat. I was foolish; am poor. Worth \$50,000. But we like California and the Browns are useful, true citizens."

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PROFESSIONAL

Sporting Page

EDITED BY HARRY J. LELANDE

AMATEUR



OW THAT THE STATE HIGHWAY Commission has been appointed and organized for active work, interest throughout the State is keen as to the course to be followed by the great State Highway for which The People voted \$18,000,000 bonds, and which this commission will handle. Many meetings have been held in various sections of the State, which have resulted in petitions being filed with the Highway Commission in behalf of certain selected routes.

No intimation has been given out, however, as to where the State Highway will be built, the commission desiring first to obtain all possible information about roads and routes of travel in the various counties, and it is imminent upon those favoring certain routes to supply the necessary data to those who will have the selection of the route to be followed by the State's great highway. When all this information is in the hands of the commission, a route will be selected, based upon road-building conditions, population, and assessed valuation of property contiguous to the proposed route.

Bentou A. Towne, Chas. D. Blaney and N. D. Darlington, composing the California Highway Commission, have sent the following letter to the Boards of Supervisors of the State, and in the final selection of a route for the highway much will depend upon the information gained in the replies thereto:

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: For the purpose of more quickly obtaining all data possible upon which to base our final decision as to the most feasible route for the State Highway System through your portion of the State, we would ask your hearty co-operation, and would request that you submit to this commission, as soon as you can conveniently, a complete map of your county, drawn to a scale of one-half inch to the mile, having indicated thereon the route or routes most desired for such highway system, with additional data of the population and assessed values of all towns, and any other data valuable under the circumstances."

Bird Season Opens This Month.

Hunters throughout the State are getting their hunting outfits in readiness for the duck season, which opens in the several hunting districts of the State this month. Club premises are also being put in condition to accommodate those so fortunate as to belong to any of the numerous preserves controlled by private parties in all sections of the State. Reports from all places where the toothsome ducks are coaxed into congregating for the benefit of hunters indicate a goodly supply, and those who enjoy seeking them in the lakes and sloughs—or, more properly, hiding behind "blinds"—and waiting for the ducks to hunt out their slayers—are anticipating great sport and limit bags.

The dates of the open season for ducks, and other shore birds, in the various districts, are laid down in the new game laws as follows:

- District One—October 1st to March 1st.
- District Two—October 15th to March 1st.
- District Three—October 15th to March 1st.
- District Four—October 15th to March 1st.
- District Five—October 15th to March 1st.
- District Six—October 1st to March 1st.

The same law prescribes that the bag limit for ducks is twenty-five in one day and not more than fifty in one week for one person. The limit on ibis and other shore birds is fixed at twenty per day.

From October 1st to April 1st it will be lawful to kill black sea brant in District One, provided the hunter keeps within the limit of twenty-five per day and not more than fifty in one week.

The lively valley and desert quail are subjects for legal killing in District One, Two, Three, Four and Five from October 15th to February 15th, and in District Six from October 15th to November 15th. Bag limit, twenty birds per day.

Where Automobiles Are Distributed.

There are at present 31,429 automobiles being operated in the fifty-five counties of the State, and the number is being increased daily. Los Angeles County has by far the largest number, 10,441, its nearest competitor being San Francisco, with 3,719 machines; Alameda County comes next, with 2,608, while Trinity County leads the rear with but two.

The number of machines owned and operated in the several counties of the State is as follows: Alameda, 2,608; Amador, 19; Butte, 197; Calaveras, 35; Colusa, 132; Contra Costa, 203; Del Norte, 12; El Dorado, 18; Fresno, 1,216; Glenn, 92; Humboldt, 234; Imperial, 64; Inyo, 34; Kern, 369; Kings, 178; Lake, 30; Lassen, 12; Los Angeles, 10,441; Madera, 48; Marin, 165; Mariposa, 4; Mendocino, 108; Merced, 172; Modoc, 22; Mono, 5; Monterey, 200; Napa, 168; Nevada, 14; Orange, 926; Placer, 95; Riverside, 633; Sacramento, 708; San Benito, 68; San Bernardino, 1,060; San Diego, 1,237; San Francisco, 3,719; San Joaquin, 716; San Luis Obispo, 162; San Mateo, 135; Santa Barbara, 378; Santa Clara, 1,251; Sierra, 18; Siskiyou, 75; Sonoma, 468; Solano, 261; Stanislaus, 223; Sutter, 58; Tehama, 78; Trinity, 2; Tuolumne, 41; Tulare, 328; Ventura, 307; Yolo, 271; Yuba, 60.

The great showing made by Los Angeles is unquestionably due to the excellent roads, which encourage the owning of automobiles for pleasure as well as business purposes. Good roads have been a hobby in Southern California, and especially Los Angeles County, for a number of years, while it is but recently that the northern and central portions of the State have taken up the systematic improvement of the highways. This accounts for there being in the twelve counties of Southern California today 15,955 automobiles, against 15,474 machines in the remaining forty-three counties of the State.

All Ready for Big Road Race.

The Santa Monica Road Race, which will be held under the auspices of the Los Angeles Motor Dealers' Association the 14th of this month, is attracting attention throughout the country, and there is every promise of an immense crowd of spectators and the smashing of records. Everything is in readiness for the event, and there will be more entries than ever before. Two races have been provided for, a light-car event and a free-for-all.

The light car race will start at daybreak and will be run over a course of approximately 150 miles. The Leon T. Shettler \$500 trophy and a substantial cash prize will be awarded the winner.

The free-for-all race will start immediately after the course has been cleared of the light cars. Many factories have built cars especially for this race, and the large number of entries to date insures some speedy racing. The prize will consist of \$5000 cash and the Dick Ferris \$1000 cup.

The Santa Monica authorities and the committee in charge are getting the race course in better shape than ever before, and as no admission will be charged this year, plans are being made for handling a crowd of a hundred thousand people. Last year's events over this course drew a record-breaking crowd, thousands going down to the beach city from Los Angeles the night before and camping out along the course over night, in order to be on hand when the first race started at sun-up.

Rincon Sea-level Road Assured.

The necessary money having been pledged, the Rincon sea-level road, that means the shortening of the distance between Santa Barbara and Ventura by several miles and consequently making a more attractive trip to automobilists from San Francisco to Los Angeles, the work on the cut-off will now be pushed to speedy completion. While much of the money came from residents of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, a considerable amount was also pledged by motor enthusiasts in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Among the contributors were: Reina Del Mar Parlor, N.D.G.W., Santa Barbara, \$125; Buena Ventura Parlor, N.D.G.W., Ventura, \$100, and Cabrillo Parlor, N.S.G.W., Ventura, \$100. These donations were made largely through sentiment, for the reason that the proposed road will assure the reconstruction of a part of old El Camino Real, and also for the reason that these Parlors have always shown a decided tendency to aid, both financially and morally, all things that have for their object the betterment of their section of the State.

Much Revenue From Automobilists.

Since the State law providing for fees for automobile registrations and chauffeurs' licenses went into effect in 1905, and up to July 31st this year, \$151,375.50 has been paid into the State Treasury from these sources. The figures show that the automobile is becoming more popular each year, and is being generally used by both the city and country

folk. The gain in popularity is best shown by the yearly revenue, as given below:

1905	\$14,554.50
1906	13,403.00
1907	16,688.50
1908	16,718.50
1909	24,397.00
1910	36,951.00
1911 (to July 31st)	28,662.50

Date Fixed for P. A. A. Games.

At a meeting of the Pacific Athletic Association—which embraces the Pacific Coast jurisdiction of the A. A. U.—in San Francisco, September 18th, John Elliott was chosen president, John E. McDowell, vice-president, and Herbert Hauser, secretary-treasurer.

October 12th, at the field of the University of California, Berkeley, was fixed as the time and place for holding this year's P. A. A. championship games.

Pacific Coast Magnates Meet.

Pacific Coast League baseball magnates met in San Francisco, September 19th, and indulged in a more or less formal conference. Only three clubs—San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles—were represented, those present being J. C. Ewing and Frank M. Ish of the San Francisco club, Henry Berry of the Los Angeles club, and Ed. Walter of the Oakland club.

The only definite action taken was to appoint a committee to draw up the schedule for 1912.

Baseball League Standings.

Including games played Sunday, September 24th, the standing of the clubs in the big leagues is as follows:

COAST LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Portland	96	63	.585
Vernon	101	74	.577
Oakland	95	86	.525
San Francisco	83	97	.461
Sacramento	77	97	.435
Los Angeles	75	105	.417

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	95	45	.679
Detroit	84	57	.596
Cleveland	74	67	.525
New York	73	69	.514
Chicago	70	70	.500
Boston	70	72	.493
Washington	59	83	.416
St. Louis	40	102	.282

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	89	48	.650
Chicago	83	57	.593
Pittsburg	82	62	.569
Philadelphia	76	64	.543
St. Louis	73	63	.518
Cincinnati	66	79	.455
Brooklyn	56	82	.406
Boston	36	101	.263

WANTED: A LOST BOY!

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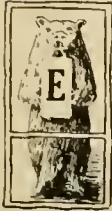
Rosecoe C. Emerson disappeared from his home in Santa Monica, July 5th, and as his parents have heard nothing from him are very anxious to locate him, and have appealed to The Grizzly Bear to help them in the search.

Rosecoe is described as nearly six feet tall, about 150 pounds weight, and while he would easily pass for one much older, is but 16 years of age. He has dark eyes and hair, and when he left home was attired in a light tan hat with black band, blue serge suit and tan button shoes.

Rosecoe had just graduated from the grammar school, and his mother, who is very anxious to get trace of him, can assign no reason for his disappearance. The family formerly lived in San Francisco and he may have returned there.

Keep a lookout for Rosecoe, and if you see him communicate at once with his mother, Mrs. C. F. Emerson, 156 Wadsworth avenue, Ocean Park, California, who will gladly pay \$25 reward for any definite information concerning her lost son.

Ground Breaking Exercises for Big 1915 Exposition This Month



LABORATE PREPARATIONS ARE under way for the series of events to be held in San Francisco on October 13th, 14th and 15th during President Wm. H. Taft's visit to the City-by-the-Golden Gate, when he will break ground at the Stadium in Golden Gate Park for the World's Greatest Exposition, to be held to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, which is acknowledged as the greatest engineering achievement in all the ages. As San Francisco will be the greatest beneficiary on the Pacific Coast, through increased commerce and immigration brought hither via the canal, a gala time is being arranged by the city for the three days in October, and many thousands of visitors have signified their intention of participating. The various railroads reaching San Francisco have announced very low round-trip rates.

The city will be attractively decorated and illuminated, and the main streets will present a brilliant spectacle. The Pacific Fleet, consisting of the ponderous armored cruisers California (flagship), South Dakota, West Virginia (flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. Southernland, U. S. Navy) and Colorado, will drop anchor in the great harbor on October 11th and remain there during the visit of the President. These splendid fighting ships will be gay with bunting during each day, and will nightly present a beautiful sight, outlined with hundreds of electric lights. An interesting hour or more may be spent aboard these warships. During his visit, the President will review the squadron, which will salute as he passes each vessel.

The President will be greeted at the northern State line and presented with an invitation engraved on a golden card made from the product of the oldest mine in California, on the morning of October 13th, by a special committee who will remain with him during his stay in Sacramento and Oakland, and will escort him to San Francisco, where he is scheduled to arrive at 6 p.m. on the 13th. In the evening a great banquet will be given at the Palace Hotel in the President's honor.

On Saturday, October 14th, a splendid parade will pass through the city on the way to the Stadium, and many of the regular United States troops and Uncle Sam's sailor boys will march. President Taft will review the parade and, soon after, the ground-breaking exercises, with grand music and amid great enthusiasm, will take place.

The President will announce to the nations of the world (many of which will have representatives in attendance) the magnitude of the exposition for which he has journeyed across the continent to break ground, and inviting all to participate and show in the magnificent buildings of the coming World's Fair, the best and finest in art, science, manufactures, agriculture, etc. The President will be escorted by the exposition officials to the fair site at Harbor View, the Civic Center, and other points which are to make this particular exposition the most attractive and unique in the world's history.

On Sunday, October 15th, a grand concert will occur in Golden Gate Park, while events at the Ocean Beach and Cliff will attract many. The President will depart from San Francisco, by the coast route to visit Los Angeles and other Southern California cities on his way home.

The following committees have the events in connection with the ground-breaking exercises in charge: To meet President Taft on State line—President Charles C. Moore, Governor Hiram W. Johnson, A. W. Foster, William H. Crocker, Hon. W. W. Morrow, Henry T. Scott.

Parade and ceremonies at ground-breaking—Charles de Young, John A. Britton, Thornwell Mullally, Robert A. Roos, Daniel A. Ryan, James A. Johnston.

Banquet—M. J. Brandenstein, John Rothschild, Bruce Bonney, W. H. Avery, F. J. Koster.

Music—P. T. Clay, Andrew G. McCarthy, Joseph D. Redding, Horace H. Allen, Vincent Whitney.

Decorations—A. W. Scott, Jr., Albert Lindley, W. C. Ralston, L. W. Harris, J. H. McLafferty.

Finance—Leon Sloss and executive finance council of exposition, composed of the following: Leon Sloss, William H. Crocker, A. M. Davis, H. P. Fortmann, R. B. Hale, Curtis H. Lindley, A. I. Esberg, Henry T. Scott, Charles C. Moore.

Invitations for ground breaking ceremonies—Endolph J. Taussig, Captain John Barneson, M. H. Fobbins, Captain William Matson, Bernard Faymonville.

Speeches and addresses—Curtis H. Lindley, Charles H. Bentley, J. D. Grant, M. H. Esberg, Dr. T. W. Huntington.

TO DANCE OCTOBER 7TH.

Castroville—On October 7th, Gabilan Parlor, No. 132, N.S.G.W., will give a ball at Jordan's hall for the benefit of the Homeless Children's Agency. C. J. McIntyre will be floor manager and he will be assisted by H. Westphal and Arthur Mignola. The arrangements committee consists of J. H. Collins, Arthur Mignola, J. B. Lyons and R. H. Martin. A good time is assured, and the worthy cause should bring out a big crowd.

LET US FORCIBLY ANSWER

(Continued from Page 9, Column 3.)

The plea that business has been dull and that the holiday occurred on a Saturday, a day when they expected to recuperate from a bad week's business, with the intervention of Labor Day as well in the week, is no excuse; and if it is, it is a very poor one. What they lose in one day by closing, they gain on another when they are open for business. For a long time, and until a short time ago, the Emporium kept open every Saturday evening, but, I presume, on account of a delegation of workingmen going to them and requesting that they close, they have, since the first of the year, I believe, closed on Saturday evenings after 6 o'clock, and I guess what little they lost by said closing has been fully made up on the other open days.

As previously stated, I am not in favor of the "boycott," but I think if we stand together now, and right now, and refuse to patronize such stores as do not respect us or our State's birthday, that we will make a decided advance in being recognized as something in the future, and not spurned by having said of us, "Who in hell are the Native Sons, anyway?"

This is neither political nor religious, in its protest, but a decent regard for the offspring of the State, and if we have no respect for ourselves, certainly we cannot expect others to respect us. I believe now is the time to take action, and I would suggest that if you can see your way clear, you call a meeting of the present presiding officers of the city parlors, besides such of your Grand Officers as can conveniently attend without any expense to the Grand Parlor, and devise a way by which the membership can proclaim its views; and if of the same opinion as myself, take drastic action against these who, by intent, insulted us in more than one way last Saturday.

Let us acclaim ourselves as loyal to our State, and if needs be, by touching the pockets of those who covertly assail us, show them that the trade of Native Sons is as good and far reaching as the business of other persons, whether union men or not. I am not decrying unionism, neither am I landing it; but if the unions are to be respected, at least outwardly, then let the N.S.G.W. receive the same treatment.

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ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Alameda, No. 47—Adolph Semler, Pres.; A. V. Fisher, Sec., 1413 Caroline St., Alameda; Monday; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
 Oakland, No. 50—Lynn B. Hall, Pres.; F. M. Norris, Sec., 326 22d St., Oakland; Wednesday; Woodmen's Hall, 525 12th St.
 Las Positas, No. 96—J. M. Beazell, Pres.; N. D. Dutcher, Jr., Sec., Livermore; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Eden, No. 113—Adam May, Pres.; William T. Knightly, Sec., Hayward; Wednesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
 Piedmont, No. 120—Edward A. Theile, Pres.; Jas. J. Digman, Sec., 3306 E. 10th St., Oakland; Thursday; Lincoln Hall, 407 Thirteenth St.
 Wisteria, No. 127—A. B. Rutherford, Pres.; W. H. Vandepier, Sec., Alvarado; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Halcyon, No. 146—G. A. Leroux, Pres.; L. R. Weinman, Sec., 1819 Central Ave., Alameda; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Woodmen's Hall, 1334 Park St.
 Brooklyn, No. 151—F. Lindemer, Pres.; Chas. A. Jacoby, Sec., 565 E. 18th St., Oakland; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, East Oakland.
 Washington, No. 169—G. W. Mathiesen, Pres.; Andrew F. Eggers, Sec., Centerville; Tuesday; Hansen's Hall.
 Athens, No. 195—Lincoln G. Jackson, Pres.; E. T. Biven, Sec., 229 Twelfth St., Oakland; Tuesday; Charity Hall, 229 12th St., Oakland.
 Berkeley, No. 210—Roy E. Warren, Pres.; E. J. Curran, Sec., 1919 Haste St., Berkeley; Friday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
 Estudillo, No. 223—W. J. Gannon, Pres.; O. Z. Best, Sec., Box 484, San Leandro; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
 Bay View, No. 238—J. E. Wilson, Pres.; Frank McCarthy, Sec., 815 Pine St., Oakland; Friday; Alcatraz Hall, Peralta St., near Seventh.
 Claremont, No. 240—E. Tinger, Pres.; Chas. B. Clark, Sec., 1080 56th St., Oakland; Tuesday; Klinkner Hall, Oakland (Golden Gate).
 Pleasanton, No. 244—John G. Busch, Pres.; Peter C. Madson, Sec., P. O. Box 177, Pleasanton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Druid's Hall.
 Niles, No. 250—E. D. Baldwin, Pres.; C. E. Martenstein, Sec., Niles; 2nd and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Fruitvale Parlor, No. 252—F. E. Grosse, Pres.; Ed A. Brand, Sec., 1340 Tevis St., Fruitvale; Monday; Masonic Hall.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Amador, No. 17—C. E. Jarvis, Pres.; Wm. R. Liddicoat, Sec., Sutter Creek; 1st and 3rd Fridays; Levaggi Hall.
 Excelsior, No. 31—William Dougherty, Pres.; John R. Huberty, Sec., 169 Main St., Jackson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Ione, No. 33—Claude Forbes, Pres.; A. C. Grover, Sec., Ione City; Saturday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
 Plymouth, No. 48—Geo. A. Upton, Pres.; Trevor W. Weston, Sec., Plymouth; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Keystone, No. 173—Frank M. Church, Pres.; W. E. Whitehead, Sec., Amador City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; K. of P. Hall.

BUTTE COUNTY.

Arzonaut, No. 8—E. W. Westwood, Pres.; A. M. Smith, Sec., 627 Myers St., Oroville; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Chico, No. 21—Hale Lothroy, Pres.; F. M. Moore, Sec., Box 214, Chico; 2nd and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Calaveras, No. 67—James Alexander Treat, Pres.; Robt. Leonard, Sec., San Andreas; 1st Wednesday; Fraternal Hall.
 Angels, No. 80—Ben Carlow, Pres.; Geo. B. Bennett, Sec., Angels Camp; Monday; K. of P. Hall.
 Chispa, No. 139—Tony Malaspina, Pres.; Leo F. Valente, Sec., Murphys; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Colusa, No. 69—W. J. King, Pres.; M. W. Burrows, Sec., Colusa; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Williams, No. 164—H. H. Harlan, Pres.; C. C. Welch, Sec., Williams; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Gen. Winn, No. 32—Henry Waldie, Pres.; Jas. Donlon, Sec., Antioch; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Union Hall.
 Mt. Diablo, No. 101—James F. Hoey, Pres.; J. A. Schweinitzer, Sec., Martinez; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Byron, No. 170—T. P. Smith, Pres.; W. J. Livingstone, Sec., Byron; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Carquinez, No. 205—Joseph Soares, Pres.; Thomas Cahalan, Sec., Crockett; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Richmond, No. 217—W. J. Lane, Pres.; A. J. Summers, Sec., P. O. Box 84, Richmond; Wednesday; Bank Hall.
 Concord, No. 245—P. M. Soto, Pres.; W. B. Williams, Sec., Concord; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Diamond, No. 246—Frank Brandon, Pres.; Francis A. Irving, Sec., Pittsburg; Wednesday; K. of P. Hall.
 San Ramon Valley, No. 249—Geo. McG. Oswill, Pres.; Harvey R. Eddy, Sec., Danville; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Yontockett, No. 156—Peter Duffy, Pres.; Jos. M. Hamilton, Sec., Crescent City; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Heaverville, No. 9—Clarence E. Curren, Pres.; Don H. Goodrich, Sec., Placerville; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.
 Georgetown, No. 91—W. N. Grover, Pres.; C. F. Irish, Sec., Georgetown; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno, No. 23—L. M. DeShields, Pres.; M. H. Gates, Sec., 1140 J St., Fresno; Friday; A. O. U. W. Hall.
 Selma, No. 107—Claude Gumer, Pres.; L. J. Price, Sec., Selma; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

GLENN COUNTY.

Willows, No. 255—Carl L. Stetson, Pres.; Wm. Barham, Sec., Willows; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Odd Fellows Hall.

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Humboldt, No. 14—A. M. Smith, Pres.; J. M. Nisson, Sec., Eureka; Monday; Pioneer Hall, 623 Third St.
 Arcata, No. 20—Frank H. Seely, Pres.; Henry S. Seely, Sec., Arcata; Wednesday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
 Golden Star, No. 88—Joe Kennedy, Pres.; Carl L. Robertson, Sec., Alton; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.
 Ferndale, No. 93—Fred Schonenian, Pres.; E. C. Mills, Sec., Ferndale; 2nd and 3rd Mondays; K. of P. Hall.
 Fortuna, No. 218—Harry Rowley, Pres.; J. W. Richmond, Sec., P. O. Box 293, Fortuna; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Hansen's Hall.

KERN COUNTY.

Baker, No. 42—

KINGS COUNTY.

Hanford, No. 37—

LAKE COUNTY.

Lakeport, No. 147—W. E. Mitchell, Pres.; S. M. Edmunds, Sec., Lakeport; 2nd and 4th Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Lower Lake, No. 159—Russell Adamson, Pres.; Craig Kuauer, Sec., Lower Lake; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Kelseyville, No. 219—R. L. Pond, Pres.; Chas. E. Berry, Sec., Kelseyville; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Lassen, No. 99—C. E. Lawson, Pres.; Ivor B. Clark, Sec., Susanville; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.
 Honey Lake, No. 198—Wm. D. Wilbur, Pres.; Geo. W. Randolph, Sec., Janesville; 2nd Saturday after full moon; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Big Valley, No. 211—A. W. McKenzie, Pres.; A. G. Loomis, Sec., Bieber; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Los Angeles, No. 45—M. B. Silberberg, Pres.; D. L. DiVecchio, Sec., 709 S. Main St., Los Angeles; Monday; N.S.G.W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
 Ramona, No. 109—L. A. Duni, Pres.; J. Paul Kiefer, Sec. (pro tem), 265 I. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles; Friday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
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 Sierra Madre, No. 235—Earl Garner, Pres.; Percy A. Eisen, Sec., 383 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles; 1st and 3rd Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall, 134 W. 17th St.
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 Santa Monica, No. 237—
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Madera, No. 130—

MARIN COUNTY.

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 Sea Point, No. 158—Joe Joseph, Pres.; Manuel Santos, Sec., Sausalito; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Eagles' Hall.
 Nicasio, No. 183—

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Hornitos, No. 138—John J. Branson, Pres.; C. B. Cavanaugh, Sec., Hornitos; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

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 Alder Glen, No. 200—John Aylward, Pres.; Henry W. Little, Sec., Fort Bragg; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MERCED COUNTY.

Yosemite, No. 24—Chas. Reuter, Pres.; H. Pitzer, Sec., Merced; Tuesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 134—

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, No. 75—John Dougherty, Pres.; A. A. Watson, Sec., Monterey; Friday; Custom House Hall.
 Santa Lucia, No. 97—M. S. Hoppes, Pres.; W. M. Vanderhurst, Sec., P. O. Box 731, Salinas; Monday; N.S.G.W. Hall.
 San Lucas, No. 115—J. S. Cano, Pres.; A. M. Trescony, Sec., San Lucas; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.
 Gahilan, No. 132—J. P. Castro, Pres.; R. H. Martin, Sec., Castroville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Bettencourt's Hall.

NAPA COUNTY.

St Helena, No. 53—L. A. Stern, Pres.; E. L. Bonhote, Sec., P. O. Box 235, St. Helena; Monday; Masonic Hall.
 Napa, No. 62—E. Locarmini, Pres.; H. J. Hoernle, Sec., 102 Seminary St., Napa City; Monday; Martin's Hall.
 Calistoga, No. 86—A. R. Williams, Pres.; S. W. Kellett, Sec., Calistoga; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Hydraulic, No. 56—W. B. Simmons, Pres.; Wm. M. Richards, Sec., Box 371, Nevada City; Tuesday; K. of P. Hall.
 Quartz, No. 58—George A. Stewart, Pres.; Jas. C. Tyrrell, Sec., 128 Richardson St., Grass Valley; Monday; Auditorium Hall.
 Donner, No. 162—Fred H. Wilke, Pres.; Henry C. Lichtenberger, Sec., Truckee; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; K. of P. Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Santiago, No. 74—R. P. Mitchell, Pres.; Hugh J. Lowe, Sec., 519 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana; 2nd and 4th Mondays; G. A. R. Hall.

PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn, No. 59—Chas. Dapper, Pres.; J. Frank Hodges, Sec., Auburn; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Silver Star, No. 63—Barney Barry, Pres.; Robert P. Dixon, Sec., Box 146, Lincoln; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Sierra, No. 85—
 Mountain, No. 126—T. W. Jefferson, Pres.; Chas. Johnson, Sec., Dutch Flat; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Rocklin, No. 233—H. L. Schmitt, Pres.; I. LeRoy Burns, Sec., Roseville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Fraternal Brotherhood Hall.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Quincy, No. 131—A. J. Watson, Pres.; J. D. McLaughlin, Sec., Quincy; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Golden Anchor, No. 182—R. H. Kingdon, Pres.; A. T. Gould, Sec., La Porte; 1st and 3rd Sundays; Harris Hall.
 Plumas, No. 228—Geo. E. Boyden, Pres.; J. A. Donnemirth, Sec., Taylorsville; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Riverside, No. 251—Fred D. Smith, Pres.; Leonard A. Cowles, Sec., 318 Pennsylvania Blk., Riverside; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Reynolds Hall, No. 2.

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Sacramento, No. 3—Sam H. Jones, Pres.; J. F. Didion, Sec., P. O. Box 123, Sacramento; Thursday; Elks' Hall.
 Sunset, No. 26—J. W. Bates, Pres.; Edward E. Reese, Sec., 810 Twenty-seventh St., Sacramento; Monday; Elks' Hall.
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 Conriland, No. 106—H. R. Osborn, Pres.; Elmer Fawcett, Sec., Courtland; 1st Saturday and 3rd Friday in month; K. of P. Hall.
 Oak Park, No. 213—C. E. Blair, Pres.; Fred Bonetti, Sec., 65 Vine St., Sacramento; 1st Wednesday; Red Men's Hall, Oak Park.
 Sutter Fort, No. 241—Leonard C. Curry, Pres.; Ed. N. Skeels, Sec., 2827 F St., Sacramento; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Ninth and K. sts.
 Galt, No. 243—T. W. Dooling, Pres.; George Lippi, Sec., Galt; Friday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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Fremont, No. 44—John Prendergast, Pres.; E. G. Nash, Sec., Hollister; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

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 Redlands, No. 168—Abner McCrary, Pres.; Frank L. Ishell, Sec., Box 501, Redlands; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; McGinniss Hall.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

San Diego, No. 108—Edgar A. Luce, Pres.; Edgar C. Muller, Sec., 906 Brooks Ave., San Diego; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; K. of P. Hall, Third and E. streets.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

California, No. 1—W. V. Wise, Pres.; Chas. A. Bolde-mann, Sec., 26 Bluxome St., San Francisco; Thursday, California Hall, Eagles Bldg.
 Pacific, No. 10—R. A. Satterthwaite, Pres.; John C. Miller, Sec., 457 Grove St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
 Golden Gate, No. 29—Harry F. Bushnell, Pres.; Adolph Eherhart, Sec., 183 Carl St., San Francisco; Monday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.
 Mission, No. 38—A. C. Peterson, Pres.; W. J. Guilfoyle, Sec., 331 Hill St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

San Francisco, No. 49—V. J. Chonpa, Pres.; David Capurro, Sec., 652 Green St., San Francisco; Thursday; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

El Dorado, No. 52—Frank Bonivert, Pres.; Jas. W. Keegan, Sec., 645 Central Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Rincon, No. 72—Alonso K. Cole, Pres.; John A. Gilmore, Sec., 2067 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Stanford, No. 76—Franklin A. Griffin, Pres.; Fred H. Jung, Sec., 135 Stockton St., Room 526, San Francisco; Tuesday; Benevolence Hall, 149 Eddy St.

Verba Buena, No. 84—E. R. Ostrander, Pres.; Albert Picard, Sec., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Hay City, No. 104—Simon Licht, Pres.; H. L. Gunzburger, Sec., 519 California St., San Francisco; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1545 Steiner St.

Nautic, No. 105—P. D. Sweeney, Pres.; Edward R. Spivale, Sec., 1408 Turk St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner St.

National, No. 118—W. Leonard, Pres.; M. M. Ratigan, Sec., 660 Market St., San Francisco; Thursday; Santa Clara Bldg., 172 Golden Gate.

Hesperian, No. 137—Frank Scheider, Pres.; Jos. H. Roxburgh, Sec., 510 Devisadero St., San Francisco; Thursday; Schubert's Hall, 16th and Mission Sts.

Alcatraz, No. 145—William J. Koser, Pres.; Fred W. Sink, Sec., 1238 13th Ave., San Francisco; Thursday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

Alcalde, No. 154—A. L. Cobb, Pres.; J. B. Acton, Sec., 1013 Steiner St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Scottish Hall, 121 Larkin St.

South San Francisco, No. 157—Frank McWilliams, Pres.; John T. Regan, Sec., 1489 S. 14th Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Masonic Hall, South 14th and Railroad Aves.

Sequima, No. 160—Joseph L. Mason, Pres.; R. D. Barton, Sec., 523 Waller St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market St.

Precita, No. 187—Joseph Healy, Pres.; Edw. Tietjen, Sec., 340 Sansome St., San Francisco; Thursday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

Olympus, No. 189—Randall S. Dunn, Pres.; Frank I. Butler, Sec., 363 Waller St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Phelps' Hall, 321 Devisadero St.

Presidio, No. 194—Henry Ruge, Pres.; Geo. A. Ducker, Sec., 334 27th Ave., San Francisco; Monday; Steimke Hall, Octavia and Union.

Marshall, No. 202—Benj. F. Cooper, Pres.; John M. Sauter, Sec., 1432 Stockton St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Army and Navy, No. 207—Roy Gottheimer, Pres.; L. L. Hunter, Sec., 207 View Ave., San Francisco; Wednesday; Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

Dolores, No. 208—John A. Mahoney, Pres.; John A. Zollver, Sec., 1043 Dolores St., San Francisco; Monday; 2268 Mission St.

Twin Peaks, No. 214—Walter Scott, Pres.; Thos. J. Pendergast, Sec., 1657 Hayes St., San Francisco; Wednesday; Duveneck's Hall, 24th and Church Sts.

El Capitán, No. 222—Walter E. Bassett, Pres.; E. G. Cahn, Sec., 1640 Leavenworth St., San Francisco; Monday; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Octavia St.

Russian Hill, No. 229—Wm. J. Cline, Pres.; D. Bruce, Sec., 1341 Sacramento St., San Francisco; Tuesdays; Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore St.

Guadalupe, No. 231—Peter J. Van Pelt, Pres.; Geo. Buehn, Sec., 377 London St., San Francisco; Monday; Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission St.

Castro, No. 232—John J. Mitchell, Pres.; James H. Hayes, Sec., 4014 18th St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market.

Balboa, No. 234—J. J. Omeara, Pres.; W. P. Garfield, Sec., 315 2nd Ave., San Francisco; Tuesday; Richmond Masonic Hall, 405 First Ave.

James Lick, No. 242—Geo. J. Bush, Pres.; Thos. J. Fahey, Sec., 2528 Mission St., San Francisco; Tuesday; Mission Masonic Hall, 2668 Mission.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Stockton, No. 7—E. A. Simard, Pres.; A. J. Turner, Sec., 629 E. Market St., Stockton; Monday; Mail Building.

Lodi, No. 18—F. H. McLachlan, Pres.; H. E. Welch, Sec., Lodi; Wednesday; Hill's Hall.

Tracy, No. 186—Frank Adams, Pres.; H. A. Rhodes, Sec., Tracy; Thursday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Los Osos, No. 61—Fred Kluever, Pres.; W. W. Smithers, Sec., 784 Monterey St., San Luis Obispo; 2nd and 4th Mondays; Eagles' Hall.

Nipomo, No. 123—

San Marcos, No. 150—Carl J. Metzler, Pres.; Geo. Sonnenberg, Jr., Sec., San Miguel; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

Cambria, No. 152—Geo. Wittenberg, Pres.; A. S. Gay, Sec., Cambria; Saturday; Rigdon Hall.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

San Mateo, No. 23—Milton Edwards, Pres.; Geo. W. Hall, Sec., San Mateo; 1st and 3rd Fridays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Redwood, No. 66—Harry E. Moore, Pres.; A. S. Lignori, Sec., Redwood City; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Wahl's Hall.

Seaside, No. 95—Edw. S. Gonzales, Pres.; William V. Francis, Sec., Half Moon Bay; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Menlo, No. 185—Frank M. Andrews, Pres.; Chas. H. Smith, Sec., Box 82, Menlo Park; Thursday; Duff & Doyle Hall.

Pebble Beach, No. 230—E. A. Shaw, Pres.; Howard Laskey, Sec., Pescadero; 2nd and 4th Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

El Carmelo, No. 256—Thos. Callan, Pres.; Wm. J. Brackenhall, Sec., Viata Grande; 2nd and 4th Mondays, Colma Hall, Colma.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, No. 116—M. A. Botello, Pres.; S. M. Barber, Sec., P. O. Box 4, Santa Barbara; Thursday; Foresters' Hall.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

San Jose, No. 22—Joseph F. Castello, Pres.; M. J. Willoughby, Sec., 415 So. 8th St., San Jose; Wednesday; Odd Fellows Hall, Third and Santa Clara Sts.

Garden City, No. 82—J. P. Garrison, Pres.; Henry W. McComas, Sec., Safe Deposit Bldg., San Jose; Monday; I. O. O. F. Hall, Santa Clara and Third.

Santa Clara, No. 100—William Walsh, Pres.; Alphonse B. Ruth, Sec., 1156 Santa Clara St., Santa Clara; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Observatory, No. 177—Lloyd E. Pinard, Pres.; Jos. A. Desimone, Sec., 72 S. Second St., San Jose; Tuesday; Masonic Hall.

Mountain View, No. 215—C. Pearson, Jr., Pres.; G. J. Guth, Sec., Mountain View; 2nd and 4th Fridays; Mockbee Hall.

Palo Alto, No. 216—I. P. Vandervoort, Pres.; J. H. Lewis, Sec., 635 Bryant St., Palo Alto; Monday; Masonic Temple.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—John T. Coward, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker St., Watsonville; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Santa Cruz, No. 90—F. H. Moore, Pres.; R. H. Pringle, Sec., 14-16 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; Tuesday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

SHASTA COUNTY.

McCloud Parlor, No. 149—

Anderson, No. 253—A. H. Elmore, Pres.; C. F. Smith, Sec., Anderson; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Masonic Hall.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Downville, No. 92—

Golden Nugget, No. 94—Thos. C. Botting, Pres.; Thos. J. McGrath, Sec., Sierra City; Saturday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Loyalton, No. 226—C. R. Parker, Pres.; E. D. Bryan, Sec., Loyalton; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Siskiyou, No. 188—Robert B. Reynolds, Pres.; S. R. Taylor, Sec., Fort Jones; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; Masonic Hall.

Etna, No. 192—Geo. Wagner, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Box 105, Etna Mills; Wednesday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Liberty, No. 193—Orriin R. Bigelow, Pres.; Geo. W. Tonkin, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Sisson, No. 220—

SOLANO COUNTY.

Solano, No. 39—Edward M. Staples, Pres.; Robert H. Woods, Sec., Suisun; 1st and 3d Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

Vallejo, No. 77—Charles Ostrowski, Pres.; Geo. Dimpfel, Sr., Sec., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; San Pablo Hall.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Petaluma, No. 27—W. J. Farrell, Pres.; V. C. Mattei, Sec., Petaluma; Wednesday; Red Men's Hall.

Santa Rosa, No. 28—Thos. J. Proctor, Pres.; W. W. Skaggs, Sec., Box 543, Santa Rosa; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Healdsburg, No. 68—Herbert Amesburg, Pres.; C. P. Miller, Sec., Healdsburg; Wednesday; Redmen's Hall.

Glen Ellen, No. 102—A. M. Hardman, Pres.; Chas. J. Poppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Sonoma, No. 111—H. B. Shaw, Pres.; Louis H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Sebastopol, No. 143—H. B. Sculder, Pres.; F. A. Ronsheimer, Sec., Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Modesto, No. 11—Alvin H. Turner, Pres.; D. K. Young, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Oakdale, No. 142—

Orestimba, No. 247—R. L. Morris, Pres.; O. P. Munson, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Ellis & McAuley Hall.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Iron Canyon, No. 254—G. F. Berry, Pres.; W. H. Giffen, Sec., (Pro tem), Red Bluff; Monday; W. O. W. Hall.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Mt. Baldy, No. 87—Otto B. Haas, Pres.; H. H. Noonan, Sec., Wewerville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N. S. G. W. Hall.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, No. 19—G. C. Henry, Pres.; G. W. Hall, Sec., Visalia; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Dinuba, No. 248—C. F. Giddings, Pres.; E. E. Giddings, Sec., Dinuba; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Joe Mills, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., P. O. Box 141, Souora; Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—Chas. P. Daly, Pres.; Nicholas Hearne, Sec., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Pythian Castle.

Santa Paula, No. 191—L. L. Pressey, Pres.; J. B. Laufman, Sec., Santa Paula; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—Harry Summers, Pres.; E. B. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; Thursday; N. S. G. W. Hall.

Winters, No. 163—Geo. W. Doll, Pres.; J. W. Ely, Sec., P. O. Box 386, Winters; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.

YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—A. L. B. Crook, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., 200 D St., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Foresters' Hall.

Rainbow, No. 40—J. A. Olsen, Pres.; Dr. L. L. Kimerer, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I. O. O. F. Hall.

Friendship, No. 78—Thos. F. Wayman, Pres.; R. C. Groves, Sec., Box 39, Camptonville; 1st Saturday; I. O. O. F. Hall.

PERSONALS

Ed Leake of Woodland Parlor, N. S. G. W., and wife have been enjoying a vacation at Long Beach.

Miss Emma Oswald, president of Los Angeles Parlor, N. D. G. W., is touring the East on her vacation.

Eva T. Bussenius, Past Grand President N. D. G. W. of Los Angeles, was a recent San Francisco visitor.

Charles A. Root of Sacramento Parlor, N. S. G. W., Recorder of Sacramento County, was a recent Los Angeles visitor.

Frank Isbell, for many years the faithful secretary of Redlands Parlor, N. S. G. W., has taken up his residence at Newport Beach.

Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger and wife of Los Angeles were visitors at Santa Rosa during the Admission Day festivities.

Grant Potter of Sacramento Parlor, N. S. G. W., and wife were Los Angeles visitors last month, motoring down from the Capital City.

Miss Nellie B. Tanner, of Reina Del Mar Parlor, N. D. G. W., Santa Barbara, has returned from a vacation at the southern beach resorts.

Miss Emma Hubel, the popular secretary of Reina Del Mar Parlor, N. D. G. W., Santa Barbara, is enjoying a six-weeks' vacation in and about Los Angeles.

Gustave Weiss of Mt. Diablo Parlor, N. S. G. W., who has been a resident of Laguna, New Mexico, for the past thirteen years, was a recent Los Angeles visitor.

Miss Annie C. Poran of Tejon Parlor, N. D. G. W., Bakersfield, has been spending a vacation at Catalina and Los Angeles, and attended the Admission Day banquet at Hotel Virginia, Long Beach.

Grand Organist Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel of San Francisco, who has been enjoying an extended tour through Europe, has returned home, much improved in health and glad to get back to the Golden State.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of two popular Los Angeles young people—Miss Nellie Mae Bennett, daughter of Mrs. A. V. Bennett, and Philip Frederick Ewald of Ramona Parlor, N. S. G. W.

Dr. C. W. Decker of San Francisco, Congressman Joseph R. Knowland of Alameda and Lewis F. Byington of San Francisco, Past Grand Presidents of the N. S. G. W., were at Santa Rosa in attendance upon the Admission Day festivities.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Lesslie, the Misses McCaughey and Bottiani, and J. Wylie, members of the Santa Barbara Parlor, have returned from a camping trip to Benham. While there they, with many friends from Santa Barbara, enjoyed an old fashioned barbecue.

Nicholas Hearne, Sr., the popular recording secretary of Cabrillo Parlor, N. S. G. W., Ventura, was a recent Los Angeles visitor, where he came to spend a few days with his wife and daughter, who are domiciled there while the latter is attending the State Normal School.

Miss Lelia Brackett, secretary of Bear Flag Parlor, N. D. G. W., Berkeley, was recently married in that city to John Blair Baker of Tracy. The home was prettily decorated for the occasion. Miss Emma Behrens acting as bridesmaid and Arthur Struber as best man. After a honeymoon in Portland, Mr. and Mrs. Baker took up their residence in Tracy.

Grand Officers of the N. S. G. W., who participated in the Santa Rosa Admission Day celebration included J. P. G. P. Daniel A. Ryan of San Francisco, Grand Secretary Fred H. Jung of San Francisco, Grand Treasurer John E. McDougall of San Francisco, Grand Third Vice-President Lonis H. Monser of San Francisco, Historiographer Dan Q. Troy of San Francisco, and Grand Trustees John P. Davis of San Francisco, W. P. Cauth of San Francisco, George F. Welch of San Francisco, James J. McElroy of Oakland, John Straub of Sacramento.

Charles W. Lyon, a prominent young attorney of Los Angeles, brother of Assemblyman Henry Lyon, and Miss Nancy P. Janney, whose father is well known in Salt Lake and New Mexico mining circles, were married at the home of the bride's parents, 1921 Harvard boulevard, Los Angeles, September 21st, the Rev. A. M. Smith officiating. The groom is an active member of Los Angeles Parlor, N. S. G. W., and has hosts of friends among the younger members of the Order. After a honeymoon to San Diego, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon will reside in Los Angeles.

The man in charge isn't looking for expert advice, so it is better to keep quiet.



Mining Department

Conducted by CALVERT WILSON



UMOR HAS IT THAT THE KERN Trading and Oil Company and the Southern Pacific Company are to be made defendants in a suit which the Federal Government is about to institute for the recovery of between 100,000 and 150,000 acres of oil lands in Kern County valued at more than \$400,000,000, and some of it the most valuable oil lands in the State.

The proposed suit is to be waged by the General Land Office and is said to be in line with the Washington administration's policy to recover for the Government all lands alleged to be illegally held by corporations and private interests, and which are still a part—and incidentally a very valuable part, too—of the public domain. If the Government is successful in its contention, plans will be perfected for the development of such properties as it may succeed in gaining possession of.

This contemplated suit, which will be the largest and most important ever instituted in California, will, it is said, be commenced within a short time, the Land Offices at Los Angeles and San Francisco, assisted by a land expert and special assistant of the United States Attorney-general's office having obtained the necessary information to enable the Government to begin proceedings.

AFTER MINERAL AND TIMBER LAND GRABBERS IN STATE.

Three ways to get oil lands by false pretenses that are now used in California are homestead entries, desert land entries, and scrip filings. All of these methods have been tried in the San Joaquin Valley, so State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubrey asserts, and the attempts to get valuable oil lands without any due observance of the law have been so successful that the matter has been called to the attention of the Federal officials. Frauds have also been practiced on a large scale in other northern counties, by which vast tracts of timber lands were secured by dummy locators for large operators; and scores of mining claims were secured by speculators, using dummy locators. A fight for the protection of legitimate mining has resulted in rulings by the Interior Department dispossessing land grabbers in several conspicuous instances, and precedents were established that are valuable in protecting the public domain.

There are now two suits pending in the Federal Courts which are really test proceedings, brought for the purpose of preventing the absorption of the oil lands of the State through fraud that is alleged in these particular instances, and rulings are hoped for that will restore much illegally acquired land and prevent the growth of various methods into vast abuses. The point directly at issue is the cancellation of patents that have been issued for oil lands that were taken up as agricultural lands.

"This is really a matter of very great importance," so Aubrey says, "as millions of dollars' worth of lands are at stake. After I had ascertained many facts I called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the matter, who made an investigation through an agent which led to proceedings being instituted at Los Angeles by Attorney-general Wickersham. Not only the San Joaquin Valley, but other portions of the State, have been scenes of operations of this sort, involving the taking up of oil lands unlawfully.

"We undoubtedly have great oil resources in this State, the size of which cannot be even estimated with any approximation to the truth, but there is none too much oil land. There is none too much timber land or too much placer mining ground, and it is not to the public interest that these lands should fall into the hands of a very few persons, which will be the result if there is no attempt to put a stop to unlawful practices. This lesson has been taught already in relation to the timber lands.

"Lands have been taken up also—the mother lode as homesteads, when the lands are surely mineralized, and the homestead entries were made by men who were after the minerals and did not expect to be, and never would be, real farmers. I hope for a successful outcome from proceedings in Los Angeles County in which George Schwinn and Mattie A. Kernus are concerned. The fight

for fair play in the oil lands will be as strenuous as that which resulted in taking away great tracts of land in Plumas and Butte Counties from grabbers who acquired them illegally. The State Mining Bureau will do all that it can to protect all legitimate mining and oil producing interests, but will continue to fight for putting a stop to frauds of all kinds that threaten the integrity of these interests."

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, AND LEAD IN CALIFORNIA. Mine Production in 1910 as Reported by the United States Geological Survey.

The mine output of gold, silver, copper and lead in California in 1910 had a value of \$27,020,405, according to figures compiled by Charles G. Yale and just made public by the United States Geological Survey. The production of gold was \$19,715,440; that of silver, 1,840,085 fine ounces, valued at \$993,646; that of copper, 48,800,756 pounds, valued at \$6,184,996; and that of lead, 2,870,977 pounds, valued at \$126,323. These figures show a decrease in the output of gold, silver, and copper as compared with the figures for 1909, but a large increase in lead. The 1909 figures are as follows: Gold, \$20,237,870; silver, 2,098,253 ounces, valued at \$1,091,092; copper, 57,288,281 pounds, valued at \$7,447,476; lead, 1,502,597 pounds, valued at \$64,612.

There were 1,079 mines producing gold, silver, copper or lead in California in 1910, of which 564 were gold placer mines. Of the deep mines, 485 were gold mines, 9 were silver mines, 10 were silver-lead mines, and 11 were copper mines. Of the placer producers, 168 were hydraulic mines, 72 were dredges operated by forty-one companies, 139 were drift mines in ancient river gravels, and 185 were sluicing mines. Measured by the number of producers as well as by tonnage and metal output, deep mining decreased somewhat in 1910; among the placers, sluicing decreased also, but dredge and drift mining increased.

In 1910 there were 2,679,885 short tons of ore from deep mines sold or treated in California, with an average total recoverable value of \$6.71 per ton, against 3,041,688 tons in 1909, with an average recoverable value of \$6.41. Of the total recovered value in ores in 1910 milling ores yielded \$10,005,190 in gold and silver; and smelting ores, \$1,669,008 in gold and silver, \$6,184,996 in copper and \$126,323 in lead. Placers produced \$8,888,795 in gold, of which \$635,498 was from hydraulic mines, \$516,929 from drift mines, \$7,550,254 from dredges, and \$186,114 from sluicing mines, the yield from dredges alone being over 38 per cent of the total gold output from all sources in California in 1910.

Gold dredging has been of constantly increasing importance in California since 1899, when the yield from this source was \$206,302. In 1910 it was \$7,550,254. The total gold output by dredges in California to the end of 1910 was \$40,318,775. The three great dredging fields are those of Yuba, Sacramento and Butte Counties, of which the Yuba field showed an increased output of \$730,557 in 1910, while the production from Butte County decreased \$501,038 and that of Sacramento County decreased \$164,542.

Of the total gold production, placers furnished \$2,468,505 from Butte County, of which \$2,389,235 was from dredges; \$1,394,537 from Sacramento County, of which \$1,369,594 was from dredges; and \$3,199,952 from Yuba County, of which \$3,172,476 was from dredges. Dredges also produced \$191,900 in Calaveras County, \$213,980 in Merced and Stanislaus Counties combined, and \$109,182 in Siskiyou County. Hydraulic placers produced \$179,105 in gold from Siskiyou County and \$328,154 from Trinity County. Drift mines produced \$147,599 in placer gold in Nevada County and \$151,743 in Placer County. Surface or sluice placers produced \$29,700 in Plumas County, \$22,339 in Siskiyou County, and \$27,476 in Yuba County, and smaller amounts of gold in most of the other producing counties of the State.

The largest increases in gold production by counties in California were \$347,461 in Amador, \$80,815 in Mono, \$122,363 in Sierra, and \$734,408 in Yuba. The largest decreases were \$49,288 in Butte, \$292,806 in Calaveras, \$78,885 in Mariposa, \$126,752 in Nevada, \$272,940 in Sacramento, and \$310,077 in Tuolumne. The Mother Lode in Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mariposa, and Tuolumne Counties produced 1,170,497 short tons of ore in 1910, with a total recovery in gold and silver valued at \$4,435,802, or an average of \$3.78 per ton, against 1,338,160 short tons yielding \$4,854,355, an average of \$3.60 per ton, in 1909.

The largest productions by counties in 1910, and the value of each, are given as follows, for gold, silver, copper and lead, combined: Shasta, \$7,313,097; Yuba, \$3,209,645; Amador, \$2,685,401; Nevada, \$2,549,989; Butte, \$2,494,220; Calaveras, \$2,158,935; Sacramento, \$1,401,480.

Great Lakeview Gusher Stops Flow.

The Lakeview gusher, that came in at Bakersfield about a year and a half ago with such force and quantity that it attracted the attention of oil men throughout the country, suddenly ceased to flow on September 11th. It was claimed to be the greatest oil producing well in the United States, and excepting five days, flowed steadily for eighteen months.

The passing of this famous well was marked by a slight tremor of the earth and the spouting of oil from its two nearest neighbors. The Union Oil Company officials, who own the property, ascribe the stoppage of the flow to a cave-in, and believe the well is now lost forever. The last week of its existence the Lakeview produced 800 barrels of oil a day.

Rich Nevada County Strike Reported.

News of a rich strike in a gravel mine in the Haskell Peak district of Nevada County has caused much excitement in Nevada City. It is reported that rich gravel and quartz gold have been taken out in large quantities and that the mine is getting richer as work progresses.

ADMISSION DAY OBSERVED IN AMADOR COUNTY.

Jackson—Admission Day was appropriately celebrated in Jackson by the members of Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., by an entertainment held in their parlors during the afternoon, at which the mothers and children of Native Daughters, and the remaining Pioneers of Jackson, were the honored guests. The halls were fittingly decorated in honor of the occasion, and a large attendance of old and young met to enjoy the hospitality of the Order. An elaborate program was rendered by the little ones, consisting of recitations by Masters Tommy Jones, Cyril Marelia and Enrico Burgin, and Misses Alice Garbarini, Selma Leoncio and Idalie Glukfeld; piano numbers by Misses Blanche and Helen Thomas, Guerna Kirkwood, Margaret Vicini and Christina Marelia; vocal trio by La Forrest, Catherine and Francis Piccardo. Well-chosen words of welcome were spoken by President Mrs. Rose Carley and Grand Trustee Emma Boardman Wright. After a few selections on the graphophone, the guests were invited to the banquet-room, where light refreshments were served.

A large number of Pioneers were present to enjoy the occasion, and delightfully attested their appreciation of the entertainment provided for them. Charley Peters, the veteran Pioneer of Jackson, was present in full pioneer regalia, adorned with the various "shooting irons," bowie knives, and other interesting paraphernalia which were the ordinary accoutrements of the days of '49. Other Pioneers present were Mrs. W. M. Penry, Mrs. Delores Kelley, Mr. J. Boniface Beitter and wife, Squire W. P. Peek, A. Springer, Fred Spangler, and John Dick. Among the mothers present were Mrs. Angela Genaro, Mrs.

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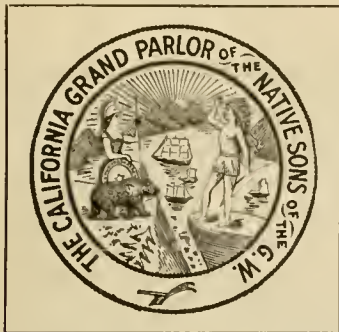
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Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

GRAND PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL NOTICE.
NO. 4.

Los Angeles, October 1, 1911.

To the Officers of the Subordinate Parlor, N. S. G. W.—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Your attention is particularly called to the resolutions adopted by the last Grand Parlor endorsing the movement for the promotion of "Home Industries" and prescribing a new Order of Business, numbered and to be known as

"20A—Suggestion Upon the Promotion of Home Industry."

This is now (and has been since July 1, 1911) a part of the regular Order of Business, and should be called at each meeting.

The subject should have the enthusiastic support of every member of our Order, and must be called for and treated as a serious and important part of the work of the Parlor sessions. Every Parlor has its own proximate "Home Industry," in or about its jurisdiction, and should do what lies in the power of the Parlor to promote that especially, as well as to constantly call to the attention of its members the duty to constantly bear in mind the need of using, to the greatest extent possible, articles of California manufacture.

Once a month, at least, this Order of Business should be made a special event, some member being secured to deliver a short address on some particular phase of the work. This is capable of being made useful to our State, instructive to our Fraternity, and entertaining to the members present at the meetings.

I urge your serious consideration of the matter and your earnest effort to carry out the spirit of the resolutions adopted by your delegates to the last Grand Parlor. Fraternally yours,

H. C. Lichtenberger.

Grand President.

A. Breseia, Mrs. Joana Parker, Mrs. A. Paramino, Mrs. Sultana J. White, Mrs. Ida Fassero, Mrs. J. Raggio, Mrs. Andrea Piccardo, Mrs. G. Dal Porto, Mrs. J. Trevaskis, Mrs. H. Stark, Mrs. A. Cademartori, Mrs. John Turner and Mrs. Alice Patterson, while the children present were a goodly throng, too numerous to particularize. The committee of arrangements consisted of Lena Podesta, Rose Carley, Dooley Sanguinetti, Margaret Kirkwood and Emma B. Wright.

In the evening, a grand ball was given by Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, N. S. G. W., at Druid's pavilion, which was largely attended by delegations from all parts of the county and adjoining counties. The music was rendered by the Jackson military band. The committee of arrangements was: Rob. I. Kerr, Jay F. Wilson and William Going. The proceeds of the dance are to go to the Homeless Children's Agency of California. A liberal sum was realized, and the affair was a highly successful and enjoyable one in every way.

ENTERTAINS COUNTY PIONEERS.

Janesville—The Pioneers of Lassen County were entertained on Admission Day by Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N. D. G. W., with music, dancing, recitations and a delightful lunch. The guests present, and the year in which they came to California follow: B. H. Leavitt, 1856; Joe Wemple, 1859; Jere Bond, 1866; Chas. Barham, 1857; Wm. Clark, 1853; Chas. Lawson, 1857; L. Knudson, 1853; Oscar Hemler, 1860; J. W. Broadwell, 1864; G. R. Bailey, 1864; A.

M. Fairfield, 1865; Jno. Hulsman, 1860; W. R. Bailey, 1853; Mrs. J. R. Dunn, 1857; Mrs. R. T. Bass, 1853; Mrs. J. L. Crow, 1853; Mrs. F. M. Hosletter, 1858; Mrs. W. Cornelison, 1861; Mrs. J. Thordore, 1863.

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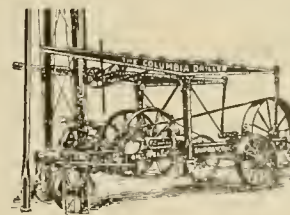
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Native Daughters of The Golden West



Celebrates China Anniversary.

Sonora—Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, invited the Native Sons and Native Daughters of all the Parlor in the county to be its guests, recently, and help celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Parlor's institution. Many responded. Anona Parlor, No. 164, of Jamestown, being especially well represented. The hall and banquet tables were decorated in Chinese style, in keeping with the china anniversary occasion, and the Parlor members, as well as several of the Anona girls, were arrayed in Chinese costumes. The Parlor was the recipient of many handsome presents. During the evening an interesting program was rendered, among the features being the following original lines, contributed and read by Mrs. Eliza Hardin:

Anona girls were invited
A week or so ago,
To visit with the Dardanelles
And see a great big show.

So here we are, in Chinese pants,
And chink coats fixed up fine,
To share the fun and air ourselves,
And have a way-up time.

A Blackbird steered our auto—
It looked so gay and bright—
We started out a trifle late,
But he got us here all right.

First, Preston, our grand officer,
From Santa Cruz so brave;
She bears the hours for us all,
Long may her banner wave.

Next, Bristol, with her magic pen,
To keep the record true;
To make a note of everything
And write up all she knew.

Leland, as you know of old,
Keeps everyone "a movin';"
And when you see her in the crowd
Be sure there's "somethin' doin'."

Beckwith says, "Now girls, be good;
Don't raise a great big muddle."
But we never listen to her croak,
She's the worst one in the puddle.

Acker, Durgan, Hoskins and McCool,
Were stingy with their stitches;
And that's the really, truly cause
They haven't Chinese breeches.

Hardin came near getting left,
Being poky to get ready;
And then to get those trousers made
She had to work darned steady.

And last of all came little Walsh,
A Chinese girl to be.
And when they dress as Chinks again
May we all be there to see.

All hail, Sisters Dardanelle!
All blessings on them fall;

All news of SUBORDINATE PARLORS will be published gratuitously in these columns, as has always been done, provided same is vouched for by some reliable party, and provided further, that copy reaches the office of publication, 248 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, not later than the TWENTIETH DAY of each month.

Their coming years be crowned with grace
And happiness for all.

They gave us many loving words
To help us on our way.
United may we ever stand
In P. D. and F. A.

Entertains Grand Officers.

Oakland—August 31st, Fruitvale Parlor, No. 177, had several distinguished visitors, each of whom were the recipients of tokens of esteem from the Parlor. The meeting hall and banquet-room, where a repast was served, were attractively decorated in red and green. During the evening Emma W. Lillie, secretary of the Homeless Children's Agency, told of the great work being done by the Order through the agency. Remarks were also made by Grand President Anna F. Lacey, Grand Secretary Alice Dougherty and D.D.G.P. Sarah Sanborn, President May Heino and Past President Theresa Lillenthal. The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Lena Gill (chairman), May Heino, Gerti Rosso, May Barthold, Agnes Grant, Marie Nagel and Kathryn Beaver.

On September 7th, Fruitvale Parlor entertained at a whist party, which was well attended and much enjoyed.

Third Anniversary Ball.

Jamestown—Anona Parlor, No. 164, celebrated its third anniversary with a grand ball September 16th, and the committees in charge saw to it that all in attendance had a good time and that the Parlor's enviable reputation as an entertainer was upheld. Delightful music was furnished for the dancing, and at midnight a hot chicken and ravioli supper was served. The affair was in every way a complete success.

Joint Installation.

Plymouth—The officers of Forrest Parlor, No. 86, were jointly installed with those of Plymouth Parlor, No. 48, N.S.G.W. Many visitors of both Orders were present from Jackson. The following officers of Forrest Parlor were inducted into office by D.D. G.P. Laura J. Frakes: Past president, Sadie Tibbetts; president, Viola Penner; first vice-president, Susie Kasper; second vice-president, Laura Butler; third vice-president, Marguerite Davis; inside sentinel, Sadie Tibbetts; recording secretary, Laura Butler; trustee, Alma Shealar. A short program and refreshments followed these ceremonies.

Entertain Pioneers.

Hollister—Copa de Oro Parlor, No. 105, entertained the Pioneers of San Benito County September 2nd. There was a goodly attendance, and the members of the Parlor made ideal hostesses. During the afternoon an interesting program was rendered, and refreshments were served. The entertainment of the Pioneers is an annual event in the affairs of Copa de Oro Parlor.

Initiates Friend of Gold Discoverer.

Georgetown—At the meeting of El Dorado Parlor, No. 186, September 9th, Miss Margaret A. Kelley of Slatington (formerly called Kelsey) was initiated, and a special Admission Day program was given, closing with delicious refreshments. The day of her admission to the Order was an especially appropriate one to Miss Kelley, as just twenty-seven years before she was the guest of James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold, in an Admission Day parade in Sacramento. Mr. Marshall had been invited as a special guest on that occasion, but would not leave his home in Kelsey unless he could have a Native Daughter accompany him in the parade, so he chose Miss Kelley, and she, together with another young woman and an older one, accompanied Mr. Marshall, and were the honored guests of the Capital City that day. That was the last Admission Day in which the discoverer of gold participated, for he passed away in Kelsey the following August.

Rincou Road Benefit Great Success.

The grand ball given by Reina del Mar Parlor, No. 126, on the evening of August 25th, for the Rincou benefit can be called an unqualified success, and the net proceeds of \$125 were a material help to the cause. This inspiring movement on the part of the Parlor was followed by other women's clubs and organizations so that Santa Barbara went cheerfully over the limit she had pledged toward the new road. The main feature in decoration at the ball was an immense bell of red geraniums suspended from the center of the hall; festoons of asparagus fern, from a loop in the bell, extended to the adjoining walls, giving the effect of a huge

SORRY TO MISS A NUMBER.

French Corral, September 15th.
Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.—Dear Sirs: Inclosed find one dollar for a continuation of our subscription. We would be very sorry to miss a single number of your interesting magazine.

With sincere wishes for a successful future of The Grizzly Bear, from Columbia Parlor, No. 70, N.D.G.W. Respectfully,
Kate M. Farrelly-Sullivan, Sec.

canopy. The largest American flag in the city draped the background of the stage, the sides and front of which were decorated in ferns and bamboo. From this stage the noted La Monaca's band rendered beautiful music. The grand march was led by Mayor Lloyd and Grand Trustee Anna McCaughey of the Parlor, the second couple being James Gutierrez of Santa Barbara Parlor, N.S.G.W., and Nellie B. Tanner, D.D.G.P.

Among the recent subscribers to Camino Real fund are Grand President Anna F. Lacey of San Francisco and Past Grand President Mamie G. Peyton of Stockton.

Officers Installed.

Salinas—D.D.G.P. Matilda Bergschicker of Monterey installed the following officers of Aleli Parlor, No. 102, September 5th: Past president, Marian Silva; president, May Thomsen; first vice-president, Ada Soberanes; second vice-president, Kate Reedy; third vice-president, Lizzie Dunham; recording secretary, Rose Kelleher; financial secretary, Annie

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TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

Riley; treasurer, Elizabeth Keating; inside sentinel, Laura McQuaid; outside sentinel, Clara Taylor; organist, Julia Larkin; trustees, Lottie Gross and Kate Martin. A banquet and speechmaking closed a very enjoyable evening.

Pay Fraternal Visit.

San Jose—D.D.G.P. Claire Barchers, accompanied by a large delegation from San Jose Parlor, No. 81, and Vendome Parlor, No. 100, went to Palo Alto, September 5th, where the district deputy, assisted by Miss Eda Morris as grand marshal, installed the officers of El Camino Parlor, No. 144. A musical program followed the installation ceremonies, after which a delightful luncheon was served. The party from this city was composed of more than forty members, and all report having spent a most pleasant evening as guests of the progressive Little Parlor at Palo Alto.

Fourth Birthday Observed.

Alameda—Encinal Parlor, No. 156, celebrated the fourth anniversary of its institution with a banquet, the hall and tables being attractively decorated for the occasion. Miss Lucie Schneider, president of the Parlor, presided at the festivities and welcomed the guests, while D.D.G.P. Sarah Sanborn presented the Parlor with a basket of beautiful roses, and the mayor of the city extended his congratulations through Councilman E. J. Probst. Other speakers were D.D.G.P. Sue Nichols, Judge Farley, Harry Shersansky, Mary E. Farley, J. H. Peterson and J. W. McMasters. Many invited guests were in attendance.

Always to the Front.

Ventura—The Improvement Club of Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, which has done more for the civic beauty of this city and county than all other like organizations combined, has just appropriated \$100 toward the Rincon sea-level road project.

The Improvement Club is now arranging for a "Lantern Fete" to raise funds for its treasury,

and as all this money will be used for the benefit of the citizens, in carrying out needed public improvements for the beautification of the city and county, it is expected the affair will be a distinct financial success, as it should be. October 13th and 14th are the dates selected for the fete, which will be held in Armory Hall. Besides attractive programs, booths will be erected for the sale of home-manufactured articles. The programs are being arranged by a committee composed of Mrs. C. B. McDonnell, Elsie Bartlett and Maude Chrisman, while the several booths will be in charge of the following: Needlework—Mrs. Geo. L. Daly, (chairman), Mesdames W. G. Wilde, R. M. Clarke, M. H. Gabbert, W. A. Arneill, O. B. Dunn, W. G. Wright, Miss Bertha Barnard. Children—Miss Cora McGonigle (chairman), Mrs. C. B. Donell, Mrs. C. H. Carne, Misses Minnie Daly, Das Hare, Addie Orr, Edith Hobson. Punch—Miss Belle Chl. linan, (chairman), Mrs. H. H. Neel, Misses Edlie Bartlett, Dora Raffetto, Lee Cream—Mrs. J. B. Waud (chairman), Mesdames J. H. Reppy, N. Peirano, E. G. McMartin, W. E. Oakes, F. H. Hunning, N. Hearne, Jr., Misses Rosa Kuhlman, Flora Kuhlman and Orpha Foster. Tamale—Mrs. F. J. Sifford (chairman), Cascarone—Miss Nettie Daly (chairman), Mrs. J. J. MacGregor, Miss Maude Chrisman, Miss Ruth Dennis, Miss Florence Charlebois, Miss Lena Jones.

Remember the 13th and 14th of October, and give this deserving adjunct of Buena Ventura Parlor all assistance possible.

National defense and all it means is not solely the responsibility of any government or state. It is a duty which rests on the shoulders of the whole people.

As long as human nature is what it is there must be times when the practice of arms is the highest duty of citizenship.

Eloquence means speaking out, speaking plainly, speaking simply, speaking fully and speaking forcibly.

People talk about change as if it were a disgrace. It is only the dead who remain the same. If people live they must change.

WERNER BROS.



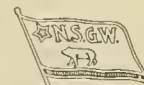
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ALAMEDA.

Encinal Parlor, No. 156, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Woodmen Hall, 1337 Park street. Irene Rose, Fin. Sec.; Laura E. Fisher, Rec. Sec., 1413 Caroline St.

ANDERSON.

Camellia Parlor, No. 41, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, from April 1st to October 1st, at 8 p.m.; and on 1st and 3rd Saturdays from October 1st to April 1st at 2:30 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Nellie Murray, Rec. Sec.; Maggie Hammans, Fin. Sec.

ANGELS.

Princess Parlor, No. 84, N.D.G.W., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall, Mrs. Leona Jones, Pres.; Nettie Davey, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Flora Smith, Fin. Sec.

BAKERSFIELD.

Tejon Parlor, No. 136, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Marcelle Moritz, Pres.; Frances Willow, Rec. Sec.; Annie C. Foran, Fin. Sec.

BERKELEY.

Bear Flag Parlor, No. 151, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday night at 8 p.m., in Lincoln Hall, South Berkeley. Julia Bolton, Pres.; Emma Hagerty, Fin. Sec.; Ysabel Floyd, Rec. Sec., 1915 Virginia st.

ETNA MILLS.

Eschscholtzia Parlor, No. 112, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall. Margaret Weston, Pres.; Marguerite Geney, Rec. Sec.; Rose Crandal, Fin. Sec.

FOLSOM.

Fern Parlor, No. 123, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month at 8 p.m., K. of P. Hall. Mary Curry, Pres.; Alma Miller, Fin. Sec.; Hazel McFarland, Rec. Sec.

FRESNO.

Fresno Parlor, No. 187, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Knights of Columbus Hall, 1 St. Pres., Laurina Dahlstrom; Rec. Sec., Annie C. Rainie, 915 P st.; Fin. Sec., Leota I. Zapp.

HALF MOON BAY.

Vista Del Mar Parlor, No. 155, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ruby Hatch, Pres.; Irene Simpson, Rec. Sec.; Lottie Shoults, Fin. Sec.

HAYWARD.

Haywards Parlor, No. 122, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Amette S. Powell, Pres.; Alice E. Garretson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Grindell, Fin. Sec.

JACKSON.

Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Rose G. Carley, Pres.; Emma F. Boardman Wright, Rec. Sec.; Lena Julia Podesta, Fin. Sec.

JANESVILLE.

Nataqua Parlor, No. 152, N.D.G.W., meets second Saturday following the full moon, at 8 p.m., in Janesville Hall. Alice Hemler, Pres.; Bessie Wemple, Rec. Sec.; Ina Way, Fin. Sec.

JAMESTOWN.

Anona Parlor, No. 164, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Foresters' Hall. Mary McArdle, Pres.; Amelia Bristol, Rec. Sec.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 124, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 134 W. 17th st. Miss Emma Oswald, Pres.; Miss Katherine Baker, Rec. Sec., 713 West First; Mrs. Jennie Elliott, Fin. Sec., 2526 Halldale Ave.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Parlor, No. 162, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m., in Forester's Hall. Ina M. Hedger, Pres.; Esther R. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Clara S. Smith, Fin. Sec.

NAPA.

Eschold Parlor, No. 16, N.D.G.W., meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Plaugan Hall. Margaret Malone, Pres.; Ella Flaherty, Rec. Sec.

OAKDALE.

Oakdale Parlor, No. 125, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, in Hughes Hall, at 8 p.m. Mayme L. Coffe, Sec.

OAKLAND.

Piedmont Parlor, No. 87, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Rice Hall, 17th and San Pablo Ave. Miss Hazel Cohen, Pres.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 1854 Telegraph Ave.; Rose Neddeman, Fin. Sec., 512 E. 15th St.

Mission Bells Parlor, No. 175, N.D.G.W., meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall, 47th and Shattuck Ave. Minnie Johnson, Pres.; Gertie Rodriguez, Fin. Sec.; Ermine Soldate, Rec. Sec., 4827 Maple St.

POINT RICHMOND.

Richmond Parlor, No. 147, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Fraternal Hall. Anita Curtis, Pres.; Gertrude Spierach, Rec. Sec.

RED BLUFF.

Berendes Parlor, No. 23, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Woodman's Hall. Nellie Worthington, Pres.; Maude E. Kuhn, Rec. Sec.; Mame Beady, Fin. Sec.

REDWOOD CITY.

Bonita Parlor, No. 10, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Ellen Mera, Pres.; Mary E. Read, Rec. Sec.

SACRAMENTO.

Sutter Parlor, No. 111, N.D.G.W., meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall. Enby Rice, Pres.; Mrs. Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 2731 Bonita Ave (Highland Park); Lottie E. Moose, Rec. Sec., 801 Q street.

SALINAS.

Aleli Parlor, No. 102, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall, 256½ Main st. Marian Silva, Pres.; Miss Nellie Bailey, Rec. Sec., 150 Capitol St.; Miss Anne Dougherty, Fin. Sec., Abbott House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Golden State Parlor, No. 50, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Schubert Building, corner 16th and Mission streets. Mrs. Rose Hanley, Pres.; Millie Tietjen, Rec. Sec., 2430 Harrison street; Matilde Kock, Fin. Sec.

La Estrella Parlor, No. 89, N.D.G.W., meets every Saturday at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market st. Sophie Asmus, Fin. Sec., 857 Fillmore st.; May C. Boldeman, Rec. Sec., 2624 Sutter St.

Calaveras Parlor, No. 103, N.D.G.W., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m., in Swedish-American Hall, 2174 Market st. Lena Schreiner, Pres., 922 Union st.; Mary L. Krogh, Rec. Sec., 5 Newell st., off Lombard and Montgomery ave.; Jeanie A. Olierich, Fin. Sec., 935 Guerrero st.

Genevieve Parlor, No. 132, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Masonic Hall, 14th and Railroad aces. Dorothy Fauser, Pres.; Brancie Peguillan, Rec. Sec., 1528 South 11th Ave.; Nora Schellin, Fin. Sec., 1530 South 14th Ave.

Keith Parlor, No. 137, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in A.O.U.W. Hall, 548 Haight St. Miss Winifred McGovern, Pres.; L. A. Carroll, Fin. Sec., 753 Cole St.; L. Mae Edwards, Rec. Sec., 917 Cole St.

Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Veterans' Hall. Susie K. Fimnen, Pres.; Annie C. Henly, Sec., S. W. corner Ney and Grant sts.

Guadalupe Parlor, No. 153, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Guadalupe Hall, 4551 Mission st. Lizzie Picoulet, Pres.; M. A. McCarthy, Rec. Sec., 336 Elsie St.; R. Harper, Fin. Sec., 877 Filbert St.

Golden Gate Parlor, No. 158, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy st. Miss M. E. McCarthy, Pres.; Miss Minnie Barthold, Fin. Sec., 367 Jersey St.; Mrs. Margaret Ramm, Rec. Sec., 1389 Valencia St.

Portola Parlor, No. 172, N.D.G.W., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Equality Hall, K. of P. Bldg., Valencia and Herman sts. Nellie McGoldrick, Pres.; Mae E. Himes, Rec. Sec., 534 Hill st.

SAN JOSE.

San Jose Parlor, No. 81, N.D.G.W., meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Marshall Hall, Hale's Bldg. Josie Barboni, Rec. Sec., 154 S. River St.; Claire Borchers, Fin. Sec., 449 E. Julian St.

Vendome Parlor, No. 100, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in Curtis Hall, 30 E. San Fernando St. Miss Lizette Faber, Rec. Sec., 451 Orchard st.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

San Luisita Parlor, No. 108, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall, Agnes M. Lee, Rec. Sec.; Callie M. John, Fin. Sec.

SANTA BARBARA.

Reina Del Mar Parlor, No. 126, N.D.G.W., meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle, Aiken Building. Nellie R. Tanner, Pres.; Emma R. Hubel, Rec. Sec., 329 W. Costa St.; Rose Cavalleri, Fin. Sec.

SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, N.D.G.W., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., in N.S.G.W. Hall. Alma Hopkins, Pres.; Anna M. Linscott, Fin. Sec.; May L. Williamson, Rec. Sec.

SONORA.

Dardanelle Parlor, No. 66, N.D.G.W., meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. C. Faxon Bachman, Pres.; Nita M. Tomasini, Rec. Sec.; Lucia Lewis, Fin. Sec.

STOCKTON.

Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in N.S.G.W. Hall. Emma Barney, Rec. Sec.; Ida R. Saferhill, Fin. Sec.

SUTTER CREEK.

Amapola Parlor, No. 80, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., in Levaggi's Hall. Theresa K. Cumpo, Pres.; Rose M. Lawlor, Fin. Sec.; Ida B. Herman, Rec. Sec.

TRACY.

El Pescadero Parlor, No. 82, N.D.G.W., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p.m., in I.O.O.F. Hall. Emma Cox, Rec. Sec.; Emma Frerichs, Fin. Sec.

VENTURA.

Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N.D.G.W., meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 p.m., in Pythian Castle. Adelaide Orr, Pres.; Lillian B. Carne, Rec. Sec.; Maude Chrisman, Fin. Sec.

Native Sons of The Golden West

Mt. Diablo for National Park.

Concord—D.D.G.P. James F. Hoey of Martinez has installed the following officers of Concord Parlor, No. 245: Chas. H. Guy, junior past president; P. M. Soto, president; M. Neustaedt, first vice-president; Wm. Straight, second vice-president; C. L. Fox, third vice-president; Walter Williams, secretary (re-elected); Vincent Hook, treasurer; H. Durham, marshal; T. K. Duncan, inside sentinel; Frank Ford, outside sentinel; Ernest Pramberg, trustee. A. C. Gehringer, on behalf of himself and Charles W. Guy, who were the delegates to the Grand Parlor at Santa Cruz, presented the Parlor with two gavels made of California redwood, brilliantly polished, and with a suitable inscription on the silver mountings. President Soto responded, accepting the gavels on behalf of the members of the Parlor. Following the business session, a sumptuous banquet was served, at which P. M. Soto acted as toastmaster and responses were made by several of the Martinez visitors as well as members of Concord Parlor. A proposition to have Mt. Diablo set aside as a national park and reservation met with instantaneous and enthusiastic endorsement, and was the theme of nearly all the evening's addresses. The result was, that an effort will be made to get all the Contra Costa County Parlors actively interested in the project, and there is no doubt but that it can be successfully carried through, as it is both feasible and desirable.

Entertains at Banquet.

San Jose—Garden City Parlor, No. 82, had an enthusiastic meeting, August 28th, when several applications for membership were filed. At the conclusion of the business of the Parlor a banquet was spread, and was attended by the joint Admission Day committee. W. L. Chrisman acted as toastmaster, and the following responded to toasts: Miss Belle Gallagher, "Veudome Parlor"; Bert Barrett, "Parlor Progress"; Miss Eda Morriss, "Our Native Daughters"; Bert McCarley, "A Home for the Order in San Jose"; W. J. Benson, "The Celebration at Santa Rosa." After the flow of oratory, the following program was much enjoyed: Solo, Bert Henshaw; piano solo, Miss Hilda Christenson; fancy dance, George Kelly; duet, Miss Lizette Faber and Miss Emma Haehnlen; special military drill, Clarence Mitchell and H. W. McComas.

Has New Meeting Place.

Sacramento—Sutter Fort Parlor, No. 241, celebrated its first meeting in new quarters, Encampment Hall, I.O.O.F. building, September 6th, by initiating a large class of candidates. There was a large attendance of members of the city Parlors, and a good time was enjoyed by all.

On October 5th, the Parlor will hold its third annual ball at Turner Hall, the proceeds of which will go toward a fund to be used in purchasing a banner. A good time is assured, and it is hoped that the hall will be filled to overflowing.

Prosperity in Sonoma.

Sonoma—Sonoma Parlor, No. 111, is experiencing much prosperity in the way of new members. At two recent meetings, large classes of candidates were taken in, and several more applications are on file. The Parlor made a fine showing in the Admission Day parade at Santa Rosa. The members were attired in attractive new uniforms, and escorted by the Sonoma Valley brass band of twenty-eight pieces, created a favorable impression.

Holds Anniversary Ball.

San Francisco—Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, held its anniversary ball, September 21st, and through the hard work of the various committees the affair was a complete social success. An orchestra of ten pieces rendered special music and introduced for the first time "The California Volunteer," a two-step dedicated to the Parlor. Roy Gottheimer, president of the Parlor, was floor director, and was assisted by the following floor committee: J. J. Morgan, J. J. Lunter, A. Berryessa, W. J. Rudy and Grant Halsing. Those composing the various committees were: Reception—John F. Ward, F. Rebstock, Edward Marron, W. Marron, T. O'Leary, Jr., C. Sahrbacher, A. Straub, E. Gavin, Geo. O'Leary, J. E. Webster, I. J. Ryan, Geo. Appell, D. J. Egan, J. W. Ledden and C. A. Son. Arrangements—John M. Glennan, M. L. Levison, C. Scullion, S. J. Reilly, H. Meyer, S. J.

Items for this department are solicited from Subordinate Parlors, but it must be borne in mind that, to insure prompt publication, the same must reach the publishers not later than the 20th day of each month.

Items arriving after that date will have to be held back, without further notice to the senders. So if your Parlor news does not appear promptly, you will know why.

Kaminsky, J. Reidy, C. Auerbach, E. Primet, D. E. Calden, J. McNamara, A. L. Eisner, M. M. Davis, J. Murray, C. Schoenlight, W. M. Crowley and R. Berbergall.

To Celebrate Anniversary.

Healdsburg—A class initiation was held in Healdsburg Parlor, No. 68, September 27th, which was followed by a banquet consisting of a great variety of delicacies donated by the various members. The affair was much enjoyed and well attended.

October 6th, being the Parlor's anniversary, the event will be celebrated with a card party and dance, and a big attendance is anticipated, as these annual affairs have been given in the past with great success.

Grand President Pays Visit.

Grass Valley—Quartz Parlor, No. 58, was honored with a visit from Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger of Los Angeles, September 11th. Accompanied by his wife, the Grand President came here from the Admission Day celebration at Santa Rosa, and upon arrival both were taken in hand by a local committee and royally entertained during their brief stay in this city. There was a large attendance at the session of the Parlor, and after the evening's business had been dispensed with a banquet was spread, at which the Grand President delivered an address of interest to all the members. George A. Stewart, president of the Parlor, presided as toastmaster, and responses were made as follows: "The Pioneers," William Temby; "The Flag," W. J. Morris; "Quartz Parlor," J. C. Tyrrell. Mr. Tyrrell concluded his remarks by presenting the visitor, on behalf of the Parlor, with a very handsome gold quartz scarf pin, made from ore from one of the mines in this famous district.

To Investigate Merchants' Action.

San Francisco—The members of the Order in this city are much wrought up over the refusal of many of the local merchants to close their places of business on Admission Day, a custom which has been followed in previous years since the setting aside by the State Legislature of September 9th as a legal holiday. Several Parlors have passed condemnatory resolutions, and an investigation of the reason for the action of the merchants has elicited information which lays the blame at the door of a large department store. The matter has been extensively debated among the members, and further action is anticipated.

At a recent meeting of California Parlor, No. 1, when Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger was present, the matter was brought up and he gave his official sanction for the calling by California Parlor of a meeting of representatives of the Parlors concerned. California Parlor has accordingly issued a call for five delegates from each of the Parlors in San Francisco and the Bay counties to assemble in San Francisco on September 30th.

At this meeting the matter will be fully discussed and action no doubt taken against those who showed their disrespect to the State by failing to observe its birthday holiday, and as well to insure against a repetition of the offense in the future.

CERTAINLY APPRECIATES MAGAZINE.

Maricopa, September 4th.

Pubs. Grizzly Bear: Inclosed find one dollar to continue my subscription for another year. I certainly do appreciate The Grizzly Bear up here among so many non-natives. Respectfully,

P. H. MULLER,
Corona Parlor, N.S.G.W.

Receives Official Visitor.

Eureka—Grand Trustee Ted C. Atwood of Placerville was given a rousing reception by Humboldt Parlor, No. 14, September 11th, when he officially visited that Parlor. Mr. Atwood created much enthusiasm in his address, and roused the members to greater activity in carrying out the project for the establishment of a Redwood park in this County. He congratulated the Parlor upon its excellent condition, both numerical and financial, and complimented the officers for the manner in which the business affairs are conducted. At the conclusion of the business session, a chicken dinner was served and speeches by several members and visitors enjoyed.

The Parlor has appointed a committee consisting of Dr. E. J. Robinson, J. Bentley and W. P. Pratt to take up the matter of establishing a museum in the Eureka Library, to be looked after by the Parlors of Humboldt County. The library trustees have already agreed to donate the necessary space.

On October 5th, or thereabouts, the Parlor will give a benefit in behalf of the Homeless Children's Agency, a committee made up of F. W. Morgensen, Thos. Vreeland and Ernest Fulmore having been named to make the arrangements.

Planning Winter Campaigns.

Long Beach—D.D.G.P. Ray Howard of Los Angeles, assisted by E. W. Oliver as acting grand marshal, installed the following officers of Grizzly Bear Parlor, No. 239, September 12th: W. B. Switzer, past president; E. A. Malcom, president; Walter Malcom, first vice-president; Percy Hight, second vice-president; J. D. Loop, third vice-president; H. W. Wilson, recording secretary; R. Armstrong, financial secretary; Howard Austin, treasurer; George Curtis, marshal; E. O. Lingren, trustee; Eugene Wood, sentinel. During the evening E. O. Lingren, the retiring past president, was presented with a handsome emblematic watch fob by Percy Hight, on behalf of the Parlor. Ice cream and cake were served following the business session, and addresses were made by the district deputy, Ed Leake of Woodland Parlor, Edgar McFadyen, C. M. Hunt of Los Angeles and others. The Parlor plans active membership and social campaigns during the winter.

Handsome Remembrances.

Nevada City—Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, had a large attendance at its meeting September 12th, the occasion being a visit from Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger of Los Angeles. At the business session the Parlor's work was praised by the visitor, and the officers were highly complimented. A chicken supper followed, Jo V. Snyder presiding as toastmaster, and on behalf of the Parlor, presented the Grand President with a handsome gold nugget taken from the hydraulic diggings of Nevada County, and from which the Parlor derives its title, "Hydraulic." And the Parlor did not overlook Mrs. Lichtenberger, who accompanied her husband, either, for while she could not attend the Parlor's session, she was the recipient of the members' well wishes in the shape of a beautifully carved souvenir spoon, suitably engraved. At the festive board many addresses were made and several hours were pleasantly spent in social converse.

During their stay here, Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenberger were entertained at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Chapman, who are among the most active members of the local Parlors of Native Sons and Native Daughters, respectively, and were shown all the places of interest hereabouts.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON.

William A. Johnston, a charter member of Courtland Parlor, No. 106, N.S.G.W., died August 14th, and at a meeting of the Parlor, September 14th, the following resolutions, prepared by a committee consisting of A. C. Ostman, C. E. Hollister and Jos. E. Green and attested to by A. R. Osborn, president, and A. C. Ostman, secretary of the Parlor, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our Worthy Past President, William A. Johnston, and to summon him to that Celestial Parlor not made by martial hands; therefore, be it

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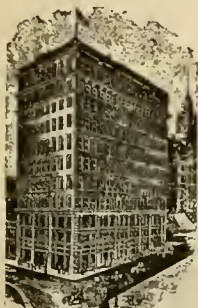
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Resolved, That while bowing in humble submission to the stern decree that has caused this sad break in our fraternal circle, we beg leave to mingle our tears with those of his stricken family, assuring them that we share with them a realization of the great blow and with them will ever cherish the memory of our departed brother among the most fraternal reminiscences of our Order.

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the esteem in which our late lamented brother was held by us, and by all classes of the community, and that we deplore in his loss a kind friend, a good citizen, a true brother, and a noble leader—one whom to know was to love.

Resolved, That the Charter of this Parlor be draped in mourning for the period of sixty days and that these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of the Parlor, an engrossed copy be presented to his family, and printed in The Grizzly Bear, the official organ.

PHILIP H. SIEBERT.

At a meeting of Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, N.S.G.W. (San Francisco), September 6th, the following resolutions, presented by a committee consisting of L. L. Hunter, C. A. Auerbach and J. M. Glenman, were adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Philip H. Siebert, be it therefore

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss to Army and Navy Parlor, No. 207, N.S.G.W., of a staunch member, beloved by all with whom he came in contact; and also, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family, in this, their deep bereavement and sorrow, and commend them to Him Who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Parlor; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family; and that they be published in the official organ. The Grizzly Bear.

Promptness in all things, no matter how seemingly small, is a virtue that always brings reward.

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ALL CALIFORNIA OBSERVES STATE'S BIRTHDAY

(Continued from Page 7, Column 3.)

under the direct supervision of Quincy Parlor, No. 131, N.S.G.W.

The celebration opened Friday, September 8th, with a baseball game between the clubs of Portola and Greenville, which was won by the latter with a score of 8 to 7. Then followed the blue-rock shoot on the grounds near the depot of the Quincy Western railway. In the evening the Quincy band gave a concert in the plaza. This was followed by the sixteenth annual ball of Quincy Parlor, No. 131, N.S.G.W., which was well attended.

Saturday, September 9th, Admission Day was ushered in with a splendid parade, in which a large number of beautifully decorated floats, automobiles and carriages added to the display made by the marching Natives. The Quincy Equal Suffrage Club won first prize for the best decorated float, while the local Chamber of Commerce received the prize for the best decorated automobile.

Following the parade, musical and literary exercises were held in the court house plaza, the following program being rendered: Music, Quincy band; invocation, Rev. John W. Huston; song, choir; opening address, L. N. Peter, president of the day; music, Quincy band; oration, Judge E. P. McDaniel of Marysville Parlor, N.S.G.W.; song, "America."

In the afternoon, Willows defeated Oroville in a baseball game, by a score of 3 to 1. Races followed in front of the court house, in which many participated. The Quincy band gave an open-air concert in the evening, which closed the festivities, and the visitors departed full of praise for the welcome accorded them by the Quincyites and for the excellent accommodations afforded.

FINE PARADE AT MONTEREY.

At Monterey the State's sixty-first birthday was appropriately celebrated, the festivities being under the direct charge of Monterey Parlor, No. 75, N.S.G.W., and the city was filled with visitors, among them numerous Native Sons and Native Daughters from surrounding places. The day's chief event was the Admission Day parade in the morning, which was made up as follows: First division—Mounted platoon of police, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A. band, four companies Eighth Infantry. Second division—Monterey Parlor, N.S.G.W., in showy uniforms, and Monterey Parlor, N. D.G.W. in decorated carriages. Third division—Watsonville band, Watsonville Parlor N.S.G.W. in handsome uniforms and led by a live grizzly bear cub, Salinas Parlor, N.S.G.W., in showy white uniforms with yellow sashes. Fourth division—Triumphal car with Miss Ruhl representing California and surrounded by little girls costumed in yellow, handsomely decorated floats of various fraternal organizations. Fifth division—Yeoman's band, floats. Sixth division—Monterey fife and drum corps, school children and teachers, horn of plenty float.

Following the parade, the visitors dispersed to the several points of interest in which Monterey abounds. At 3:30 in the afternoon there was a full dress regimental parade of the Eighth Infantry at the Presidio, to which civilians were admitted. The day's festivities came to a successful close with a mardi-gras carnival at night.

GATHER AT HARLEM SPRINGS.

Arrowhead, No. 110; Redlands, No. 168, and Riverside, No. 251, Parlors of N.S.G.W., with the Pioneers and Native Daughters as their guests, assem-

bled at Harlem Springs, near San Bernardino, September 9th, to observe Admission Day, fully 500 being present. In addition to the well-filled lunch baskets which each merry-maker brought along, the committee provided barbecued meat, and when lunch time came and all were seated at the festive board, the tables fairly groaned under a weight of every delicacy one could think of. An orchestra was in attendance and discoursed appropriate music throughout the day. A baseball game and athletic sports provided amusements. During the day the following literary and musical program, under the guidance of Edward Wahl, was carried out: Music, orchestra; address of welcome, Ralph E. Swing of Arrowhead Parlor; cornet solo, Miss Florence Coomes; address in behalf of the Native Daughters, Dr. Antoinette Bennette; instrumental trio (cornet, alto and trombone), Misses Florence and Calla Coomes and Clarence Coomes; address in behalf of the Pioneers, R. E. Bledsoe; music, orchestra; original poem, William Stephen; music, orchestra.

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(Lovingly dedicated to Susan Lincoln Mills.)

Among the pleasures I have known
In youth's fair halcyon hours,
The sweetest joys have come to me
Amidst Mills' fragrant flowers.

When yearning now o'er yester-years,
Fond memory ever dwells,
On the verdant lawn, the lillied lea
The oft-repeating bells.

Again, upon the perfumed pines,
The zephyrs gently play,
A melody Aeolian,
Some faint and plaintive lay.

How have I strayed beneath the oaks
Where ivy loved to twine,
And harkened to the lisp'ing brook
In bygone summer-time.

Ah, perhaps you may remember
The periwinkle glade,
The stately eucalyptus grove
Which lent a grateful shade.

At noon-time, when from lessons free
You wandered down the lane,
And caught a glimpse of yellow fields,
Where waved the golden grain.

Then Maytime, when the breath of rose
And lilac filled the air,

When the prim-rose plumed acacia
Cast fragrance everywhere.

I loved the slopes of Sunnyside,
Where bloomed the hawthorn tree,
Fair place, so peaceful and so calm,
A hallowed spot to me.



Leona Creek, Mills College.

Alma Mater, thou art most dear,
Serene among the hills;
Blest home we ever will revere,
Our own beloved Mills.

—Mabel Elinor Phillips.
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**CALIFORNIA FIFTY YEARS
AGO**

(Continued from Page 6, Column 3.)

Cota's arrest he was taken from the custody of the Sheriff by a crowd of German citizens and hanged from a tree on Alameda street.

On October 19th the stage coming from Downieville to Marysville, driven by Miles Nesmith and having eight passengers, when on Goodyear Hill grade, near the Mountain House, was overturned down a ravine 300 feet deep, as the result of the bank of the road caving in. Three horses and three of the passengers were killed and driver Nesmith seriously injured by the accident.

Indian depredations were attracting considerable attention in Northern California. The Wylackies, who ranged for some 200 miles through Humboldt and other northern counties, were the principal offenders. They stole a band of forty horses from Long Valley and were killing cattle and unprotected travelers, especially Chinamen, so frequently that a large number of settlers in Long Valley and Round Valley set out to chastise them. They found about 400 of them camped in the mountains, having a feast on horseflesh, and attacking them, killed over 100. Governor Downey commissioned Captain G. W. Work to organize a company and proceed to Humboldt County and disperse them. The Indians were said to be under the command of renegade Mexicans. A fight between Modoc and Shasta Indians resulted in the death of several dmsky warriors at Hawkinsville. One dead "Injun" was found with six arrows shot into his body.

Thirty Deer in Two Days.

Herndon Barrett, Sheriff of Yuba County, returned to Marysville from a hunting expedition to the coast accompanied by two men, with thirty deer killed in two days.

A salmon trout weighing six pounds was caught in Hangtown Creek, near Placerville, which astonished the population to a great degree.

Selaya, the heretofore invincible Mexican foot-racer, was beaten by an American named Carr at Warm Springs and was afterwards reported shot by a fellow countryman in a dispute over the race.

A Campbellite camp meeting was held at Manzanita Hill, on Bear River, in Placer County. Over 500 people were in attendance and a commissary was established that slaughtered the cattle, baked the bread and supplied the campers with food.

G. D. Wells, Prof. Blake and A. H. Myers were selected to represent San Francisco at the World's Fair in London.

Miners Getting Good Returns.

Some excellent finds and yields were reported from the mines. McCaustin & Co., on Mission Bar, in Trinity County, were taking out \$600 a day.

The Napoleon copper mine, in Stanislaus County, struck a vein of auriferous tellurium that was yielding \$70 a ton in gold and silver.

Three men on Scott's Bar, in Siskiyou County, took out \$7000 in gold dust in one week.

At Newark, Sierra County, a nugget weighing four pounds and worth over \$800 was found.

The Sierra Buttes Co. cleaned up \$26,000 after a six weeks' run.

An oil company was organized to bore for oil in Humboldt County.

CALIFORNIA, MY HOME!

(An Original Song.)

No other land so dear to me,
No other skies so softly blue;
A lover's song I sing to thee,
From a lover's heart so true.

California, my home, dear sunny land,
The echoes repeat, "California, my home."
Like the song of thy pines, where'er I roam,
The echoes repeat, "California, my home."

Fair cities deck thy ample breast,
And wealth of tree and vine;
The golden poppies crown thy rest,
The gold hides in thy mine.

California, my home, oh, fairest of climes,
Like the light of true love, thy radiance shines;
In blissful content from thee I'll ne'er roam,
But abide with thee ever, California, my home.

A city guards thy Western gate—
Thy gate of gold and pearl;
Beyond, the merchant fleets await
Thy wealth, to bear around the world.

California, my home, from mountain to sea,
May the banner of Love ever wave over thee;
Across thy fair borders, may Wrong never come,
But Justice dwell with thee, California, my home.
—N. C. A.

Kelseyville, California.



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CONDUCTED BY NETTIE S. GAINES

THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH.



THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH," by Harold Bell Wright, is another star in the author's crown of success—and the brightest of them all. In this present-day story of desert life and the national reclamation work, we have as clean and wholesome a book as man ever wrote; a story of big things, strong people and high ideals. He has delineated the passions, the longings, the motives, the loves and the hatreds of men and women with added skill, and he has also, with finer power, analyzed human emotions and penetrated more keenly the depths of human soul. His characters are so life-like that you will wonder if, after all, they are not real people. For the land of "The Hollow of God's Hand" is easy of access; and many are the readers, when walking the streets of Republic, who will instinctively try to identify Barbara or her father; or it may be the civil engineer, or surveyor, or the old plainsman you imagine you will meet face to face, until you remember that they are all in the story and that you never will. Barbara Worth, of course, you will love—you can't help it. With her soft, sweet voice of the Southland, big brown eyes and wealth of brown hair, she is an inspiration.

Mr. Wright's civil engineers are real and snr-mounting insurmountable barriers, just as they do in the activities of real life. And who is there who does not find interest in the problems and life-work of our civil engineers? What character in our national progress is more completely surrounded by the glamour of romance? But there are other characters in "The Winning of Barbara Worth" that will claim their full share of your heart; not least of which are Abe Lee, Texas Joe, the Irish boss, and dear Pablo—ever faithful Pablo, who loved the señorita and received her smiles and kind words with homage and adoration.

The plot, through which there runs an intense love interest, is mighty in its conception and is carried to a satisfactory close with the smoothness of running water. It is one of big incidents and rapid action, and bears a message as broad as humanity itself—"The Ministry of Capital." Mr. Wright is very forceful in his clear analysis and makes us see the difference between man seeking to make capital serve the race, and man serving capital, in each case driven by the same master-passion—good business. And in it all we feel the uplifting power of his words kindling the fires of ambition, arousing the will to do, and adding fresh courage to our hopes and aspirations. In his descriptions, the author has exceeded his own past efforts. He knows the desert life, and has so vividly clothed his story with the local color and breezy atmosphere of the West that we also are privileged to see and know the great silent land and feel its spirit call.

"The Winning of Barbara Worth" is different from any novel the author has heretofore done,

but it is somewhat after the style of "The Shepherd of the Hills." The three elements of strength—"motive power," "story power" and "thought power"—that each of his other three novels in turn so distinctly possess, are combined in this latest story. Living for the past four years in the great Colorado Desert and actively engaged with other pioneers in reclaiming our barren and waste lands, it was only natural that Mr. Wright should move the scene of his story-telling from the Ozarks to the far West. "The Winning of Barbara Worth" is the longest novel this popular author has thus far given us. From the first compelling line of the opening chapter, each succeeding chapter, with a gathered force, multiplies the interest of the reader. With emotions glad and sorrowful pulling at the heart strings here, and a smile or burst of laughter there, you read on and on until you very regretfully reach the close of a worthy and excellent book.

It remained for the author of "That Printer of Udell's" and "The Shepherd of the Hills" to lay bare the actual conditions in actual church life of the present day in that masterful work, "The Calling of Dan Matthews," and not only continue his uplifting work, but make a further search for truth in his allegory of life, "The Unworn King," that delightful little volume of a hundred pages. So it has also remained for this gifted author to write in "The Winning of Barbara Worth" a great American novel of desert life and the national reclamation work and present-day good business. Will Harold Bell Wright ever give us a bigger story than "The Winning of Barbara Worth?" Many thousands of readers will ask themselves this same question, but time only holds the answer.

CALIFORNIA, THE BEAUTIFUL.

"California, the Beautiful," is the attractive title of a book which will soon be found in the bookstores. It is composed of extracts from the prose and verse of California writers, each extract being made the more impressive by its accompanying illustration, which has been carefully selected from camera studies, by California artists, of the beautiful scenery of this State, together with a few of the missions. The thirty-six views are quite representative of the State's scenery, being taken from all parts.

They who love California's literature are happy in the thought that Paul Elder has seen fit to give expression to his art in such a way as to bring about a deeper appreciation for the writings of those who have created our wonderful literature. At present writing, he has but gathered together these gems of literature and art, but when they have taken on the beautiful garb which he has designed for them, the creation will, indeed, be worthy of the title, "California, the Beautiful." Later, in these columns, will be given a complete description of the contents of this work.

W. C. MORROW'S NEW PLANS.

After twelve years' successful guidance of an-

thors, W. C. Morrow has opened down-town headquarters in San Francisco, where his lecturing and teaching will now be done. On Saturday evenings, he will give popular lectures in which special attention will be given to the meaning and writing of literature, based on the philosophy of life and living, and intended not alone for writers and for students of literature but for all desiring a more efficient life.

One phase of the work lauded by Mr. Morrow that will be much appreciated on this coast will be an authors' agency. This is for marketing the works of Western writers and is designed to meet the needs of those who want the help of an agent, convenient for advice, who is an experienced author and critic, and who has a standing with Eastern editors and publishers. Other phases of the work are individual instruction in authorship, instruction in writing English, private classes and open classes, day and evening.

Sunset Magazine, San Francisco, has said of Mr. Morrow's work: "Few Pacific Coast writers are more deserving of the fame that has come to them than W. C. Morrow, the author. No one since Bret Harte has done more to develop a characteristic Californian literature; no one has done more to insist on purity of style and gracefulness of diction than Mr. Morrow. To train others in the art of good writing, to develop fine instinct, taste, and expression have been to him, of recent years, a labor of love that is bringing him today recognition through the successful men and women who have learned from him wise things in literature. When the publishers of the world get together and award gold medals to their best friends, Mr. Morrow's name should be at the top of the list."

LITERARY NOTES.

Joaquin Miller, who for months past has been seriously ill, is reported now as being well on the way to recovery. The aged poet ascribes his convalescence to the care of his daughter, Juanita, who dropped her music in New York and hastened to the poet's bedside when she found him ill. Mr. Miller recently presented his daughter with a copy of "The Building of the City Beautiful," in which he wrote: "For Baby Juanita, who stretched out her little hands and brought me back from the great beyond." Mr. Miller has recommenced his work of writing.

Henry Mead Bland, poet and story writer, who is also favorably known as teacher of English literature in the State Normal school at San Jose, has been given sabbatical leave by the Board of Trustees of the Normal School for one year. Mr. Bland intends to devote himself wholly to the study of literary art, and for that purpose will visit places of important literary significance in the East, and will spend some time at great Eastern universities. Mr. Bland's recent stories, "The Gardener at the Mission" and "The Atlas of San Antonio," published in the Argonaut, have attracted much attention, having been widely copied in various periodicals. He will return to his work at the Normal in September, 1912.

IMPORTANT MEETING TO DISCUSS NEEDS OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

The California Country Life Committee, created by action of the First State Country Life Conference, held under the auspices of the University of California at Davis last year, has issued a call for the appointment of delegates to a rural education conference at University Farm, Davis, Saturday, October 14, 1911, beginning at 10:30 a.m. While the purpose of the committee is to further the whole development of country life in this State, the immediate object of this conference will be to discuss the needs of rural schools and, if deemed advisable, make recommendations to proper authorities, looking toward a redirection of this important branch of the public school system.

It is charged, both in this State and throughout the Nation, that rural schools fail to fulfill their best mission because they do not teach in terms of daily life of pupils, nor seek to interest and instruct in rural pursuits, nor impress the value and importance of country opportunities, nor inculcate country ideals. These charges, if true, constitute a serious indictment, and therefore will be given careful consideration. An attempt will also be made to learn what is being done by various agencies toward improvement and redirection of rural

schools. All these points are to be presented and discussed at the conference in order that united action may be secured and sure progress attained.

To the end that the conference may be truly representative of those most directly interested in the rural schools, delegates to this conference are invited as follows: Honorary delegates—Governor of the State, president of the University of California and president of Stanford University, president of each of the State Normal Schools, head of the department of education at University of California and at Stanford University, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and each county and city superintendent of schools. Delegates to be appointed or elected, each with alternate—Five at large by the Governor of the State, one by each subordinate and Pomona grange, one by each local and county Farmers' Union, one by each chamber of commerce, board of trade, or improvement club, one by the commonwealth club of California, one by each of the six districts of California Federation of Women's Clubs, one by each High School teaching or contemplating teaching agriculture, one by each State Normal School, one by council of education of California Teachers' Association, a rural school-teacher, and a rural school trustee to represent the County Trustee Institutes, by each county superintendent of schools.

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The conference will be held at University Farm, Davis, on October 14th, when the Farmers' Short Courses are in session, which begin October 2nd, and continue to November 18th. A rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip to Davis from all points in California is then in effect on all railroads. Luncheon for delegates will be served at University Farm dining hall, fifty cents per plate. The afternoon session will be around the tables.

The call for the conference is issued under the signature of W. A. Beard, chairman, and Leroy Anderson, secretary, and an early response to the invitation, by all persons and bodies named, will be appreciated. The names of delegates, with alternates, should be sent to Leroy Anderson, secretary of the committee, College of Agriculture, Berkeley.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR.



